THE

MONTHLY

MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER;

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REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE, &c.

REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.

REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately read a very useful and interesting French work, on the subject of fine-wooled Spanish sheep, and being of opinion that its leading features ought to be generally known throughout this island, I take the liberty of requesting the publication of them through the medium of your valuable and widely circulated Miscellany.

I lament that, after the successful experiments and satisfactory reports of such spirited and enlightened agriculturists as Lord Somerville, Mr. Tollet, and Dr. Parry, any further incitement to the adoption of a race so justly esteemed should be necessary; but it unfortunately happens that in this, as in every other country, ignorance and prejudice are continually thwarting the efforts of rational conviction. He, therefore, who attempts by persuasion founded on just grounds, to dispel the mist, which clouds the faculties and prevents the exertions of British breeders, will not have the censure of candid and well-informed men.

It is true that the Merino sheep is not likely to attract the approbation of any one by its beauty; still less so in the present age, when symmetry of form has been so closely studied, and completely obtained; but to this it may be replied, first, that the defect in carcass should be principally ascribed to British supineness; and secondly, that it can be remedied. To substantiate my charge, I need only remark that this nation has for many years, without even being at the trouble of an experiment, paid to Spain for her finest wool almost any price that she chose to demand. The article was indispensable to our superfine manufactures; we contented ourselves with believing the assertion that the soil, climate, and other local circumstances, were the causes of wool being produced in Spain of an *inimitable* quality; and we continued to transmit our enormous orders to a country, which was annually becoming more in alliance with, or rather in subjection to our deadly foe. The natural result of our credulity and folly was, that the sheep-owners in Spain, perceiving the vast profits of the fleece, devoted their whole attention to its improvement, and left the carcass to take its chance of becoming better or worse. Hence, the latter ensued; but, as I have said, the evil may be remedied. That intelligent and patriotic breeder, Mr. Tollet, of Staffordshire, (whose name I have before mentioned, who has now a large flock of Merino, and Anglo-Merino sheep, and who is indefatigable in his endeavours to promote the adoption of this celebrated race,) states, that, in defiance of neglect, some of the sheep, which have been brought to this country from Spain, have been far from deficient in those characteristics, which are generally considered as combining excellence of form. It follows, therefore, that judicious selection from the offspring of these, and of others, might ere long totally remove the absence of symmetry, so much complained of. But after all, viewing them in their present state, and supposing that their shape never can be improved, allow me to ask whether the *rude* Arab, like the *enlightened* Briton, would, while contemplating the deformity of his camel, lose sight of its utility. Is it not a sufficient incentive to the farmers of those districts, where the sheep is reared principally for carding-wool, (and many of these flocks are far from exhibiting models of beauty) that a single cross of the Merino race will double the value of each fleece; that the animal, thus yielding at once double profit as to wool, will live on the same pasturage; and that a butcher, if wishing to buy a score fat wethers of this cross, would value them according to his calculation of their weight, &c. without reference to their beauty; so that one breed would in this respect be exactly situated like the other? Is it not sufficient, I say, that the carcass should be worth no less, while the fleece by its increase, both in quantity and quality,

will be of double, then treble, and quadruple value, as the Merino blood continues to be introduced? That ſuch is the abſolute fact we have abundant proof from the moſt reſpectable authorities above quoted. Yet are there many farmers who tell us, that they are content with the breed, by which their forefathers earned a livelihood, like a ſhepherd at Penruddock,* who, being aſked, whence his ſingularly rough-legged, ill-formed ſheep had been obtained, gave as his anſwer: "Lord, Sir, they are *fik* as God ſet upon the land; *we never change any.*"

After theſe few preliminaries, which will, I truſt, not be deemed uſeleſs, I proceed to M. Laſteyrie's Account of the Introduction of fine-wooled Spaniſh Sheep, into the different States of Europe, and at the Cape of Good Hope:—

"SWEDEN.

"There is, doubtleſs, juſt ground for ſurpriſe, that Sweden, which ſeemed to be a country the moſt unfavourable in Europe for rearing fine-wooled ſheep, ſhould, nevertheleſs, have been the firſt to naturalize this valuable race; but what excites ſtill greater aſtoniſhment is, that there are men in France (to which may be added England) who ſtill diſpute the poſſibility of a naturalization eſtabliſhed in Sweden, during nearly a century. M. Alſtroemer imported a flock of Merino ſheep from Spain in 1723; and government, convinced that the ignorance of ſhepherds oppoſed ſerious obſtacles to the preſervation and propagation of this new race, inſtituted in 1739 a ſchool for ſhepherds, the direction of which was confided to M. Alſtroemer. Premiums were appointed, and various ſalutary regulations adopted. In 1764, Sweden poſſeſſed 65,369 ſheep of the pure, and 23,384 of the mixed breed; and although this ſupply was not ſufficient for the manufactures of the country, yet the importation of wool has been gradually diminiſhing from year to year, while the manufactures have been increaſing; ſo that, taking every thing fairly into calculation, it may be aſſerted that the number of pure and mixed breeds is at preſent about 100,000, and this forms a 25th part of all the ſheep reared in that country; a very great proportion, if we conſider the relative ſtate of agriculture in that country, which it would here occupy too much ſpace to deſcribe. The Merino ſheep preſerve, in Sweden, their primitive form; their fleece is cloſe and firm, loſing nothing in fineneſs, length, elaſticity, or quantity. There are rams, which have produced thirteen pounds of wool. I obſerved too, that the race, bred in and inured to this climate, appeared ſtronger and larger than the ſheep of Spain. I found on the farm of M. Schulzenheim, in the province of Upland, a flock conſiſting of animals bred from a Spaniſh importation fifty-five years before the time; and their wool, when compared with that of ſome Merinos recently procured from the ſame country, yielded to it in no one deſirable quality. Theſe, and other facts, prove in a manner deciſive and peremptory, that the Spaniſh ſheep may be propagated and reared to advantage in ſevere climates, by which it is certain that the fleece is not affected; a fact, inconteſtibly proved by the ſpecimens which I procured on my journey through different countries; and which I afterwards ſubmitted to the inſpection of the Department of the Seine.

"DENMARK AND NORWAY.

"The Norwegian race has been improved by the Engliſh, as well as the Spaniſh breeds, but the moſt important amelioration in the fleece muſt be attributed to a Spaniſh ram, which was imported above fifty years ago on the weſtern coaſt of Norway. This introduction was, however, but partial, and did not extend into other parts of the country, where the ſheep in a wild ſtate, and without inconvenience, bid defiance to the moſt intenſe cold. I have ſeen them living in the midſt of ſnow, without ever receiving any portion of food from the hand of man; and of ſo untractable a nature are they, that they cannot be taken but by a chace on horſeback. This breed is ſo accuſtomed to the impreſſions of the atmoſphere, that it cannot ſupport a ſudden tranſition from a ſtate of nature to a domeſtic one.

"The Danes, induced by the example of Sweden, imported Spaniſh ſheep from that kingdom about twenty-ſeven years ſince, and their deſcendants exiſt to this day, though not in large numbers. Some of them have preſerved their original quality of fleece, while others have degenerated, but palpably from neglect. At Eſſerum, a royal domain, I ſaw a flock of Spaniſh ſheep imported from Sweden, many years before, which yielded wool of a fair quality. To that place, too, which is eight leagues from Copenhagen, the Daniſh government has ſent three hundred Merino ſheep, imported from Spain

* Beauties of England and Wales, vol. III, p. 19.

Spain in 1797. This flock is compoſed of the breeds, which are of all others the moſt deſirable to be obtained, viz. thoſe of the *Eſcurial*, of *Guadaloupe*, of *Paular*, of the Duke del *Infantado*, of the Count de *Montarco*, and the Count de *Negretti*.

"The *Eſcurial* breed is looked upon as poſſeſſing the fineſt fleece in all Spain. The *Guadaloupe* theep are remarkable for ſymmetry of form, as well as for the quantity and quality of their wool. The *Paular* are equally gifted with the two latter perfections, but poſſeſs a greater ſwell behind the ears, and a more palpable degree of *throatineſs*. The lambs of this breed, and thoſe of the *Infantado*, are generally produced with a coarſe hairy appearance, which is ſucceeded by wool of exquiſite quality. The *Negretti* breed is compoſed of the largeſt ſheep in Spain. The Eſſerum flock, when I ſaw it, had been twenty months from Spain, and was very healthy. Only two ſheep had been loſt by the long voyage, ſevere winter, and heavy rains of ſpring, to which they had been expoſed ſince their arrival in Denmark.

"SAXONY.

"Upper Saxony is the country into which, after Sweden, the Spaniſh race of ſheep is of moſt ancient introduction, and it is in Saxony that this naturalization has been marked with the completeſt ſucceſs, and produced the moſt advantageous reſults. The different indigenous breeds of that country, of which ſome produce tolerable and others very coarſe wool, have been equally improved by the croſs. The Elector of Saxony, wiſhing to repair the devaſtations occaſioned in his dominions by a ſeven years' war, obtained from the King of Spain in 1765, a ſelection from the beſt Merino flocks, conſiſting of one hundred rams, and two hundred ewes. Experience having proved that they were eaſily reconciled to the climate, attention was paid to the general amelioration of native breeds, after ſubjecting thoſe animals which appeared moſt defective to caſtration. In 1776, ſheep of four years old were diſpoſed of to individuals; but as the beſt experiments always meet with oppoſition, the ſale was attended with ſuch difficulties, that the government obliged thoſe who rented the electoral farms, to purchaſe a certain proportionate number of Spaniſh ſheep. The breeders ſoon diſcovered what was moſt conducive to their intereſt, and the Electoral flocks not being able to ſupply the demands which multiplied every day, another importation took place in 1778, and ſeveral more ſince that time. At preſent the Elector's flock amounts to 3,400, and he annually diſpoſes of five hundred by public auction, which are not enough to meet the demands of the breeders. The Spaniſh race preſerve in Saxony all their original perfections; which is proved by the ſpecimens of wool preſerved for many years, and alſo by a compariſon of new importations with the offspring of former ones. The Saxon government has been amply recompenced for its attention, and indemnified for its advances by the immenſe advantages, which the country has thereby procured. Sheep-breeding is, indeed, the moſt lucrative purſuit of the Saxon farmer; and the manufacturers, finding within their own limits the quantity and quality of wool neceſſary for their purpoſe, are no longer obliged to import from Spain; and are thereby freed from the diſadvantages attendant on the chances of commerce. Saxony rears about 1,600,000 ſheep of all kinds; and of theſe about 90,000 are at preſent of the Spaniſh and mixed breeds. Theſe produce not only the quantity of wool neceſſary for the fine manufactures of the country, but even furniſh a ſurplus equal to the interior conſumption, which ſurplus is ſold at the Leipzig fairs.

"PRUSSIA.

"Frederick the II. who was not leſs famed for the wiſdom of his adminiſtration, than for his martial glory, and to whom Pruſſian agriculture is under great obligations, introduced from Spain, in 1786, a flock of one hundred rams and two hundred ewes, deſtined to improve the various breeds of his kingdom. Several Pruſſian farmers have, ſince that time, bought ſheep of the Saxo-Spaniſh kind; in conſequence of which the country can now boaſt of many flocks entirely compoſed of fine-wooled animals. Government has encouraged this evident advantage, and has founded an inſtitution for the purpoſe, which is directed by Mr. Fink, a celebrated agriculturiſt of Germany. This gentleman had begun the improvement in his own flock by the introduction of ſheep from Sileſia, remarkable for the fineneſs of their fleece. He purſued his ſyſtem further by purchaſes from Saxony in 1768, and from Spain in 1778. By theſe progreſſive means, Mr. Fink has ſucceeded in imparting fineneſs to the fleeces of Pruſſian ſheep, which were originally of the coarſeſt quality. He has been imitated, with a reſult equally ſatisfactory, by the Count von

Magnis, who with a patriotic zeal forſook the court, and devoted his attention to agricultural purſuits. When he ſettled on his eſtates in 1786, he found himſelf poſſeſſed of three thouſand native ſheep, which returned him one thouſand two hundred rix-dollars per annum. He now poſſeſſes above nine thouſand ſheep, improved by the breeds of Hungary and Spain, which yield him twenty-ſix thouſand rix-dollars per annum. This enlightened breeder conducts his ſheep-farm with admirable order and intelligent ſkill, beyond all praiſe. The fine manufactures of Pruſſia are increaſed three-fold within the laſt thirteen years; and the encouragement given to the adoption of Merino ſheep, makes it probable that the country will, ere long, be able excluſively to ſupply itſelf with fine wool, which is at preſent partly imported from Saxony by purchaſe at the Leipzig fairs before mentioned.

"GERMANY, &c.

"The firſt importation of Merino ſheep into this country, was made by the Empreſs Maria Thereſa in 1775; but the ſucceſs was commenſurate with the attention paid to them, which was next to none, though there are ſtill to be found flocks of improved wool derived from theſe, in the Auſtrian ſtates, and more particularly in Bohemia and Hungary. The examples of Saxony and Sileſia ſeem alſo to have awakened the attention of the Auſtrian government, which is at this time employing agents in Spain to procure Merino ſheep.

"Anſpach and Bayreuth applied themſelves to this uſeful purſuit in 1788, and ſtill more ſtrenuouſly in 1790. So complete, indeed, was their conviction of its importance, that there are at this time but few breeders, whoſe flocks have not at leaſt begun to introduce the Spaniſh croſs.

"The Duke of Wirtemberg (who was fond of agriculture,) imported Merino ſheep in 1786, and afterwards eſtabliſhed a regular ſale to his ſubjects. The thirty-two animals, which that brave and ſkilful General Moreau preſented to the Agricultural Society of Straſburg, were bred by the Duke of Wirtemberg. They had been gratuitouſly offered to the French General, after the concluſion of the armiſtice, and are now near Straſburg at Sulz.

"In other parts of Germany, the ſame race has alſo been adopted with the moſt deciſive ſucceſs. The Chamberlain Von Molk, whoſe domain is in Mecklenburg, has an extenſive flock of them, and the Agricultural Society of Zell maintain, at their coſt, a mixed breed improved to the laſt degree of fineneſs. Many of the flocks in the Electorate of Hanover, the Duchy of Brunſwick, the Palitinate, Suabia, Baden, &c. are alſo indebted to the Merino ſheep for their palpable improvement. The breed was adopted by Brunſwick in 1783, by Suabia and Baden, 1788.

"FRANCE.

"The firſt man, whoſe attention was directed to this important branch of national economy, was Colbert. This miniſter formed a deſign of improving the French breeds of ſheep by importing from Spain and England ſuch as were at that time more perfect than France could boaſt of poſſeſſing. Colbert's views were uſeful and well-digeſted; but they were alſo new, conſequently there were not wanting thoſe who oppoſed the execution of them. Since that time, however, an able and accurate obſerver has ſtept forth to undertake this purſuit, and has rapidly cauſed the improvement of the French flocks to ſuch an extent, that it may almoſt be ſaid to have ſprung at once from infancy to maturity. Daubenton is the name of the enlightened agriculturiſt, who, with a ſucceſs equal to his perſeverance, has devoted himſelf to the cultivation of a race ſo important to our ſubſiſtence, to our clothing, and to a multitude of arts connected with our innumerable wants; a cultivation, evidently tending to releaſe France from a kind of tribute, which ſhe annually pays to Spain for fine wool. The breed was firſt imported from that country in 1776, and Daubenton having, by the experiments made during ſeven years, aſcertained that he had by judicious intermixture produced a breed bearing wool equal in quality to that hitherto obtained from Spain, ſent various portions of it to different manufacturers in 1783, and 1784; the reſult of which was, that the higheſt price of the fineſt wools was offered by them; nay, they even went ſo far as to point out qualities, in which this improved French wool excelled the Spaniſh. Such being the caſe, many landholders directed their attention to ſo lucrative an object; and M. Dangevillier, at that time governor of Rambouillet, applied to the Spaniſh Court for a flock. The King gave orders for a ſelection to be made from the moſt perfect breeds, and three hundred and ſixty-ſeven were ſent in 1786. They proceeded by moderate journeys to Rambouillet,

bouillet, after having paſſed the winter in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux; and from the time of their original departure to that of their final arrival, about three ſcore of them died. The ſurvivors gave riſe to the extenſive flock now kept at Rambouillet; and to the conſiderable number which have been ſold to individuals, as the breed progreſſively increaſed. At firſt, ſeveral rams and ewes were given to encourage enterpriſing farmers; but as it appeared that theſe were deſpiſed merely becauſe they were a gift, a ſale was ſubſtituted. The provincial adminiſtrations, then eſtabliſhed, made application for them, and had a preference. Since that time, and eſpecially of late, the prices at Rambouillet have been much increaſed, and have indeed reached a height, which appears extraordinary in a country, where it is not cuſtomary, as in England, to expend conſiderable ſums for the purpoſe of acquiring a ſheep particularly ſuited to the breeder's purpoſe. The Merino race having thus been proved to carry as valuable a fleece in France as in Spain, an oppoſition has next been made to the mutton; thoſe, who wiſhed to depreciate it, having aſſerted that the animal was not diſpoſed to fatten kindly, and that its fleſh was very coarſe; aſſertions, which have both been experimentally proved to be totally deſtitute of foundation. There are at preſent in France more than fifteen thouſand of the pure Merino breed, beſides an immenſe number improved by the croſs.

"HOLLAND.

"There are few regions of Europe, whoſe temperature and ſoil differ more than thoſe of Spain and Holland. The Merino ſheep, tranſported from a ſcorching climate to a cold and marſhy country, have, nevertheleſs, preſerved, in Holland, the qualities which diſtinguiſh them from other breeds, and have remained vigorouſly healthy. It was not till 1789, that Mr. Twent made the firſt ſmall importation, which he placed upon his farm between Leyden and the Hague. It conſiſted of two rams and four ewes, which are now increaſed to two hundred, beſides thoſe ſold from it, this being the number to which Mr. T. is obliged to confine himſelf by the limits of his farm. It is by parting with the leaſt perfect animals, and preſerving thoſe which bear the longeſt as well as fineſt wool, that he has formed a valuable flock; preferable, indeed, to any in Holland. Mr. Twent has alſo croſſed the different breeds of Holland, particularly thoſe of the Texel and Frieſland, with complete ſucceſs, and holding forth promiſe of ſtill greater advantages. His ſpirited exertions have encouraged others in the ſame purſuit, and the public partiality towards the celebrated Merino race, which is founded on experiments in almoſt every civilized nation of Europe, gives reaſon to believe that fine-wooled ſheep will ultimately cauſe the common breeds to diſappear.

"CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

"Agriculturiſts have told us that animals, which are tranſported from North to South, viz. from a climate leſs warm than that to which they are removed, will degenerate, whether they breed among themſelves, or croſs any other race of the country; and that, *vice verſa*, animals taken from South to North, improve thoſe with which they are connected. Many facts, however exiſt, in oppoſition to this opinion; beſides which, it is eaſy to prove that the degeneracy complained of, ſhould be aſcribed to other cauſes than thoſe which are adduced. When a ſufficient number of experiments ſhall have been made by accurate obſervers, it will be found from a compariſon of them, that want of knowledge, a bad choice, neglect, and improper nutriment, tend as much and even more towards degeneration of the ſpecies, than the greater or leſs degree of heat which prevails under a different latitude. The ſucceſs of fine-wooled ſheep at the Cape of Good Hope, proves that this general opinion is not founded upon facts. I am convinced, indeed, after the obſervations which I have collected in Spain, upon the breeds of that country, upon their mode of rearing, upon the nature of the ſoil and climate, that the general cauſes of their fine wools are not thoſe uſually ſuppoſed. The preſervation in its utmoſt purity of the Merino race, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the marſhes of Holland, and under the rigorous climate of Sweden, add an additional proof to this my unalterable principle: *fine-wooled ſheep may be reared wherever induſtrious men and intelligent breeders exiſt.* The Spaniſh breed was taken to the Cape in 1782, and Lord Somerville received ſpecimens of its excellence, with an aſſurance from his correſpondent, that the wool had rather gained than loſt in quality, from its growth of eighteen years in that colony.

"ITALY.

"Is Italy then, which has ſo long deſpiſed the uſeful arts, willing to awake from the trance, into which ignorance and fanaticiſm have, till now, plunged her?

her? Has her connexion with France, a nation hitherto so fatal to her, produced an electrive movement which leads her to objects of real utility? Piedmont posseſſes many flocks both of the pure and improved native breeds. Count Granerie, a man of genius, and a sound patriot, a warm protector of arts and of commerce, becoming a member of administration, on his return from his embaſſy to Spain, conceived the project of ſecuring to Piedmont this ſource of wealth; for which purpoſe he obtained from the court of Madrid permiſſion to take from that country one hundred and fifty of the beſt Segovian breed, ſelected by the Prince of Maſſeraw. The war, which prevailed at this period, did not permit the government to purſue the progreſs of this new eſtabliſhment; and the loſs of the miniſter would have been followed by the loſs of the fine-wooled race, but for the interference of the Academy of Agriculture, and ſpirited individuals, who have thereby encreaſed the preſent ſtock to five thouſand; and unanimouſly aſſert that the fleece is not inferior in quality to that of the animals originally imported; that in no other reſpect has it degenerated; that the croſs with the Roman, Neapolitan and Paduan breeds, has been moſt ſatisfactory in its reſults; and that the fleſh of the Merinos is infinitely more delicate than that of the native ſheep.

"GREAT BRITAIN.

"England, which has of late years ſhone ſo pre-eminent in her various improvements, muſt, nevertheleſs, be charged with neglecting almoſt to the preſent moment the improvement of fine wools. Thoſe for combing, not leſs uſeful in certain kinds of manufacture, have had the preference in that country, and the perſeverance of breeders has been rewarded by producing admirable wool of its kind. The prejudices of other countries have found their way hither; and it has been conſtantly aſſerted that the fineneſs of the fleece depended upon climate, ſoil, and paſturage; conſequently that in England, the quality of Spaniſh wool muſt degenerate. The merchants and manufacturers, miſled by the ſame prejudices as the breeders, have embraced the ſame opinion; but the firſt were guided, in ſome degree, by different motives: they feared that interior ſucceſs might diminiſh the advantages which importation produced to them. Little more than a dozen years ago the Engliſh nation did not know the Merino breed, in its living ſtate; ſince which, ſome few of that valuable race have been introduced. When the commercial ſpirit and patriotiſm which animate this nation are conſidered, no doubt can exiſt but that the Merino ſheep will ſpeedily be naturalized in that iſland, and become a new ſource of wealth to a people ever ready to avail themſelves of ſources opened to their habitual induſtry. The papers on this ſubject, publiſhed by the Board of Agriculture, the efforts of various Agricultural Societies, as well as of individuals, prove that a breed, ſo intimately connected with the proſperity of their manufactures, will meet with the reception due to its vaſt utility. The late Duke of Bedford, a powerful patron of agriculture, Lord Somerville, the King of England, and ſome other agriculturiſts, have procured Merino ſheep, from which the ſtock is beginning to increaſe. It is gratifying to ſee the head of a government, as well as the men moſt diſtinguiſhed by their influence, their wealth, and their knowledge, encourage, by all the means in their power, the moſt uſeful of the arts."

As I ſhall here, Sir, conclude my ſketch of Monſieur Laſteyrie's publication, it remains for me only to point out (which I do with a bluſh) that Great Britain is, not from any apparent national antipathy on his part, but *deſervedly* placed the laſt in his account. Great Britain, whoſe ſuperfine manufactures are far more extenſive than thoſe of any other nation, whoſe vital intereſts are therefore materially connected with the internal produce of the article, which forms the ſubject of this paper—Great Britain is ſtill *inactive*, when the difficulties of procuring the article muſt, to all appearance, annually increaſe, and the power to grow it at home, in full perfection, as well as with immenſe advantage, is become incontrovertible.*

Your's, &c.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON.

Hill Lodge, near Nottingham,
January 4th, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Hiſtory of the County of Bedford, given by the Rev. Mr. Lyſons, in the 1ſt vol. recently publiſhed, of his Magna Britannia, a work of immenſe

* Every Britiſh patriot will readily acknowledge the obligations of the Country to Mr. Thompſon, for his well-timed publication on a ſubject ſo important to our Commercial and Agricultural intereſts, but which at this moment is rendered of ſuch ſingular conſequence by the reſtrictions *recently* adopted in Spain.

extent

extent and labour, is deemed by persons who possess the best information respecting multifarious subjects treated in it, to contain a considerable number of errors and inadvertencies; such indeed as are scarcely to be avoided in a compilation of this nature, and which that gentleman will, no doubt, be glad to correct. I shall beg leave to point out a few which happen to come within the compass of my own personal knowledge or immediate observation.

Page 2. Edward the Elder is said by Mr. Lysons to have built a fortress at Bedford, on the south side of the river Ouse. In the same page we are told that Bedford Castle was built by the Beauchamps, *probably* on the scite of King Edward's fortress. Nevertheless, Mr. L. truly remarks, p. 46, "that the vestiges of the Castle are to be seen at the back of the Swan Inn. On the Keep is now a Bowling Green." But the Swan Inn is, and the Castle was, not on the south, but the north, side of the river Ouse. Mr. L. subjoins "that the scite of the Castle, with the Swan Inn, is now the property of the Duke of Bedford, and it is *presumed* that it passed from the Gostwicks, by purchase, to the Marlborough family, and from them with several other estates which had been in the Gostwicks, to the Duke of Bedford's grandfather." But why risque random presumptions in a work, whose essence it is to exhibit plain matter of fact? The Swan Inn and Castle Close adjoining, were purchased by the late Duke of Bedford soon after he came of age, of John Staines, esq. of Biddenham, a village near Bedford, who inherited the estate from his father, to whom it was about half a century ago devised by the will of Mr. Henry Horton, an attorney of great eminence and respectability, many years resident in Bedford.

P. 3. We are informed that Sir Samuel Luke's house was either Hawnes or Wood-end. But this was never before supposed to admit of a doubt. Sir Samuel Luke's house was unquestionably situated at Wood-end, in the parish of Cople, about five miles from Bedford. It is now a farm-house, belonging to the Duke of Bedford, and contains many curious remains of antiquity. In his account of Cople, p. 71, Mr. L. expressly affirms, that Wood-end was the residence of the family of the Lukes; to the memory of whom various monuments are erected in the parish-church. Mr. L. observes, p. 92, "that the manor of Hawnes is *supposed* to have passed by purchase from the Newdigates to the Lukes of Cople, who appear from the parish-register, to have resided at Hawnes occasionally, from 1626 to 1654." Some of that family may possibly have resided at Hawnes, but the ancient estate and residence of the Lukes, according to universal tradition, was at Wood-end, which is still visited as an object of historical attention, and established celebrity.

P. 14. "The estates of the Duke of Bedford now form (Mr. L. affirms) what may be considered as *by far* the largest landed property in the County." This is not perfectly correct. The Duke of Bedford is certainly the principal landproprietor, but Lord St. John and Mr. Whitbread are not *very far* inferior to him. Their united possessions in this small County, of which the rental is, however, in proportion to the extent very large, (not less it is supposed than three hundred thousand pounds per annum) are estimated at more than forty thousand pounds yearly value; and are probably little inferior to those of any other ten proprietors. The Marquis of Bute, the Earl of Offory, Lord Hampden, Lady Lucas, Sir Philip Monoux, Sir George Osborne, and Mr. Pym, rank high in the second class.

P. 16. Flitwick House is not in the occupation of the Right Honourable John Trevor, who resides at Bromham, the Bedfordshire Seat of his brother Lord Viscount Hampden, but of Robert Trevor, esq. a different branch of the same family.

P. 18. The village of Lidlington, where, occupying a farm of the Duke of Bedford's, lives the rustic Poet Batchelor, author of "Village Scenes," &c. affords very pleasing prospects, as does the neighbourhood of Houghton Conquest, Hawnes and Harlington; but for the most beautiful and picturesque scenery in the County, is to be found on the north-west side of it along the fertile and secluded vale, through which the Ouse, since the publication of Cowper's charming Task, a classical stream, winds its placid meandering course, occasionally spreading into broad and magnificent expanses of water. From Chellington, Odell, and Felmersham, the views are particularly rich and striking.

P. 23. There is no turnpike-road from Bedford to Eaton Socon, on the north side of the Ouse. The old and new roads join, not at Barford bridge, but at the foot of Wroxton hill, beyond the village of Great Barford.

P. 47. Caldwell priory near Bedford, was,

was, till about the year 1790, the property of a family of the same name of Gardiner, bart. of Carnow. The last proprietor of that name, was a merchant resident in the City of London.

P. 51, "A considerable trade," Mr. L. remarks, "is carried on in coals brought by the Ouse to Bedford from Lynn and Yarmouth." Bedford being the head of the navigation, a considerable trade is not only carried on with Lynn for coals, but for corn, timber, iron, fish, and various other commodities. There is no communication whatever between Bedford and the port of Yarmouth.

Ibid. The population of Bedford has not increased, as Mr. L. asserts from erroneous information, of late years. Perhaps no town in the kingdom has remained more stationary than Bedford, for several centuries past. From Speed's Map, of which the dates 1608, it appears to have been at that period of almost exactly the same dimensions as at present. The number of houses is somewhat diminished of late years, in consequence of the fire mentioned by Mr. L. which happened on the 25th of May, 1801, by which about seventy habitations were burnt down, most of them very mean and miserable cottages, wattled and thatched. The far greater proportion of them has since been re-built in a manner that reflects credit upon the town. Many other tenements, old and ruinous, have also been taken down within these few years, and new habitations erected, to the great improvement, but by no means the general enlargement of the town.

P. 53. There is no house now occupied by the Anglo brethren in the house of the Moravians. It was some years since converted into a school. The number of these recluse and inoffensive fectaries has of late considerably declined, and that enthusiastic spirit by which they were once so much distinguished, has very much abated.—It might have been mentioned that there has been at Bedford, for forty years past, a Methodist Chapel of the Wesleyan persuasion. Mr. Wesley is reported to have said, that the Methodists would not flourish at Bedford, because they experienced no persecution. Within these few years, however, their numbers have, as in almost all other places, greatly increased, and a handsome chapel has been newly raised on the site of the old one. A small Jewish synagogue also has been established within the last three years, encouraged by the spirit of toleration which remarkably prevails in this place. The Jews settled at Bedford are persons of unexceptionable conduct and morals.

Mr. Lysons' has noticed the recent erection of the County Gaol, the County Infirmary, and the house of Industry; all of them buildings remarkably well adapted to their respective purposes, and planned by the late excellent architect, Mr. John Wing, of Bedford, a man equally esteemed for his talents and integrity. In consequence of the laudable exertions of the inhabitants, very great improvements in the course of the last ten or eleven years have been made, chiefly under the superintendance of Mr. Wing, in this ancient, but by no means unpleasant or unflourishing town; and many others of considerable magnitude are in no distant contemplation.

P. 62. Elton is not a vicarage, but a perpetual curacy or donative, annexed with any preferment, and in the gift of Mr. Whitbread; by whom it was a short time since purchased, as a seat previous to that, to the worthy and respectable clergyman who now enjoys it, without the least intimation or expectation on his part.

P. 65. Jemima Marchioness Grey, grand-daughter and heiress of the last Duke of Kent, was not the wife of the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, as stated by Mr. L. but of the late Earl of Hardwicke, son of the Chancellor, and uncle of the present Nobleman of that name.

P. 86. The only son of the Duke of Kent was not known by the title of Earl of Harold, but simply Lord Harold; his father being Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Kent, and Baron of Harold. He died when just of age, (and said to have been a young man of great accomplishments) in the year 1725, by a very singular accident, being choaked with an ear of barley, inadvertently taken into his mouth, and which working its way into the throat, it was found impossible to extract.

P. 89. No manor in Goldington or elsewhere, could have been purchased by the grandfather of the present Duke of Bedford, of the Duke of Marlborough, or of any other person in the year 1774, as John Duke of Bedford died in the month of January, 1771. The same mistake occurs in the account of the parish of Ravensden, p. 126.

I make no apology for troubling you with these observations, which, if not wholly unbecoming of notice, you will have the goodness to insert in your excellent miscellany.

Your's, &c.

Bedford, Jan. 12th, 1807. WM. BELSHAM.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

FACTS *relative to the* PRESENT STATE *of the* CITY *of* TRIPOLI; *communicated in a* LETTER *from* JONATHAN COWDERY, SURGEON *of the late* AMERICAN FRIGATE PHILADELPHIA.

Malta, July 10, 1805.

THANKS to the activity of our navy, and to the efforts of General Eaton and his few but valiant men, who much astonished every Mussulman in Tripoli, and put the whole regency on the point of a revolution, we were liberated on the 3d of June, for 60,000 dollars, as a balance of prisoners.

We left about 200 slaves, who were subjects of the King of Naples, much regretting that they could not claim so happy a country as ours, whose sovereignty had the spirit to deliver its subjects from slavery and misery. I have since visited the once opulent and powerful, but now wretched, Syracuse. We arrived here yesterday, and find the people of Malta very civil, polite, and commercial, and the immense fortifications filled with British troops. * * * * * * * * *

The city of Tripoli stands on the north coast of Africa, in north latitude 32° 54′, and longitude east from London 13° 11′; and is built upon the ruins of the ancient Oea, on a sandy soil. It contains about 40,000 Turks, 5,000 Jews, and 1,000 Roman Catholics and Greeks. It has eight mosques and one christian church; some of the mosques are very large.

The baths are places of considerable resort, on account of the injunctions of Mahomet, which direct the keeping the body clean: but I have seen many deviate from this, and rub their bodies with dry sand instead of water. This custom, I am informed, originated from the pilgrims and travellers not being able to find water while travelling over the desert. The Bedouins, a kind of sojourning Arabs, and people from the interior of Africa, often prefer this imperfect method of purification, even when water is at hand.

Many of the buildings have the appearance of great antiquity, of which the Turks can give no account. Among them is a Roman palace and a triumphal arch. The castle stands on the water's edge, in the north-easternmost corner of the city. Its ramparts are of different heights; on the land side they are from 40 to 80, and on the water side they are from 35 to 40 feet in height. Twenty-five pieces of brass ordnance, of different sizes, are mounted on different parts of the castle, to command the city, adjoining country, and harbour. Several of the apartments in the west end of the castle are large, commodious, and airy, ornamented with a variety of fine marble, mosaic and stucco work, and richly furnished in the Turkish style.

Here the Bashaw receives and holds audience with foreign ambassadors and consuls; holds his divan, which he often imperiously over-rules; and gives his mandates, which are often enforced by the most cruel torture and death. Here are a great number of smaller apartments; a large open court and spacious gallery, for the accommodation and residence of the Bashaw, his wives, children, and attendants: here is also a bomb-proof room, to which the Bashaw flies in times of danger. The apartments in the east end of the castle are stables for the Bashaw's horses, and prisons where our officers and myself were confined, and where the Bashaw confines his hostages and criminals; and in the midst of which is the magazine of gunpowder. These gloomy mansions of horror are in bad repair, full of vermin, and is the filthiest place in all Tripoli. I was taken out of this prison some months before our liberation, and put on a very limited parole, to attend the sick and lame of our crew.

The city, including the castle, is three miles and a half in circumference. The country about Tripoli, nearly to the foot of Mount Atlas (which is two days' journey from Tripoli), is all, except the gardens and orchards near the city, a sandy and barren desert. The houses, the ramparts and batteries which surround it, are built of the ruins of the ancient cities of Oea, Leptis, and Sabrata, which are chiefly of marble and a variety of other calcareous stones, and columns of granite, many of which are very large, put together with a cement of lime and sand; but without the regularity of square, plumb-line, or level. The walls are generally white-washed with new-slacked lime, at the commencement of the Ramadan or Carnival. The tops of the houses are flat, and covered with a composition chiefly of lime, which (when dry) forms a very firm terrace. To ward against the vengeance of their enemies, the whole city is fire-proof.

The fresh water used in Tripoli (except in time of scarcity, or the fear of a siege, when it is brought from the wells in the Desert on mules, asses, and christian

tian ſlaves) is rain-water caught in winter, the only time of rain in this country: it runs from the terraces, through well conſtructed earthen tubes into large vaulted reſervoirs, which are built of ſtone and lime, and well coated with lime, and are in the earth below the influence of the ſun; where it is preſerved from filth, and when drawn for uſe it is remarkably clear, cool, and pleaſant. The wells in and about Tripoli, for about two miles from the ſea-ſhore, produce brackiſh water, which is uſed for ſcrubbing and drenching the ſinks, neceſſaries, ſewers, &c. and for watering the gardens and orchards during the dry ſeaſon. Sinks lead from the houſes through the bottoms of the neceſſaries into very large common ſewers, which lead into the ſea, all of which are built of ſtone and lime. The ſeamen and marines of the late frigate Philadelphia can atteſt the vaſt quantity of lime uſed in Tripoli; a number of whom were driven, by unfeeling barbarians, to work in it for nineteen months.

The ſtreets not being paved, are naturally very duſty; but every thing of the nature of manure is diligently ſought for, gathered into large baſkets, ſlung upon camels, mules, and aſſes, and carried to the gardens and orchards, to raiſe the ſoil from its natural ſtate of barrenneſs. Theſe little plantations are each encloſed with high walls; they contain from two to ſix acres each; ſeveral of them are cultivated by European gardeners, and are made to produce all the uſeful roots, plants, and fruits that are natural to the torrid and temperate zones. Theſe encloſures are about 2000 in number, all interſperſed with tall date trees, and are laid out in ſuch a manner, that collectively they form a ſemicircle, which extends from ſhore to ſhore, at a little diſtance from the city. This ever-green half zone, the ſandy deſert which it lies upon, and the proud Atlas which borders the proſpect, when viewed from the top of the caſtle-gate of the city, or the ſhipping on the coaſt, preſents a beautiful proſpect.

The winds from the north, north-eaſt, and north-weſt, are generally very ſalubrious; thoſe from the ſouth, ſouth-weſt, and ſouth-eaſt, come over the parched continent, and are generally very oppreſſive: they are called the Sirocco, and ſometimes riſe to that degree of heat and violence, that thoſe who are not able to find ſhelter in houſes, tents, &c. often periſh: it ſometimes laſts three days, but generally not longer than the firſt twelve of the twenty-four hours. The want of proper apparatus rendered me unable to learn the different degrees of the temperature of the climate. The nights and mornings are ſometimes cool after rain; but I never, while in Tripoli, ſaw any froſt or ſnow.

The principal market is held every Tueſday, on the ſandy beach, about one mile eaſterly of the city, where a variety of articles are ſold, and the butchers kill and ſell their meat, chiefly to Chriſtians, Jews, and the higher order of Turks. Very little meat is killed in the city. The common claſs of people, and the Baſhaw's troops and ſeamen, eat but little meat; their diet is chiefly dates, olives, oil of olives, bread, and a variety of vegetables, which they cook in oil. The Turks are, with a few exceptions, ſtrangers to luxury and diſſipation.

The prevailing diſorders among the natives of Tripoli were, ophthalmia in ſummer, and catarrh and ſlight pneumonic affections in winter. The former I attributed to a remarkably ſerene and brilliant ſky, and the ſcorching winds from the continent; the latter to the want or neglect of proper clothing. The dead, except thoſe of the Baſhaw's family, and a high order of marabuts, or prieſts, are buried out of the city. On the beach, one cable length eaſt of the caſtle, and half a cable length above high water mark, myſelf, with our boatſwain and twelve of our crew, did laſt ſummer (through the deſire of Captain Bainbridge, and permiſſion of the Baſhaw) bury our brave officers and ſeamen, who were killed in the exploſions and in the engagements off Tripoli, and who floated on ſhore. In digging the graves, our men hove up vaſt quantities of human bones. The Turks informed me, that they were the bones of the people who died of the plague many years ago; they collected them into baſkets, and carried them away as faſt as poſſible, muttering and ſaying that they ſhould not be polluted with chriſtian bones.

The calcareous ſubſtances of which Tripoli is chiefly built, the well-conſtructed drains, the killing the meat and burying the dead at a diſtance from the city, the removing the offal and filth to the gardens for manure, and the temperate manner in which the Turks and Arabs live, have without doubt been the cauſe of the late remarkable continuance of health in Tripoli.

J. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN preſenting to your readers a Summary of the State of the Weather, from Chriſtmas-day 1805 to the ſame day 1806, I will previouſly lay before them the average heat for each month of the laſt year, and of thoſe in the preceding:

	1805.		1806.
Jan.	34.333	—	41.276
Feb.	35.5	—	41.3
March	43.568	—	42.25
April	45.76	—	44.76
May	49.45	—	55.20
June	55.895	—	62
July	59.432	—	62
Auguſt	61.350	—	62
Sept.	58	—	59.70
Oct.	47	—	52.50
Nov.	39.333	—	50.00
Dec.	38.3	—	47.00
The year	47.368		51.665

In the former of theſe years, the average heat encreaſed from month to month till Auguſt; but in the latter there was no increaſe of heat after June: for that and the two following months, the mean heat was 62°. It muſt indeed be in the recollection of all your readers, that the hotteſt days in the whole year were in June; and it now appears to have been ſo much the caſe, as to equal the higher temperature that is uſually experienced in the months of July and Auguſt. With regard to the whole year, the average of 1805 was rather lower than uſual, and that of 1806 has been higher than that of common years. The mean height of the barometer for the year is equal to 29.815, which is not quite $\frac{1}{20}$th of an inch lower than it was for the preceding year; though the quantity of rain for 1806 has been equal to 42 inches in depth, while that for 1805 was only 25 inches: this is a freſh proof of what in the courſe of our monthly reports we have frequently referred to, that the quantity of rain is in all caſes in proportion to the high temperature of the atmoſphere.

During the year there have been 141 days very brilliant; 119 in which there has been rain; on 17 there has fallen ſnow or hail; the remaining 88 days may be nearly equally divided into fair and cloudy days: among the latter muſt be reckoned about 10 days in which fogs have prevailed the greater part of the day.

The ſtate of the wind has been as follows: N. 16, S. 19, W. 84, E. 27, N.E. 48, S.E. 26, N.W. 76, S. 69.

The month of January was remarkable for ſtorms and heavy rains, that occurred uſually in the night. February was noted for its great variableneſs, both in the preſſure and temperature of the atmoſphere. March, for its ſevere froſts and heavy ſnows. April, for its north and north-eaſterly winds. May, for its eaſterly winds, which were attended with much miſchief to the gardens, particularly to the fruit trees. June was noted for the great heat of ſome of its days, though on others the northerly and eaſterly winds were ſevere; in ſome parts of the country there were ſtorms, attended with thunder, lightning, and hail: this was a remarkably dry month. But the following month was uncommonly wet, and the heavy rains were accompanied with ſome tremendous ſtorms. Auguſt was alſo marked by the ſtorminеſs of many of its days; but on the whole it was favourable to the harveſt. In September and October the weather was mild, and very ſuitable to the ſeaſon and climate of the country. The months of November and December were remarkable for their high temperature, and for the great quantity of rain which fell. It may be obſerved, that there have been fewer fogs in theſe months than uſual.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS *to* ENGLISH SYNONYMY.

One. Only. Alone. Lonely. Loneſome.

UNITY is the common idea which pervades all theſe words. That is one, of which there are any. That is only, of which there are no more. That is alone, which is actually unaccompanied. That is lonely, or loneſome, which is habitually unaccompanied. One child. An only child. A child alone. A lonely child.

According to the Gentiles, Jupiter was one god, and Neptune another; according to the Jews, Jehovah was the only god: if god means an object of human worſhip, the Gentiles were right, and the Jews were wrong; but if god means the Supreme Being, there can be but

one by the terms of the definition. In the sense of the Gentiles, Christ is undeniably God; in the sense of the Jews, Christ is undeniably not God.

Alone, for other creature in this place,
Living or lifeless, to be found was none.
Milton.

I go alone,
Like to a lonely dragon, that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of, though but seldom seen. *Shakspeare.*

For the adjective *lonesome* authorities can be adduced; but it is impurely formed: the syllable *some* being the imperative mood of *samnian*, to gather, can only unite with substantive etymons, as in *sportsome, irksome, healsome, lengthsome, buxome, floatsome, jetsome, lissome, toilsome, lightsome, tiresome, gamesome*, &c.; here it occurs in union with the adjective *lone*, and forms an insignificant compound, like the words *with-alone*.

To study. To learn.

Studere, to study, appears to be a privative of the impersonal verb *tædere*, to grow weary: he studies who does not tire of application.

Leornan and *laeran*, to learn, are etymologically connected with words signifying *to borrow*: he learns who borrows from his master intellectual stores.

To study implies uniform application in pursuit of knowledge; to learn implies successful application. We study to learn; we learn by dint of study.

Lively men study with difficulty, but learn with ease.

The more we learn the more we know. There are those who the more they study the less they know. He has studied well who has learned to doubt.

There are many things we learn without study; there are others we study without learning.

Those are not the wisest who have studied most, but who have learned most.

Youth is the time for study, but manhood is the time for learning.

To remark. To observe.

To remark, is to mark again for the purpose of remembering: to observe, is to watch over, as a shepherd does his sheep. To remark, implies only attention; to observe, implies drift, or purpose: hence we call the statement of an individual fact, a remark; and the statement of an inference, an observation.

'A traveller remarks the most striking objects he sees.'—*Blair.*

'Remember that as thine eye observes others, so art thou observed by angels and by men.'—*Jeremy Taylor.*

'If the remarker would but once try to outshine the author, by writing a better book on the same subject, he would soon be convinced of his own insufficiency.'—*Watts.*

'He reads much;
He is a great observer; and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men.'—*Shakspeare.*

To aknowlege. To confess. To avow.

To aknowlege, is to make known; to confess, is to make known by *speaking with* another; to avow, is to make known by declaration before the gods (*ad* and *vovere*). Simple exposure, private participation, and public promulgation, are the ideas respectively suggested.

We aknowlege our faults to one another; we confess them to the priest; we avow them in public worship. To aknowlege desire; to confess illicit intercourse; to avow marriage. A gentleman aknowleges his mistakes. A prisoner confesses his crimes. A patriot avows his opposition.

Dr. Johnson characterizes *to aknowlege* as a hybrid word, produced between Latin and English: it is of wholly English genealogy, and formed by the same rule of analogy as *to accompany, to accouple, to accustom, to affront.*

Difficulty. Obstacle.

A difficulty renders our progress *uneasy* (*dis* and *facilis*), an obstacle *withstands* it (*ob* and *stare*): we surmount the one; we remove the other. The first describes impediment arising from the nature and circumstances of the affair; the second describes hinderance from a foreign cause. Philip found a difficulty in managing the Athenians, from the nature of their dispositions; he found an obstacle in the eloquence of Demosthenes.

Prudence. Wisdom.

Prudence is a contraction of providence, which means foresight. Wisdom, being derived from *wissen*, to know, signifies knowlege. Prudence is hypothetical wisdom; and wisdom is realised prudence. Cautious people, who act from prospective motives, are called prudent. Prudent people, who attain their ends, are called wise.

Success

Succeſs is the mark which conduct has to hit: the prudent take a ſafe and a right direction, but commonly underſhoot their aim; the raſh fling ſidewards, or fly beyond, they commonly overſhoot their aim; the wiſe chooſe fitly, both their direction and their effort. The prudent excel in collineation, the raſh tend to hyperbole; but every unforeſeen contingency effectually diſappoints the prudent, and may bring the raſh to the preciſe goal. It is wiſer to truſt in the prudent than in the raſh, if you value the means; wiſer to truſt the raſh than the prudent, if you value the end.

Profuſion. Extravagance.

He is profuſe, who *pours forth* his whole ſupply; he is extravagant, who *wanders from* his right direction.

The profuſe man errs by the quantity, the extravagant man by the quality of his expenditure. He, who praiſes exceſſively, is profuſe; he, who praiſes inappropriately, is extravagant, in his flattery. The writer who ſticks too long to his topic, is profuſe; he who quits it too often, is extravagant.

Preſuming. Preſumed. Preſumptuous. Preſumptive.

He is preſuming, who *takes* rank *before* it is allotted him. That is preſumed, which is *taken* for granted *before* it is proved. To preſume, is to *take beforehand*. The preſumption of good fame is a motive for authorſhip.

Participial adjectives bear to participles the relation of habituality to actuality. Preſumptuous is habitually preſuming; preſumptive is habitually preſumed.

'Preſumptuous prieſt.'—*Shakſpeare.*

'Preſumptuous hope.'—*Milton.*

In the technical language of lawyers, both French and Engliſh, the preſumptive heir is uſed for the heir-at-law; not as Johnſon and Truſler ſay, in oppoſition to the heir apparent: but this word, being impurely formed, is in both languages obſoleſcent.

Enough. Enow. Sufficient.

Enough and enow are different ſpellings of the ſame adjective; but theſe orthographic variations have acquired an uſeleſs diſtinction. Caprice has made enow into the plural of enough. 'He has meat enough.' 'He has had meats enow.' Enow being the more euphonous, ſhould become the only form of the word. 'Enow of reaſons;' why not alſo 'enow of argument?' In other gothic dialects, *to enow* is the verb for to ſatisfy. *Nog* is ſtrong beer; probably *enough* deſcribed originally the ſatisfaction which precedes intoxication. The French *aſſez*, ſeated, alſo deſcribes an after-dinner feeling.

Sufficient is contracted from *ſatis faciens;* and *ſatis* means filled with food, not with liquor. It deſcribes therefore a calmer comfort, mere contentment. He has ſufficient, who has juſt what he wants; he has enough, who has any thing leſs than too much. The covetous man never has enough, although he has more than a ſufficiency. If my hoſt is helping me to wine: 'that is ſufficient,' permits him to ſtop; 'that is enough,' forbids him to proceed.

Peace. Calm. Tranquillity.

Peace, being derived from the ſame root as *pauſe*, means a ceſſation of trouble. From the Italian *calare*, to ſink, to abate, comes the ſubſtantive *calamento*, declenſion, deſcent, decay; and hence probably the verb *calmare* to cauſe to abate, and the ſubſtantive *calma*, calm. Tranquillity means ſmoothneſs, and does not, like peace and calm, imply previous perturbation. Peace is oppoſed to war; calm to ſtorm; and tranquillity to agitation.

Whole. Entire. Complete. Finiſhed.

Whole derives from the ſame root as *to heal*, and was at firſt ſynonymous with *healthy*: ſo the German *ganz* comes from the ſame root as *geſund*. *Entire*, in Latin *integer*, means *covered in*, and deſcribes that ſort of health which conſiſts in a whole ſkin. To be free from wounds, from ſores, from mutilations, conſtitutes the primary idea of wholeneſs, entirely, or integrity. Whole and entire are both oppoſed to parted and to deficient; and in their metaphorical application are identical: but whole is ſometimes uſed for healthy, whereas entire is not.

'They abode in the camp till they were whole.—*Joſhua.*

Complete means filled up, and finiſhed means ended. The vintner completes, the toper finiſhes, a bottle. Of an apartment which has all its furnicure, one may ſay it is complete, or it is finiſhed. A dictionary may be completed by interpolations: it is finiſhed at the laſt page.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES IN THE BACK SETTLEMENTS OF NORTH AMERICA.

[The public naturally expected, on the eſtabliſhment and repoſe of the government of the United States, that meaſures would be adopted for exploring the vaſt tracts of unknown country which lie between the Miſſiſſippi and the Pacific Ocean. Hitherto theſe expectations have been diſappointed; but the recent ceſſion of Louiſiana has, in an eſpecial manner, drawn the attention of the American government towards its weſtern territories, and the reſult of ſeveral expeditions have juſt been made public.

We are indebted to a correſpondent in New York for the power of firſt introducing a knowledge of theſe diſcoveries to the European public, and we ſhall not fail to lay before our readers every new fact as it tranſpires, till every part of this immenſe continent has been explored, and till we have introduced the particulars to them.]

Account of a Journey up the Waſhita (or Ouachita) River, in Louiſiana, performed by William Dunbar, Eſq. and Dr. Hunter.

THESE gentlemen were employed by Mr. Jefferſon, Preſident of the United States, purſuant to a proviſion of Congreſs for exploring Louiſiana. They ſet out from St. Catharine's Landing, on the Miſſiſſippi, on the 16th of October, 1804, and proceeded to the mouth of the Red River. This is ſo called from the red appearance of the water, cauſed by ſome earthly impregnation tinged probably with iron.

At a little more than twenty-three miles from the Miſſiſſippi they entered the Black River, ſo called from the clearneſs of its water, looking dark when contraſted with the muddy hue of the Red River.

They proceeded ſlowly upwards, paſſing the place where the river Tenſa enters from the eaſt, and the Catahoola from the weſt, and viſiting the ſtation called Fort Miro, about 200 miles from the entrance below, and which is the out-poſt of the United States in that quarter. As far up as the junction of the three rivers juſt mentioned, the country is alluvial and flat, the water ſluggiſh, and the current ſcarcely perceptible. Immediately above, the high land and permanent ſtrata of ſoil begin.

The latitude of Fort Miro is about 30° 30′. After viſiting various ſettlements, and encountering many difficulties amidſt ſhoals and rapids in the upper country, they arrived at length at the Hot-Springs, ſituated toward the ſource of the river, in latitude 34° 31′.

In proſecuting this expedition, it was diſcovered that frequent ſalines or ſalt-licks exiſted there. They learned that in the ſurrounding country, and in the ſpaces lying far towards the north and weſt, the rivers Waſhita, Arkanſa, and the Red River, were too brackiſh to be potable in dry ſeaſons. Salt ſprings, and plains incruſted with ſalt, are reported to be interſperſed through thoſe regions. On the Waſhita they ſaw ſwans and alligators.

About the latitude 33°, the line of demarkation between Orleans and Louiſiana, the long moſs or tillandſia almoſt ſuddenly ceaſes, being found no further to the northward; and about the ſame place the oſiers, which grow on the banks of the river, ceaſe, and ſhow themſelves further on to the ſouthward.

The party proceeded no further than the Hot-Springs, which are ſix in number, and are ſituated about ſix miles from the main ſtream to the north-weſt, as it there runs, and a little above the great rapids. Their heat is too great for the hand to bear; the higheſt temperature is about 150°. The water, on cooling, is palatable, and very good to drink, having but little foreign impregnation. The body of the mountain from which it iſſues is ſilicious, partly flint and partly free-ſtone; but the ſuperficial parts, which have been overflowed by the effuſions from the ſprings, are incruſtated with a ſtratum of calcareous matter, that, in the courſe of time, has been depoſited from their water. A trifling portion of iron is contained in it too, and precipitated with the lime.

In the hot water of theſe ſprings a green plant vegetated, which ſeemed to be a ſpecies of the *conferva* growing in ſuch ſituations; probably the *fontinalis*. But what is more remarkable, a bivalve teſtaceous animal adhered to the plant, and lived in ſuch a high temperature too. Here they diſcovered a kind of wild cabbage, which they cooked, and found to be mild and good for food. Between the Hot-Springs and the place where the voyagers landed, are ſeveral licks and oozings of ſalt-water. They relate their ſurpriſe at beholding plants, ſhrubs, and trees, at the outlet of the ſprings, abſolutely growing and appearing healthy, while their roots were expoſed to a heat of 130°.

The

The coldneſs of the weather was very remarkable. On the 30th of December the quick-ſilver ſunk to 9°; on the 2d of January, 1805, to 6°. On this latter occaſion, when the temperature of the atmoſphere was 6°, and of the river water 32°, a condenſed vapour floated over its ſurface, as is uſual in ſuch caſes. On January 11th, the mercury in the air was at 11°, and in the Waſhita water at 39°. On the 12th, the atmoſphere was at 20°, and the river at 40°. In thoſe caſes of unequal temperatures, much watery vapour hovered over the ſtream. The obſervers relate, that although 20° of difference are more than enough to make this exhalation appear viſible, yet that 13° of variation are not enough for the purpoſe.

Above the alluvial country, the rocks were chiefly of a ſort of ſchiſtus, ſome of it aluminous, and all of it unfit for covering houſes; a kind of ſilicious compoſition, reſembling oil-ſtone, or turkey-ſtone, but too brittle for gun-flints; and a ſort of ſandy aggregate, which ſeemed as if it might be employed for grind-ſtones. The mineralized and carbonated wood was found in ſeveral places. There were no certain indications of the proper foſſil coal; nor did they meet with any ſtrata of gypſum. And, notwithſtanding the heat of the ſprings, they met with no lava, pumice, or other volcanic matter.

Having, in the courſe of the voyage, collected conſiderable information about the Caddaux, the Oſages, and the other nations of Indians which ſometimes frequent the Waſhita and the little Miſſouri, which runs into it; having acquired a good deal of knowledge about the immenſe prairies, which are compared to Paradiſes, lying toward the ſources of the Red-River and the Arkanſas; and having made many aſtronomical, geological, and meteorological obſervations from day to day, the adventurers, with their crew of ſoldiers, got back to Natchez about the end of January, 1805.

From the journal of the ſurvey, which they kept with all poſſible correctneſs, a map of the Waſhita has been compiled and publiſhed at Waſhington, forming a ſubſtantial addition to American geography.*

This country was colonized early by the French. They projected and began extenſive ſettlements on the Waſhita; but the general maſſacre planned and executed in part by the Indians againſt the French, and the conſequent maſſacre of the Natchez tribe by the French, put an end to theſe undertakings, and they were never reſumed under the French government.

The *prairies* of this region are deſcribed as plains or ſavannas, without timber, generally very fertile, producing an exuberance of ſtrong, thick, and coarſe herbage. When a piece of ground is once got into this ſtate in an Indian country, it can have no opportunity of reproducing timber; it being an invariable rule to fire the dry graſs in the fall or winter, to obtain the advantage of attracting game when the young tender graſs begins to ſpring. Thus the young timber is deſtroyed; and annually the *prairie* encroaches upon the woodland. It is probable that the immenſe plains known to exiſt in America may owe their origin to this practice. The plains of the Waſhita lie chiefly on the eaſt ſide; and being generally formed like thoſe of the Miſſiſſippi, ſloping from the banks of the river towards the great river, they are more or leſs liable to the influence of inundation in the rear. This has been known to advance ſo far in certain great floods, as to be ready to pour over the margin into the Waſhita. Such an occurrence has however latterly become very rare, and it may be generally eſtimated that from one-fourth of a mile to a whole mile in depth, will remain exempt from inundation during the high floods.

Fiſh are not very plentiful in the Waſhita. In the year 1799, the waters of the Miſſiſſippi, during an inundation, dammed up the Waſhita by regurgitation, to ſuch a degree, that they ſwelled conſiderably above Fort Miro. The ſtagnation and corruption of the water from this cauſe, deſtroyed all the fiſh in that part of the river; and they have been ſcarce ever ſince.

The *bois d'arc* (bow-wood), or yellow dye-wood, is ſometimes ſeen near the Waſhita. It bears a gold-coloured fruit as large as the egg of the oſtrich; its deep-green foliage reſembles that of the orange-tree; and no foreſt-tree can compare with it for ornamental grandeur.

About 300 miles above Nachitoches, on the Red-River, the navigation is oppoſed

* As ſoon as we receive this and other maps of theſe newly explored diſtricts, we ſhall introduce them into the Monthly Magazine.

posed by a very serious obstacle. This is the raft, or natural covering, which conceals the whole river for about seventeen leagues, and is continually augmenting by the drift-wood brought down with every considerable fresh. This bridge, which was for a time nothing but floating trees, &c. supports at this time a growth of every thing growing in the neighbouring forest, not excepting trees of a considerable size. The river may be frequently passed without any knowledge of its existence, so perfectly is it concealed by the superincumbent mass of materials; and it is reported, that the water is working for itself a new passage through the neighbouring low grounds.

☞ *In our next will be introduced Observations on certain Parts of the Country in Louisiana; by Anthony Soulard, Esq. Surveyor-general of Upper Louisiana.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* MORGANTE MAGGIORE *of* LUIGI PULCI.

PEACE, however, had not long been re-established, before these mutual promises began to wax cold and be forgotten. Gano, whose banishment had been a principal article, was recalled; new suspicions and jealousies sprung out of the old animosity of the emperor against Rinaldo; most of the Paladins retired in displeasure to their castles in the provinces; and Orlando (whose disgust was greater in proportion to his responsibility for having brought about the reconciliation,) set off in search of new adventures, with a resolution never to return again to the ungrateful court of Charlemagne.

After a month's travelling, he and his squire Terigi find themselves on the confines of Persia, and arrive at the camp of a Pagan giant, Marcovaldo, who is besieging the *Amostante*, for love of his daughter Clariella. We will not enter into the details of this adventure, so similar to that of Manfredonio; but, once for all, observe that in this second expedition very little of variety or novelty occurs; and we shall pass over our account of it very shortly, only stopping where any passages of particular merit appear to deserve translation.

Marcovaldo, after a fierce combat, falls by the hand of Orlando; and his death is attended with peculiar circumstances, which display at once the fancy, the genius, and the absurd superstition of the writer and of the age. When dying, a sudden illumination enters his soul, he abjures the impious Mahound and his rabble of gods, and begs to be baptised by his conqueror. After this pious deed, which the good Orlando does not hesitate to perform, he beholds angels descending in a visible shape to bear away his soul to Paradise. The last request of this unfortunate giant is expressed in an interesting and affecting manner.

One act of grace before his spirit fled,
Only one act the fainting chief requir'd:
If chance Orlando's footsteps ever led
To her whose beauty had his bosom fir'd,
That he would tell her how her warrior bled,
And how, by love to his last hour inspir'd,
His breath just parting from this mortal frame
(Constant in death) sigh'd out his fair one's name;

And he would beg her to confess his merit,
Sometimes the solitary tomb to see
Where his cold bones their native dust inherit,
And call upon his name, and say "For thee
Thy Clariella grieves, unhappy spirit,
Whose only fault was too well loving me!"
Perhaps he hoped, that sad and tender strain
Might call his spirit back to earth again.

Ev'n as, the spreading mulberry tree beneath
(Witness of amorous sighs in days of yore),
On Thisbe's name the lover call'd in death,
And brought the fleeting ghost from Heav'n once more.
Meantime, celestial sounds began to breathe;
Strains, more than earthly, passed their fancies o'er,
The soft, melodious, hymning of the spheres,
And harmony too pure for mortal ears.

C. 12. *st.* 67.

Orlando was, after this, received and entertained for some time very courteously by the *Amostante* and his fair daughter; but, as the former was a very zealous Pagan, he performed all his acts of hospitality in perfect ignorance of the name, style, and title of his guest. However, the Soldan of Babylon, who meditated a war against the Amostante, discovers, by means of a necromancer, who this powerful stranger was; and takes care to have the information conveyed to the court of Persia, in consequence of which he causes both the knight and his squire to be seized while asleep, and thrown into a most horrible dungeon. From this place of confinement, through Clariella's good offices (who is deeply in love with her deliverer), Terigi is at length

length set free; and immediately hastens to Paris, to procure assistance for his master.

At Paris, in the mean while, a great revolution had happened. Charles was solemnly deposed, Gano a second time expelled the kingdom, and Rinaldo quietly seated on the imperial throne. But no sooner does he hear of the confinement of his beloved cousin, than he throws aside the dignities and dangers of royalty once more, restores the crown to his degraded sovereign, and sets off, accompanied by Oliver and Richardetto, on the enterprise of delivering Orlando.

In his passage through Spain, he performs some signal services for King Marsilius; and is admitted into the favour and confidence of that powerful prince, who, though a Pagan, offers him the assistance of a large army, with his martial daughter, the lovely Luciana, for its commander, against the Amostante. Luciana had fallen in love with Rinaldo during his residence at her father's court of Saragossa, and presented him with a rich pavilion worked with her own hand, which is described with much elegance and fancy.

It was divided into four parts, according to the different elements. That which represented *fire* was adorned with carbuncles, and rubies and other blazing stones, so as to dazzle all beholders; and in it were represented the figures of Cherubim and Seraphim, such as play in the beams of eternal love. The second division was appropriated to *air*, and contained all the heavenly phenomena, and every kind of bird, from the eagle,

Who, stedfast gazing on the neighbouring sun,
Sheds her proud plumage o'er the subject main,
But tricks herself in gayer robes anon,
Bursts forth afresh, and flames in youth again;

Down to the sparrow,

That frequent haunts the melancholy wood,
And joys in sadness and deep solitude.

In the same division of this beautiful pavilion,

And in the midst, resplendent, stately, fair,
Sat Juno, with her heav'nly circlet crown'd;
Cassiopeia by her starry chair
Was plac'd, and nymphs unnumber'd throng'd around.
The mighty monarch of the Winds was there,
Who with huge chains his boisterous brethren bound;
Fierce Aquilo, and Notus loud and strong,
And dark Orion bringing storms along.

The *sea* was represented in the third division, and, among a great variety of appropriate figures and emblems,

Here were the huge immeasurable whales,
Those vast and dreadful monsters of the deep,
That seize with furious sway the passing sails,
And to the bottom of the ocean sweep;
There tuneful syrens, to the dying gales
Soft singing, lull unwary tars asleep.
Here dolphins, gliding swift in wanton sport,
Guide the glad vessel to her destin'd port.

The most picturesque of the various images wrought on the fourth division, which represented *earth*, is that of Ceres seeking her ravish'd daughter.

There, through the world's remotest regions straying,
Unhappy Ceres, mournful and alone,
Seeking her ravish'd Proserpine, and saying
"I've lost my child—oh whither has she flown?"
And here appear'd the lovely virgin, playing
On beds of flowers, herself a rose fresh-blown;
Behind, the gloomy form of Pluto lay,
Marking the thoughtless victim for his prey.

Rinaldo makes every compliment that so magnificent a present demanded, and the occasion suggested; assuring the fair embroiderer that she must have learned to work in Paradise, and that Philomela's web was nothing in comparison:—to all which the very prettily answers,

Not if the treasures of the earth below,
Not if the glories of the sky I brought,
Could I a present worthy thee bestow,
Or pay thy glorious merit as I ought;
But, if you wish the real truth to know,
Whose fancy plann'd it, and *whose* fingers wrought:
To call it mine a power superior wrongs,—
To Love, and Love alone, the praise belongs.
C. 14, *st.* 43, &c.

After this interchange of civilities, the whole armament sets forth, and soon arrives in Persia.

The war against the Amostante, like all wars in romances, was very fertile in wonderful incidents, but is not very amusing in the recital. Orlando was set at liberty through the intercession of the enamoured Clariella, under an engagement to assist the monarch against his new invaders. He is brought, of course, to a single combat with Rinaldo; and the combatants are separated by night. New adventures occur, discoveries are made, the city is entered by stratagem, the Amostante surprised and killed, and the Paladins

Paladins made maſters of his empire, which they poſſeſs for ſome time in great joy and feſtivity. The part which Claviella takes in theſe proceedings is not *very dutiful:* but romance-writers make it ſo far from a crime, that it becomes with them a ſplendid virtue to aſſiſt a chriſtian knight againſt an infidel father.

Mean-while Anthea, the Soldan's daughter of Babylon, another female warrior, and far more famous both for beauty and courage than all the preceding, animated by the fame of Rinaldo's exploits, perſuades her father to ſend her at the head of a numerous army to revenge the Amoſtante. The deſcription of her perſonal charms is thus managed by Pulci:

Her hair was bright as Danaë's locks of gold,
Her face was fair as Cytherea's breaſt;
Her eyes like ſtars, which heaven's bright regions hold;
Great Juno's form her beauteous noſe confeſt;
Her ivory teeth in ſome celeſtial mould
Were caſt, her mouth with roſy dimples dreſt;
And mighty Pallas had conſpir'd to deck
Her ſnowy ſhoulders and her poliſhed neck.

Her ſmooth round arms for action form'd and grace,
And white and long and pliable her hands,
Fitted to bend the twanging bow in chaſe
Among the nobleſt of Diana's bands;
Tempting the tender lover's warm embrace,
Her ſwelling boſom full and free expands;
And Proſerpine's enchanting form is trac'd
In the ſoft yielding of her ſlender waiſt.
C. 15, *ſt.* 99.

Notwithſtanding all theſe feminine excellencies, this *limber-handed* lady had at different times overcome all the knights of Perſia, Phœnicia, and Egypt; and was therefore adored by her father and the people.

Her firſt introduction to the Paladins was in the character of an embaſſadreſs, rather than of an enemy; ſhe was therefore received with the utmoſt courteſy and magnificence by them, and made in full aſſembly excellent proof of her talents for eloquence. She addreſſed herſelf particularly to Rinaldo, with whom ſhe was already enamoured on report; and propoſed that it ſhould be decided by a ſingle combat between them, whether the Paladins ſhould remain maſters of Perſia, or reſign to her father the throne of the Amoſtante. Rinaldo (who had all this time been drinking delicious poiſon from her eyes) accepted the challenge, but invited her to remain with them one day, and partake of an entertainment which he would cauſe to be provided in honour of her. To this Anthea readily conſented; and Oliver, who was charged by Rinaldo to arrange the feaſt, prepares for his labours with the following naïve reflection on the new paſſion with which he ſaw the lord of Montauban was inſpired:

Coſi va la fortuna—
Cercati d'altro Amante, Luciana!

The reflections of Rinaldo, the night after his grand feſtival, were not very favourable to the exertion of his proweſs the ſucceeding morning. Orlando finds him at day-break ſtill toſſing on his feveriſh and ſleepleſs bed; and his admonitions on the occaſion are worth tranſlating only as they afford a ſpecimen of a ſingular affectation of language, of which Pulci and many of the old Italian poets were often guilty:

Oh where, Rinaldo, is thy valor gone?
Oh where, Rinaldo, is thy power, thy fame?
Oh where, Rinaldo, is thy ſenſe o'erthrown?
Oh where, Rinaldo, is thy ancient name?
Oh where, Rinaldo, has thy fancy flown?
Oh where, Rinaldo, haſt thou loſt thy ſhame?
Oh where, Rinaldo, is thy proud command?
Oh where, Rinaldo?—In a woman's hand!

Is this a ſeaſon fit for ſport and play?
Is this a ſeaſon to be ſpent in love?
Is this a wanton ſummer's holiday?
Is this the Idalian hill, or Paphian grove?
Is this a time in idle peace to ſtay?
Is this the faith Orlando hoped to prove?
Is this a time to jouſt with harmleſs lance?
Is this the ſoft and peaceful realm of France?

And is it thus our conqueſt we ſhall ſave?
And is it thus we gain a glorious throne?
And is it thus Anthea's boaſts we brave?
And is it thus we conquer Babylon?
And was it thus our plighted faith we gave?
And is it thus that plighted faith is ſhewn?
And is it thus our hearts and ſouls we ſever?
—Adventurous hope and joy, farewel for ever!
C. 16, *ſt.* 49.

Oliver alſo was entreated to try his powers of perſuaſion with the enamoured knight; but, ſtung of his own ſucceſſive enthraldom to the charms of Floriſene and Meridiana, declines the office with a witty alluſion to the tale of the abbeſs who wore the breeches. Whether the original honour of this tale, which has been

been so improved on by Rabelais and Fontaine, is to be ascribed to Pulci, I know not.

However, Orlando's remonstrances had roused him to a sense of honor and shame, and he issues forth to the field with the following exclamation:

My word is pass'd, and I will keep the ground
With lance in rest, and this good sword and shield;
But how myself with my own weapons wound?
How make my master bow, my conqueror yield?

Orlando had now blown a blast on his ivory horn, (the same that was afterwards split in pieces at Roncesvalles); Anthea had arrived, and the encounter began. Its issue was such as might have been expected. Rinaldo, in the middle of the course, threw his shield behind him, and cast away his lance. Richardetto and Oliver successively challenged the fair enslaver, were overthrown, and surrendered themselves prisoners. Orlando, full of rage and despair, next encountered the victorious Amazon: Rinaldo, for the first time forgetting his faith and his friend, was forced by his ill-fated passion to pray for the success, or at least the safety, of his mistress; and we know not what might have been the success of his renegado orisons, had not the fall of night separated the combatants, and saved the honor and life of one of them.

Meanwhile Gano, who had been wandering over the world in pursuit of mischief and revenge, had arrived at the Soldan's camp; and persuaded him that by recalling his army, with the prisoners whom his daughter had made, he would draw Orlando and Rinaldo into a snare: for they would certainly pursue him to attempt the rescue of their friends, and, when once in his city, might easily be entrapped and dispatched. The advice of the traitor was adopted, and Anthea, with her army and her captives, returned to Babylon.—*(To be continued.)*

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* WRITINGS *of* HISTORIANS *of all* AGES *and* COUNTRIES, *chiefly with a* VIEW *to the* ACCURACY *of their* MILITARY DESCRIPTIONS, *and their* KNOWLEDGE *of the* ART *of* WAR. *By* GENERAL ANDREOSSI.

[*Continued from p. 532 of vol. 22.*]

D'ESPAGNAC, who was the aid-de-camp of Field Marshal Saxe, wrote the Life of that great general, with so much ability, that Voltaire was loud in his praise, and the public voice confirmed the merit of the work. A volume of engravings serve to exemplify the narrative, which we cannot read without admiring the intelligent officer in the distinguished author. His Essay on War as a Science, comprehending all its grandest objects, is so critically compiled from the most valuable authorities, both ancient and modern, that his system is complete. The diffidence of the author would not permit him to make the slightest deviations from his text, which he cites literally, as in the original document, noting the volume and page; and, although he reasons as he proceeds, his observations are altogether detached from his borrowed materials. A supplement is added to this book, "On the Reveries of Marshal Saxe," in which he strives to reconcile the leading principles of that officer with those of our service.

RAYNAL's History elucidates the most interesting period of modern occurrences: I mean the European establishments in the two Indies. A flowing style, and ornamented periods, embellish his picture of situations the most opposite, and accounts the most extravagant. War, as a science, formed no part of his plan; yet his details are instructive. The exploits of the Portuguese, under the Great Albuquerque, are among the prominent passages of this work, and must be read with pleasure.

The Instructions of FREDERIC THE GREAT include all the fundamental principles of war; he exposes to his generals a system founded on his own experience; and, by nobly pointing at his own mistakes, he teaches them to avoid similar errors. Nor is this work (so worthy its illustrious author) his only claim on the gratitude of every military man: like Cæsar in all things, he wrote the narrative of his campaigns, entitled "The History of my Time." These commentaries treat generally on the public events in Europe, from his accession to his last campaign in Bohemia in 1778.

This period, so memorable in the Prussian annals, occupied the labours of many other valuable writers: among others, LLOYD, by birth an Englishman, but actively employed during the Seven Years' War in the armies of Austria and Prussia. His works, forming an inexhaustible source of moral, political, and military information, consist: 1st, of his Introduction to the History of a Seven Years' War, entitled "Memoirs Military

and Political," afterwards tranſlated into French by an officer named Saint-Memon: 2dly, the Hiſtory, in two volumes; the firſt of which, containing the campaigns of 1756-7, was partly tranſlated by Saint-Memon, and fully by Rouz-Fazillac; and the ſecond, including the campaigns of 1758-9, has no avowed tranſlator, although it is conjectured that a manuſcript tranſlation has been made by G. Imbert: 3dly, his Memoir on the Invaſion and Defence of Great Britain, tranſlated by Imbert.

In the preface, Mr. Lloyd touches on the art of war generally; but with ſuch exquiſite ſkill, that we are prepared to expect the profound reaſoning and extenſive knowledge which characteriſe his ſubſequent diſcuſſions. The remainder of his introduction is under five heads:

1. On the formation of armies, ancient and modern: here he hazards ſome opinions, more or leſs erudite, on the formation of an army; but the reſult of his argument is, that three qualities perfect the proportions of a military body, viz. ſtrength, activity, and perpetual motion.

2. On the philoſophy of war: he analyzes the various faculties eſſential to the guidance of an army, and diſcovers thoſe operative ſprings whoſe influence, more or leſs, give energy to enterpriſe, and inſpire the troops. Theſe ideas are perfectly original, and worthy the genius of a Plutarch or a Locke.

3. On the connexion exiſting between different forms of government, and their various ſyſtems of warfare.

4. Military tactics, excluſively conſidered. His diſcuſſion on this ſubject is at once profound and luminous. The baſis of all offenſive and defenſive operations he affirms to be, the art of always keeping a good line.

Laſtly, In analyzing the frontiers of France, Auſtria, Hungary, Poland, Turkey, and Ruſſia, the genius of the author burſts upon his reader with increaſing brilliancy. His topographical is as infallible as his argumentative knowledge.

His Hiſtory of the Seven Years' War, in plan and execution, preſents an invaluable model to other writers. It contains general remarks on the art of war, according to the exiſting ſyſtem; he traces a brief ſketch of the relative ſituations, political and military, of the belligerent powers, and developes the operations of each campaign. He gives us a general view of the theatre of war, but particularizes the ſcenes of the principal actions; all which he narrates with a correctneſs and ability attributable ſolely to experience and ſuperior judgement.

His Memoir on the Invaſion and Defence of Great Britain is not candid, and would be devoid of intereſt, if he did not reſume his military reflections in applying them to a project, the event of which, however, was altogether dependant on circumſtances.

Mr. Lloyd died in the year 1783, at the moment he had it in contemplation to compoſe a general hiſtory of the wars in Flanders, Germany, and Italy, for the two foregoing centuries. The world will, no doubt, long deplore the premature loſs of this officer's valuable exertions.

TEMPELHOFF, a Pruſſian officer of great merit, continued Lloyd's Hiſtory of the Seven Years' War. He ſerved for a length of time under Frederic, for whom he appears to have entertained a more equal admiration than his predeceſſor expreſſes, and gives a more circumſtantial account of the actions he records. "His work is, in many reſpects, exemplary as a military hiſtory, and full of local information. Every officer wiſhing to underſtand the principles of his profeſſion, is adviſed to ſtudy this admirable treatiſe on practical tactics, which, in truth, has no competitor."*

THIELETHE, a Saxon colonel, procured a diſtinguiſhed name among the Germans, as the author of a work entitled "Memoirs on Military Operations, and on the Seven Years' War." Such praiſe from a military people is no ſmall proof of an author's merit. The Colonel confines himſelf to a diſtinct narrative of the moſt memorable actions during that period, to all of which he bears perſonal teſtimony. Each detail is, in itſelf, an independent hiſtory. His facts are related with candour; he developes cauſes and effects, and draws inferences from the whole pregnant with inſtruction to all military men, particularly to thoſe of the engineer and ſtaff departments. The attack and defence of fortified poſts and entrenched camps, with practical rules, occupy much curious and intereſting diſcuſſion. The four ſieges ſuſtained by the fortreſs of Schweidnitz, during the campaigns of 1757 to 1762,

* Mirabeau, in his Pruſſian Military Syſtem.

occupy

occupy one volume. His researches into the art of encamping are novel and profound; and, although the author announces that he writes only for the instruction of subaltern officers, all ranks may profit from the perusal of it.

The King of Prussia's campaign in Bohemia, in 1788, has found a rigid critic in the COMTE DE SCHMETTAU, who, with the rank of major-general of cavalry, was the whole time attached to the person of his royal master. His remarks on the operations of this campaign discover the mind of an intelligent officer, who relates with exactitude facts established by experience. This work is written with extreme boldness; it has been translated into French.

Ancient history has usually been found more seducing, as well as more interesting, than modern history: nevertheless, the Fall of the Roman Empire, the origin of the modern kingdoms in Europe, the discovery of America, and (in France, *particularly*) the exploits of Charlemagne, the crusades, and the revival of the arts under the fostering reign of Francis I., are, at least, equally important events with the Grecian wars or Roman conquests. It is not, therefore, the materials that form this distinction, it is the manufacturer of whom we must complain. Our historians are neither painters, philosophers, nor statesmen; some one of which qualities every writer of antiquity possessed, and many of them not unfrequently the whole. A man cannot be effectually qualified as an historian, unless he holds a considerable part in the government, and rises with its prosperity. Such an one, from having a perpetual crowd of objects within his observations, has opportunities of forming comparisons, of conceiving vast projects, and of combining causes and effects, with advantages impervious to other people: hence the peculiar merits of many of our Memoirs. But although amusement mingles with instruction in this style of composition, the reader will do well to beware of its imposing qualities: the pen wanders when the imagination is prejudiced, and private feelings speciously disguise the truth.

In Marshal DE MONTLUC's Commentaries, this sort of bias is remarkably glaring. We must, however, declare that the author does not indulge his vanity at the expence of his veracity. In his splendid representations of his own actions, he calls upon the candour of living witnesses to corroborate, or refute, them. De Thou, in his very judicious treatise, repeats and justifies them all. The Marshal's subsequent work, however, named, by Henri IV., "The Soldier's Bible," is not less esteemed for this little weakness. No better judge could have decided on its merits. The book ran through several editions, and has been translated into Italian and English; and, notwithstanding the late improvements on tactics, it will ever deserve to be the companion of military men who wish to improve in the profession.

DU BELLAY seems to have collected all his panegyric into one focus, to emblazon the character of Francis I. In his narrative he dwells too long on those battles where he was either an agent or witness.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL *of a* VOYAGE *performed in the* INDIAN SEAS, *to* MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, *&c., &c., in* HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, *in the* YEARS 1803-4-5, *interspersed with short* DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES *of the* PRESENT STATE *of the principal* SETTLEMENTS *of the* INDIA COMPANY.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE *by an* OFFICER *of that* SHIP.

[*Continued from Vol.* 22, *p.* 540.]

BEING accommodated with a budget-row and provisions, as the winds were very faint, and sometimes contrary, we proceeded slowly down the river on the ebb tides; bringing up during the floods at the villages on the banks, and making excursions from thence into the country to see the manufactures, manners, and customs of these harmless people: thus prolonging this little voyage of pleasure to the length of three or four days.

We visited the botanical garden, which is delightfully situated on the western bank of the river, a few miles from Calcutta; its appearance from the water too, while passing it, is very picturesque.

"Here waving groves a chequer'd scene display,
And part admit, and part exclude the day;
There, interspers'd in lawns and opening glades,
Thin trees arise, that shun each other's shades."

The natives were exceedingly civil to us wherever we went, shewing us every thing, and supplying us with all kinds of fruits for a mere trifle.

Having dropt down to Saugur roads, in order to collect the homeward-bound Indiamen, we here spent our Christmas with

with the utmoſt feſtivity. This is a jubilee which Britiſh tars never fail to commemorate, whatever part of the globe they may happen to be in at the time.

We ſailed from Saugur with the convoy, which we accompanied till abreaſt of the Andaman iſlands; when we hauled off to the eaſtward, and left them to purſue their voyage.

We paſſed between the Andaman and Carnicobar iſlands, cloſe to the ſouthern extremity of the latter, with ſeveral other iſlands in ſight, all having a dreary and inhoſpitable appearance; the winds nearly due eaſt, with fine weather, but (as in the vicinity of moſt iſlands) ſqually at intervals. The next day ran cloſe paſt Tolonga, which is of conſiderable height, but in other reſpects ſimilar to the reſt of the Necobars.

We this day had a view of Pulo-Rondo, Pulo-Way, and the high land of Sumatra, about Acheen head. We now experienced little elſe than a ſucceſſion of violent ſqualls of wind, with deluges of rain; in the night, thunder and lightning in an awful degree.

It was not till the 21ſt of January that we could reach Pulo Penang, or Prince of Wales's Iſland, ſituated at the entrance of the ſtraits of Malacca, and two or three miles diſtant from the Malay coaſt. A party of us went to ſee, the day after our arrival at the iſland, a very beautiful little waterfall, about ſix miles from the town.

We ſtarted from the town at day-break, and rode a few miles through pepper plantations, groves of the cocoa-nut, betel, &c. highly delighted with the fragrance of the air, which at this time of the day is ſtrongly impregnated with the grateful odours that riſe along with the exhaling dews, from the trees, ſhrubs, and flowers. At the foot of the mountain, however, we were obliged to diſmount, and proceed on foot up a winding path, that led through a foreſt of trees of the moſt gigantic ſize, and which, by meeting over head, almoſt excluded the day; involving us in a kind of pleaſing gloom, the effect of which was heightened by the diſtant noiſe of the waterfall.

——— "I hear the din
Of waters thund'ring o'er the ruin'd cliffs.
What ſolemn twilight, what ſtupendous ſhades,
Enwrap theſe inſant floods!—Through ev'ry nerve
A ſacred horror thrills.—A pleaſing fear
Glides o'er my frame.—The foreſt deepens round;
And, more gigantic ſtill, th' impending trees
Stretch their extravagant arms athwart the gloom."—*Armſtrong.*

The latter part of our journey was ſteep, rugged, and narrow, and ſo overſhadowed with the thick woods, that we could ſee nothing of the fall until we came to the baſon into which the water tumbles: all at once then this little fairy glen opened to our view, and diſplayed a ſlender and beautiful caſcade of water, clear as cryſtal, and iſſuing (as it were) from the middle of a little tuft of trees, about 200 feet above our heads. The ſtream is twice intercepted in its deſcent by thin ledges of rock that run acroſs the fall, and, by ſplitting it in thinner ſheets of water, add greatly to the beauty of the caſcade. It at length precipitates into a baſon of ſolid rock, from one ſide of which it glides off into a ſteep and rugged channel, that forms a ſeries of other little caſcades all the way down to the foot of the mountain.

The baſon is bounded on each ſide by craggy precipices, whoſe brows are overhung with lofty pines, ſome of which have occaſionally given way, and their trunks are ſeen lying in various directions at the bottom, being ſplit and torn by the fall.

After enjoying our little cold collation in this romantic ſpot, and bathing in its cool and refreſhing waters, we reluctantly took our departure, and retraced our ſteps back to the town; admiring the beautiful natural ſcenery of this iſland.

On the morning of the 24th January we weighed and made ſail once more for Bengal. As the north-eaſt monſoon was now in its height, we were obliged to keep along the Malay coaſt, which is high, and much diverſified in its outline features from the great variety of forms which the mountains aſſume. The next day (25th) paſſed Pulo Buton, (26th) Pulo Sayer, and on the 29th deſcried the eaſt Andaman.

On the ſame evening we got ſight of Barren, or Volcano Iſland, which at this time was burning very fiercely, the eruptions taking place every eight or ten minutes, with a hollow rumbling noiſe.

This is a ſmall circular iſland, lying almoſt in ſight of the eaſt Andaman, between that and the Malay coaſt: it appears to be a perfect cinder, or at leaſt covered in every part with lava, without the ſmalleſt veſtige of vegetation; it is of conſiderable height, and the volcanic opening or crater is in the centre of the iſland. We paſſed within little more than

than a mile of it; and, as the winds were trifling, we obſerved the eruptions for three days and nights ſucceſſively.

The inhabitants of theſe iſlands (Andamans) are a moſt wretched race of mortals; they go entirely naked, live principally upon fiſh, and 'tis ſaid are canibals when they can procure human fleſh.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY.

EDWARD JORDEN, M.D.

THIS learned phyſician was born of a good family at High Halden, Kent, and after receiving a preparatory education, was removed to Hart-hall, Oxford, where he ſtudied ſometime, but without taking a degree. Having choſen phyſic for his profeſſion, he went abroad and viſited different univerſities, particularly Padua, then the moſt famous medical ſchool in Europe. He there took his doctor's degree in that faculty, and returning to his native country was admitted a member of the royal college of phyſicians. He ſettled at firſt in London, and became very diſtinguiſhed in his profeſſion: but having a great inclination to mineral works, ſays his biographer, he was at great charges about the making of alum, which not ſucceeding according to expectation, he was thereby much injured in his eſtate. He was much reſpected by King James, who committed the Queen to his care when ſhe made uſe of the Bath waters. The ſame monarch alſo employed him in another caſe, which is curious enough to deſerve notice in this place. A young woman in the country was troubled with ſuch unaccountable ſymptoms, as cauſed a report to be ſpread abroad that ſhe was bewitched. James had great faith in the doctrine of *Demonology*, and wrote a ponderous book in its defence againſt Reginald Scott, and other ſceptical writers on that ſubject. This circumſtance, therefore, afforded him an opportunity of proving the truth of his poſitions. By his orders the poſſeſſed perſon was brought up to London, and placed under the obſervation and care of Dr. Jorden, who, by giving her ſimple things without any thing of a medicinal nature, and by other means, diſcovered the cheat, which he reported to the King. The girl was at firſt very unwilling to diſcloſe the juggle, but after ſome threats and promiſes, ſhe confeſſed that "ſometime before there happened a difference between a female neighbour of her father's and himſelf, and having in his own apprehenſion, no better way to be avenged of her than this, he impiouſly cauſed his daughter, on the receiving of the ſacrament, to engage to imitate one bewitched, and aſcribe it to that woman, which ſhe did, and acted this part in ſo exact and wonderful a manner, that ſhe deceived all the country where ſhe lived, who thought it to be a truth. After which confeſſion ſhe was very quiet, and the king giving her a portion, ſhe married, and thus was cured of her inimical witchery."

After practiſing ſome time in London, Dr. Jorden removed to Bath, where he lived many years enjoying the "applauſe of the learned, the reſpect of the rich, the prayers of the poor, and the love of all."

He married the daughter of a gentleman named *Jordan*, in Wiltſhire, the account of which marriage being very ſingular, I ſhall give it in my author's own words.

"The Doctor being on a journey benighted on Saliſbury plain, and knowing not which way to ride, happened to meet a ſhepherd, of whom he made enquiry what places were near, where he might have entertainment for that night: the ſhepherd telling him there was no place near enough for him conveniently to reach in any ſeaſonable time, the Doctor aſked what gentleman lived thereabouts; the ſhepherd replied, there was one Mr. Jordan not far off, a man of good quality, and a great eſtate. Preſently the Doctor (looking on this as a good omen) reſolved on his houſe; where he was ſo kindly entertained, and ſo well accepted, that Mr. Jordan, underſtanding him to be a bachelor, beſtowed his daughter on him, with a conſiderable fortune."

By his lady he had four children. Edward the elder was an enſign in the attack on the iſle of Rhé, where he was ſlain, "making his colours his winding-ſheet." His eldeſt daughter was married to Mr. Thomas Benford, an apothecary at Bath, and mayor of the city: the others died young.

Dr. Jorden died of the ſtone and gout in 1632, aged 68, and was buried in the Abbey church at Bath. His works are, 1. "A Brief Diſcourſe, called the Suffocation of the Mother," &c. London, 1603, 4to. 2. "A Diſcourſe of Natural Baths, and Mineral Waters; wherein the original of Fountains in general is declared. The Nature and Difference

of

of Minerals, with Examples of particular Baths. The Generation of Minerals in the Earth, from whence both the actual heat of Baths, and their Virtues proceed. By what Means Mineral Waters are to be discovered. And lastly, of the Nature and Uses of Baths, but especially of our Baths at *Bathe*, in Somersetshire," 4to. 1631. Again in 1632, and revised and corrected by Dr. Guidott in 1669, 8vo.—This is a performance of no ordinary ingenuity, and evinces, for the period, great chemical and mineralogical knowledge. From the preface to the last mentioned edition, the above particulars are taken.

THOMAS GUIDOTT, M.D.,

mentioned in the preceding account, was descended from a noble family at Florence. His ancestor, Antonio Guidotti, came to England about the year 1548, and received from King Edward VI. the honour of knighthood. The subject of the present article was born at Lymington, in Hampshire, in 1638, and was educated at Dorchester grammar-school, from whence he removed to Wadham college, Oxford, in 1656. He there took his degrees in arts, and entered on the study of physic, in which faculty he took his bachelor's degree in 1666, with licence to practise. The year following he settled at Bath, where he was greatly encouraged by an eminent physician there, Dr. John Maplet, to whom he afterwards dedicated in a very respectful and grateful manner, his Discourse concerning the Antiquity, &c. of Bath, appended to his edition of Dr. Jorden's book abovementioned. But according to Wood, (Athen. Oxon. II. 1101,) Guidott's practice at Bath decaying, occasioned by his impudence, lampooning, and libelling, he left that place in 1679, and retired to London." In 1671 he performed his exercise at Oxford for the degree of doctor of physic, but it does not appear that he ever completed it.

Wood, who gives him a very bad moral character, says that he was a person of good parts, well versed in Greek and Latin, and intelligent in his profession.

The same author also says that he had two offers, one to settle at Copenhagen under Bartholine, and the other of a professorship of physic at Venice, both of which he declined.

Besides the piece already noticed, he wrote "Some Enquiries into the Nature of the Water of St. Vincent's Rock, near Bristol, and that of Castle-Cary:"—"Account of the Lives and Characters of the physicians of Bath, from 1598 to 1676:"—"Observationes Hydrostaticæ, Chromaticæ et Miscellaneæ, unicuique Balnei apud Bathoniam, naturam, proprietatem, and distinctionem, curatius exhibentes," &c. &c.—When he died is not certain, but he was living in 1690.

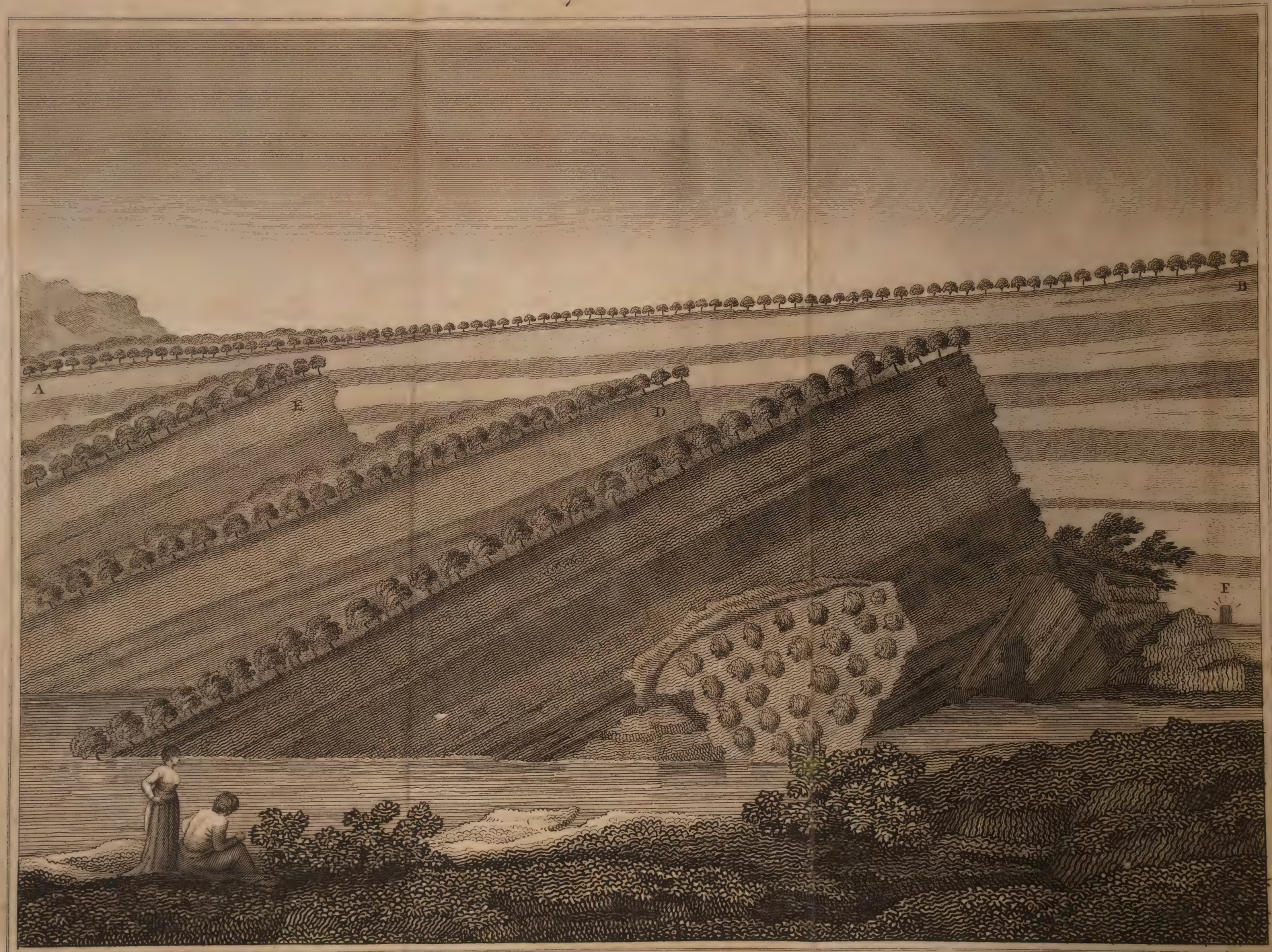
SILAS TITUS.

This writer, who made the usurper Cromwell tremble, was born at Bushy in Hertfordshire. In 1637 he became a Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, where he continued about three years, and then removed to one of the inns of court; but the great rebellion breaking out, he entered at first into the parliamentary service and became a captain. When the king's cause, however, declined, and he saw which way the independents were going, Titus adhered to his sovereign, and was with the commissioners appointed by parliament to his Majesty at Newcastle, and afterwards at Holdenby. The King being seized at that place and carried off by Cornet Joyce, the commissioners sent him with an express to the parliament in June, 1647, to acquaint them of the affair, for which service the parliament gave him fifty pounds to buy a horse. After the death of Charles the First, he became groom of the bedchamber to his successor, whom he followed into Scotland, and served under him as colonel at the battle of Worcester. Titus had the good luck to escape after that action; and lived retired. In 1657 he printed by stealth at London, a small tract in quarto, under the name of *William Allen*, entitled "Killing no Murder;" in which he proved that it was not only lawful, but highly honourable to slay the usurper. Nay, he went so far as to advise Cromwell to kill himself, "very fairly giving him his choice of hanging, drowning, or pistolling," which frightened Oliver exceedingly, and great pains were taken to find out the real author, but without effect. This small piece at its first coming out was sold for five shillings, though the ordinary price of such tracts was but sixpence.

At the Restoration, Colonel Titus was elected into parliament for Loftwithiel, in Cornwall. He opposed the prerogative in 1678, on the occasion of Oates's plot, for which he lost his place at court. The year following he was chosen knight of the shire for the county of Huntingdon, and in that parliament he zealously spoke against the duke of York.

Notwithstanding this he was introduced to that prince when he was James II.

Second,



Cooper sc.

Effects of the great Earthquake, near Sethizzano, in Calabria.

Published Feb.ry 1784 by Rd. Phillips Bridge St. Blackfriars.

Second, and kiſſed his hand. He is ſaid alſo to have undertaken a work, recommending the "repeal of the Teſt and Penal Laws, as the greateſt happineſs that could befal the nation, and a bulwark againſt popery." For this he was ſworn in a member of James's Privy Council, and upon the abdication of that monarch, Titus alſo thought proper to abſent himſelf. But ſoon after the Revolution, he again appeared on the political ſtage as member of parliament for Ludlow. His election was oppoſed, but confirmed by a committee of the Houſe of Commons in 1690. Colonel Titus died at the cloſe of the ſeventeenth century. Beſides his tract abovementioned, which is written in a remarkably vigorous ſtyle, ſeveral ſpeeches of his are in print; and he aſſiſted Dr. Perimchief in his Hiſtory of Charles the Firſt, particularly with reſpect to the two laſt years of that monarch's eventful life.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be very much obliged to any of your numerous correſpondents who could inform me, through the medium of your valuable Miſcellany, what prince or potentate firſt addreſſed himſelf to his ſubjects in the plural number, as we always ſee in Proclamations; and how long it has been the practice of our Kings' printers, to print ſuch pronouns with a capital letter, in the manner in which it is the cuſtom only to deſignate THE SUPREME BEING?

Whitehall, INQUISITOR.
December 3, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the extraordinary* EFFECTS *of a late* EARTHQUAKE *in* CALABRIA, *illuſtrated by a* COPPER-PLATE.

IT is generally known with how much accuracy Sir William Hamilton and M. Dolomieu have deſcribed the earthquakes that have ſo often deſolated Calabria; but neither of them has ſuper-added engravings, ſo as to facilitate the comprehenſion of the deſcriptions given in their works. This deficiency I have endeavoured to ſupply, by giving a ſketch, taken on the ſpot, about ſeven years after that dreadful event. When travelling through Calabria, I was ſtruck with the appearance of the enormous maſſes of matter which had been diſplaced, as well as with the variety of their forms, and their perfect preſervation. I there beheld the exact reſemblance of thoſe mountains, the principal forms of which, ſeveral naturaliſts, and particularly Deluc, attribute to the effect of ſimilar occurrences, while others aſcribe them, but in my opinion erroneouſly, to the eroſion of water. Hence I conceived, it might prove uſeful to give an outline of theſe maſſes, which though not of equal magnitude as the mountains in queſtion, have nevertheleſs aſſumed, under our own eyes, forms, ſimilar to theirs.

The object of the preſent Memoir is not to explain, by ſuch events, all the cauſes of the inequalities of our globe, which are perhaps principally attributable to cryſtallization, and other circumſtances; I conceive, however, I may be able to ſhow, that the original inequalities of the earth have not only been greatly modified by the ſinkings and diſruption of its ſurface, but that many of them have been actually produced, either while the parts were in the act of conſolidation, or after they had attained their complete conſiſtence. Secondary rocks, and eſpecially thoſe of a ſtill more recent date, afford frequent illuſtrations of this truth.

This was alſo the opinion formed by Dolomieu, when, a few years after having viſited Calabria, he travelled over the Alps. This celebrated geologiſt has ſince frequently mentioned to me in converſation, that he had obſerved nothing which more ſatisfactorily explained the fantaſtic forms often aſſumed by mountains, the unequal inclination of their ſtrata, and the diſſimilarity between the angles of great vallies, than the above theory.

In order to form a correct judgment on the preſent ſubject, it is neceſſary to enter into ſome details, and particularly to recall to mind the principal facts which we owe to this enlightened philoſopher. It muſt, doubtleſs, be diſcovered, after an attentive peruſal of theſe obſervations, that my pencil has failed to convey an adequate idea of the ſubject; if however my feeble efforts can contribute to fix, in the memory, a few important phænomena, they may not prove wholly uſeleſs.

It ought to be premiſed, that Dolomieu did not diſcover the ſmalleſt traces of volcanoes in any of the countries which had ſuffered by earthquakes. He neither beheld lava, tufa, ſcoriæ, nor bitumens of any kind.

Dolomieu obſerves, that in the conti-

nuation of the base of many primitive mountains in Calabria, there are found successive strata, composed of quartzy sand, pebbles, white argill, grains of feldspath, and mica, as if formed by deposition. These strata, which have originated from the decomposition of granite, and are intermixed with shells, and fragments of marine bodies, appear to have been deposited by the sea. These depositions, at first horizontal from north to south, and with an inclination from east to west, have afterwards been separated, either by the currents of the sea itself, or by superior torrents, and have formed that succession of hills, vallies, and plains, which terminate in a low shore. On this moveable basis, is a bed of black or red-coloured argillaceous vegetable earth, from two to five feet in thickness, extremely compact and tenacious, forming a kind of crust which contributes to give, a small degree of solidity to the soil. It has been hollowed out by copious rains, into deep furrows, and gorges, which are sometimes six hundred feet in depth. Their banks are precipitous, and almost vertical like walls, because the superior stratum, being bound together by roots, retains the super-incumbent soil.

It results from a general examination, that granite constitutes the base of nearly all Calabria; and that under this apparently immoveable basis, is situated the focus of the earthquakes to which it is so liable.

Dolomieu, when speaking of the effects produced by the principal shock of the earthquake which occurred on the 5th of February, 1783, and only lasted two minutes, describes them in the following manner:

"I cannot better explain these effects than by supposing that several cubes formed of sand, moistened, and heaped up by the hand, are placed upon a table, at a little distance from one another; if we farther suppose, that repeated blows are given to the table underneath, while at the same time it is shaken violently in a horizontal direction, we may then form some idea of the different motions with which the earth was agitated on that occasion. Besides these transient succussions, heaving up and down, and a kind of whirling motion also occurred, so that it was utterly impossible any edifice could resist their united influence; houses and even whole villages were levelled in the same instant, their foundations appeared as if they had been ejected by the earth which contained them; and the stones which composed them were broken and shattered in a thousand pieces. The general effect produced upon the argillaceous sandy soil of the plain was, that it acquired an augmentation of density by the diminution of its bulk, that declivities were formed where before precipices only existed, that internal cavities were filled up, &c. The consequence was that, throughout nearly the whole length of the chain, the soil which had been supported by the granite of the mountains Caulone, Esope, Sagra, and Aspramonte, glided down the solid nucleus, leaving an opening several feet in breadth, and nine or ten miles in length. Thus whole fields have sunk below their former level, without any of the surrounding spots having experienced a similar change, and formed in this manner hollow basons. Other portions of land have assumed an inclined form, while openings and fissures appear intersecting hillocks and plains in every direction. Almost at every step we met with such openings; but it was principally towards the borders of steep declivities, that the greatest confusion prevailed. Considerable portions of soil, covered with vines and olive trees, were detached, and thrown down in a single mass into the hollow of the vallies, describing arches of circles, having as radii the height of the declivities; in that case, the upper portions on which the trees stood, were removed to a considerable distance from their former situation, and remained in a vertical position.

"It is proper to remark, that as the soil of the plain did not form a mass connected together in its parts, it was ill calculated to propagate motion, so that its inferior portion received more than it communicated to the upper surfaces. Hence it is, that the lower parts have always fallen first, and gliding away, like fluids, from underneath the bodies supported by them; these bodies sunk by their own weight.

"When the projectile force communicated was unusually great, the soil was frequently carried over little hills, and transported to a considerable distance beyond them. When the opposite sides of a valley met, they frequently formed a kind of vault, or cradle. But the most common effect was, when the inferior base having given way, the superior soil had fallen perpendicularly, and successively in large portions so as to assume a position similar to the steps of an amphitheatre. The lowest step is sometimes three or four hundred feet below its first position.

"In

"In other places, the ſand and argil had glided along, like torrents of lava, and large portions of mountains had been tranſported for the ſpace of ſeveral miles into vallies without undergoing any change of form. Whole fields were precipitated into hollows in their original horizontal poſition; while ſome remained inclined, and others vertical. In a ſpace of ten leagues, by ſix in breadth, included between the river Metrano, the mountains, and the ſea, there was not a ſingle acre, that had not ſuffered ſome change, either in form or poſition. We ſaw in ſeveral places, ſprings of water which roſe to the height of ſeveral feet, and carried with them much ſand and mud."

Dolomieu next attempts to explain why buildings raiſed upon granite, and ſolid ground, ſuffer leſs than others.* On ſimilar principles he renders it highly probable, that a cavern of an immenſe extent exiſts between Etna, and the northern part of Calabria, and concludes with offering ſome conjectures on the cauſe of this earthquake. In ſupport of this deſcription, I might add ſome obſervations from Sir William Hamilton, who preceded Dolomieu, and who himſelf witneſſed the laſt ſhocks of the earthquake; but as the principal circumſtances of that cataſtrophe are too well known to render that neceſſary, I ſhall now proceed to give an explanation of the ſubjoined plate which repreſents the more ſtriking effects produced by the earthquake that occurred in the vicinity of Settizzano, in Calabria, during 1783.

A. B. repreſent the vertical cut, nearly three hundred feet in height, of an extenſive plain planted with olive trees, in quincunxes, and very elevated.

C. D. E. are hills, each conſiſting of ſeveral acres in extent, which formed a part of this plain, and which were projected into an immenſe hollow or ravine, to about a mile diſtant. Theſe maſſes, variouſly inclined, form with the horizon angles from twenty-five to forty degrees; ſome parts are vertical; in both the ſtrata correſpond with thoſe of the plain; but we ſeldom obſerved, that the ſalient and oppoſite angles of the plain and theſe maſſes, correſponded with each other: a circumſtance which may be aſcribed to their irregular projection, and the colliſion ſuſtained in their long paſſage. The trees, with the exception of thoſe on the borders, had experienced no change, for their ſtems, or trunks, were uniformly perpendicular to the ſurface of the ground, and they ſtood at regular diſtances from each other. The new ſhoots, produced ſince the period of the earthquake, had taken a vertical direction, and formed an angle with the trunk, which added ſtill more to the ſingularity of the ſcene. This effect has, however, been omitted in the plate.

F. marks the entrance of one of the ſubterranean hollows, excavated for the purpoſe of affording an outlet to the waters. It was found neceſſary to have recourſe to ſuch expedients, as the earthquake produced two hundred and fifteen different lakes or ponds, the ſtagnant waters of which, corrupting by the extreme heat of the atmoſphere, gave riſe to peſtilential diſeaſes, which carried off more inhabitants than had been deſtroyed by the earthquake.

We find then here, though on a ſmaller ſcale, the image of many of the ſingular forms of our continents, which may be attributed to the various convulſions that the ſurface of the earth underwent before and after its conſolidation, viz. the vertical diſpoſition of the ſides of ſeveral mountains; the various inclinations of their ſtrata, and of their ſides; the angles which ſometimes correſpond, and are at others diſſimilar, the formation of vallies and lakes, by the accumulation of earth, even in the midſt of plains; the acclivities of ſea-coaſts, at the foot of which no bottom is diſcoverable; inſolated peaks, and conſiderable maſſes of matter ſcattered at a diſtance below the mountains, of which at one period they evidently conſtituted a part; profound fiſſures, either empty or filled with extraneous matter, and ſome of which afford a paſſage to volcanic eruptions; appearances of vertical ſtrata, which are often merely ſolid cuts from the mountains themſelves. From the conſideration of the above, and various other phænomena, we are neceſſarily led to attribute theſe forms of the mountains to cauſes ſimilar to thoſe which have given birth to the new hills of Calabria; the ſtrongeſt analogy forces us to refer them to the ſame origin, and to the falling in of cavities contained within the cruſt of our globe.

F. DE BELLEVUE.

* Many examples, were it neceſſary, might be adduced as furniſhing exceptions to this poſition.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN compliance with the requeſt of your correſpondent J. J. G., I have collected the following particulars reſpecting one of thoſe remarkable inſtances of Longevity referred to in his liſt.

Edward Lawſon, of Sunderland, a native of Northumberland, was for many years ſettled in the pariſh of Biſhop Wearmouth, where he rented ſucceſſively ſeveral ſmall farms, particularly at

Hendon Grange near Ryhope, and in the vicinity of Hylton Ferry. During his residence at the latter place, when he had nearly attained his 80th year, his occupation becoming unprofitable, he gave up his farm, and engaged himself in the service of a gentleman in the same neighbourhood, by whom he was employed in the fields or stable, or in such other work as he was capable of attending to, being always considered trusty and well-disposed. As he had long prided himself on his dexterity in mowing, when he was almost ninety, he anxiously solicited his employer for the loan of a guinea, to wager against the skill of a much younger competitor. For the last fifteen years of his life, he resided in Sunderland, in the house of a grand-daughter, by whom, with the assistance of other descendants, he was decently and respectably maintained; still, however, keeping up his connexion occasionally with the family of his late master, who had removed into the environs of the town. Being one day, when he was upwards of a hundred years old, requested by his mistress to purchase her some fowls, with an expectation that he would bring them from the market, which was held very near his own residence in Sunderland, he set out on foot for a village seven miles distant, where he had some acquaintance, and having procured some fowls of a superior quality, returned home from his marketing without delay. He was a strong muscular man, about five feet six inches high; he was simple and of an easy temper, never distressing himself about any thing beyond the occurrence of the moment, a circumstance which probably contributed much to the prolongation of his life. Having never been afflicted with any species of infirmity or ill health, he retained his bodily vigour to a very late period, and his other faculties, with the exception of his sight which failed him in his last year, to his death at the advanced age of 106, in the summer of 1805. He left a son upwards of 70, whom he always called *his lad*, a man of stouter make than his father, who bears at this moment every appearance of reaching a very advanced age.

Dec. 20, 1806. M. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM sorry to trouble you again about errors of the press; but there is one in the last line of the second column, page 445, of your last Magazine, (*in my Remarks on the improper Elision of Vowels*) that reduces the sentence to such tautology and nonsense, that I am obliged to request the opportunity of a conspicuous correction. I had stated that "many of our syllables will be found, even in ordinary delivery, to be liable to a considerable degree of latitude, both in QUANTITY and TUNE;" but your compositor (who may very well be excused for never having heard of the *tune* of syllables, in the ordinary pronunciation of speech) has substituted the word *time*; and made me dwell upon a distinction (infinitely too subtile, I suppose, for the apprehension of any of your readers) between the *quantity* of a syllable and its *time*.*

I throw no reproach, therefore, on the corrector of your press, on account of this inaccuracy: but as the discrimination of the various properties of English syllables is one of those topics, to which, both from taste and from professional duty, I am in the habit of paying a very particular attention; I avail myself of the present opportunity to elucidate the distinction alluded to in my last communication.

English syllables then, Sir, I conceive (and I believe I might confidently affirm the same of the syllables of all languages, that ever did, or ever can exist) differ from each other, not only in the *enunciative elements* (i. e. the simple qualities of the letters of which they are composed) and in their respective *quantities*, (i. e. the time they occupy in pronunciation) but, also, in the following *qualities*, which constitute (in the most comprehensive application of the word) their tune; and which I shall endeavour to contradistinguish by appropriate symbols, the greater part of which I have borrowed from the ingenious work of Mr. Joshua Steele.†

FIRST, syllables differ from each other in their *poise*—that is to say, in the affections of *heavy* (△) and *light* (·.)—the *Thesis* and *Arsis* of the Greeks:—the alternations of which (not proceeding from

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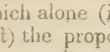
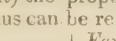
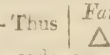
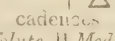
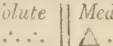
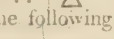
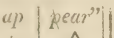
* Either the lapse of my pen, or of your compositor, has brought me under the imputation of another error, which though general idiom would excuse, accuracy would of course reject—I mean the phrase "three first lines," in my paper upon Elisions, instead of "first three lines." Though I utterly abjure such colloquial phraseology, in critical disquisition, I should not have thought it worth while to correct it, if some *unknown* correspondent had not felt it of importance enough for epistolary interrogation.

† Prosodia Rationalis, or a Treatise on the Measure and Melody of Speech. Nichols, 1779.

mere

mere *taſte and election*, but reſulting from the *phyſical neceſſities* under which the primary organ of vocal impulſe, and indeed all organs and implements of motion muſt eternally act) conſtitute thoſe aſcertainable and meaſureable cadences, by which alone (in the Engliſh language at leaſt) the proportions and varieties of rythmus can be rendered palpable to the ear.—Thus  &c. conſtitute cadences of common meaſure;  &c. cadences of triple meaſure. So alſo the monoſyllables  and the following mixture of monoſyllables and diſſyllables  conſtitute cadences of common; and the following,  cadences of triple time.

Secondly—Syllables may be further diſtinguiſhed by the property of percuſſion (▲)—that is to ſay, by an exploſive force ſuperadded to the *heavy* poiſe, or more emphatic part of the cadence. Such percuſſion is always ſuperadded to ſome one ſyllable of every word that has more heavy ſyllables than one—as  . It belongs alſo to the heavy ſyllable of ſome diſſyllabic words, when arranged into ſentences; and even, occaſionally, to certain monoſyllables, under ſimilar circumſtances:—as— 

Thirdly—The tune of ſyllables is ſtill further diverſified by different degrees of loudneſs and ſoftneſs: *ſubſtantives* and *verbs*, for example, (as a general rule) demanding a more ſwelling loudneſs, and articles and conjunctions more of *diminuendo*, or ſoftneſs, than the other parts of ſpeech: a circumſtance, by the way, to which it would be well, if ſome even of our very firſt rate players would pay more attention; as they would be ſure to do, if they were but in the habit of obſerving and analyſing the pure *unpremeditated ſpeech* of thoſe with whom (of whatſoever rank or intellect) they may occaſionally converſe. We ſhould not then ſo frequently hear the fine ſentences of our immortal Shakeſpeare deformed and degraded by the preternatural tumefaction of unimportant particles; nor would our ears be ſhocked by thoſe frequent thunderings of "he, ſhe, it, and, we, ye, they" which remind us of the wretched ſpectacle of a rickety child; the feebleneſs of whoſe trunk and the flaccidity of whoſe waſted muſcles, are deplorably compenſated, by the largeneſs of his wriſts and ancles.

I uſe the word *loudneſs* in the above paragraph, in preference to the word *force*; and, indeed, in contradiſtinction to it, though they are ſo generally confounded. Force is, indeed, rather an object of attention in the *general* management of the voice, than a property of particular ſyllables: though its diſtinctions may indeed be ſuper-added to particular ſyllables, or combinations of ſyllables, as one of the modifications of emphaſis: but a well regulated utterance will render the ſofteſt and the lighteſt ſyllables forcible; as well as the *loud*, the *heavy*, and the *percuſſed*.

Fourthly—Syllables differ from each other in thoſe moſt evaneſcent, yet highly important properties—their muſical *accents*. But with what an unfortunate word am I obliged to conclude this enumeration?—*Accent!* that word ſo perpetually uſed by our grammarians and proſodiſts, but ſo little underſtood.—Accent! that unfortunate ſervant of all work in the houſehold of Engliſh rythmical criticiſm, almoſt inceſſantly employed in every office it is unfit for, while the department for which it is excluſively qualified, remains almoſt entirely neglected. For example, the term *accent* is applied in the caſe of all words (either of two or three ſyllables) that conſtitute but one cadence, exactly as I apply the term *heavy*, and as the Greek grammarians applied the word *theſis*:—thus the words "fancy," "abſolute," "appear," "repairing," &c. are ſaid to be accented, the firſt and ſecond on the initial, the third and

and fourth on the ſecond ſyllable; but although preciſely the ſame property of *theſis* or *heavy*, which is given to the ſyllable *fan*, in "fancy," *pair*, in "repairing," &c. is given to *lute*, in "abſolutely," to *in*, in "intrepidity," and to *ring*, in "Serringapatam," here the term accent is by the generality of writers abſolutely denied to theſe mere *heavy* ſyllables, and excluſively confined to the individual ſyllable that receives the ſuperadded and perfectly diſtinct quality of percuſſion. So that we have the ſame name applied to two diſtinct properties of utterance; and the appellation poſitively denied in one inſtance to the very ſame quality which in another is inſiſted upon as conſtituting its ſole and indiſputable eſſence. But that is not all. That confuſion may be ſtill worſe confounded, the very application of the term *accent* is, by all our grammarians, imperiouſly denied to all monoſyllables; although ſuch of our monoſyllables as are *ſubſtantives* have, univerſally, by the moſt deducible and imperious law of Engliſh pronunciation, of neceſſity, that identical quality of *heavineſs*, or affection to *theſis*, which in words of two ſyllables is called their accent; and are even liable, as has been already ſhewn, to that ſuperadded quality of percuſſion, to which the name of accent is conſigned in the longer words.

But the meaſure of abſurdity is not yet full. What grammarian is there who, after all his confuſed applications of this unfortunate word, would ſcruple to talk of a *Scotch accent*, an *Iriſh accent*, a *Welch accent*, a *Northumbrian accent*, a *French accent*, &c. Yet moſt aſſuredly the different modes of utterance thus indicated, depend upon ſomething eſſentially diſtinct from thoſe qualities of ſyllables indicated by the term accent in any of the former inſtances. With very few exceptions, the Scotchman, the Iriſhman, the Welchman, the Londoner, the native of Northumberland, &c. would place the percuſſion preciſely on the ſame ſyllable, and would make,

through-							
out	any	given	ſentence,	the	light	per	cuſſed and
unper	cuſſed						

Yet nothing can be more different than their accents:—that is to ſay, (for in this reſpect, and this only, the vulgar application of the term is correct) than the *Idiomatic tune* of the reſpective provinces; or the mode and ſyſtem of what old Ben Jonſon ſo accurately defines, "*the tuning of the voice, by lifting it up and down in the muſical ſcale*:"—a definition which is worth all that has been written upon the ſubject of accent, from the days of that admirable grammarian, to thoſe of Joſhua Steele; but which we cannot be ſurpriſed that ſucceeding grammarians have forgotten; ſince old Ben himſelf ſeems to have forgotten it the very inſtant it was diſmiſſed from his pen: having abſolutely, in the practical illuſtration of his own axiom, confounded it again, with that very property of *percuſſive force*, from which it ſeemed to have ſeparated it for ever.

Thus then by the term *accent*, I mean "the tuning of the voice, by lifting it up and down in the muſical ſcale;" and I mean nothing elſe. Accents (thus defined) muſt of neceſſity be regarded as univerſal and indiſpenſable properties of ſyllables: every ſyllable (whether ſpoken or ſung) being neceſſarily characterized by a certain portion of tuneable ſound; which muſt be either higher or lower in an aſcertained, or *aſcertainable* ſcale of muſical proportions. And, further, it may be ſtated, that if ſuch ſyllable be *ſpoken*, it muſt not only have its characteriſtic elevation or depreſſion in ſuch ſcale, but alſo its motion through a certain portion of that ſcale, either upwards or downwards, or both; for if we dwell, during the interval of any ſyllable, and eſpecially any of the long ſyllables, on an uninterrupted monotone, ſinging and not ſpeaking is the conſequence. Thus the accents of ſpeech have not only their diſtinctions of *high* and *low*, like the notes of common muſic (though on a ſcale of more minute diviſion) but have alſo their minute movements, or apparent ſlides; that is to ſay—their diſtinctions of *acute* (´), *grave* (`), *gravo-acute* (ˇ) and *acuto-grave* (ˆ), or circumflexes; ſome one of which motions of the voice, muſt neceſſarily take place, during the pronunciation of every ſyllable (whether the voice, at the commencement of ſuch ſyllable, were pitched high or low), or the character of *ſpeech* is loſt.

Such are the diſtinct properties of the

ſame	diſtri	bution	of	heavy and			

tune

tune of syllables; in the application of which (as well as of the attribute of *quantity*, or duration) it was my meaning to affirm, that, in many instances, considerable latitude is allowed, in the ordinary conversational delivery, even of the most correct and harmonious speakers; and to the extent of which latitude, (and no further) I consider the *writer* and the *reader* of *verse* to be at liberty, nay to be called upon, to extend his discretionary selection; in what to the respective provinces of the writer and the repeater can practically belong.

I am conscious, Sir, that this hasty and imperfect scrawl may expose your compositor to fresh difficulties; and, what is worse, perhaps, from the want of perspicuous and sufficient elucidation of what is new or difficult in the theory, may rather tend to perplex than to inform the student of English prosody. But the incessant calls of professional duty, (as a public and as a private teacher,) forbid me the opportunities both of more ample and explicit developement of my ideas, and of the necessary task of reviving what I have so hastily set down. It has, indeed, been long my wish to submit to the world a methodical and ample developement of that entire system of elocutionary science, which the labour of ten years has enabled me in some degree to digest, though at present it has no written existence, except in those short notes which have been prepared for the purpose of my public lectures, and which in reality can be intelligible to no one but myself. But the publication of a work of such extent is so formidable a speculation; and it is, in fact, so much more profitable to talk to mankind than to write for them, that I am much inclined to believe that, notwithstanding the disadvantages of detached and partial disquisitions, upon a subject which ought to be examined as a whole, an occasional hasty essay like the present, is likely, for some years at least, to be all that attention to the interests of my family will permit me to commit to publication. I have hopes, however, that a part of what I had meditated, will be executed by an abler hand. My learned and very ingenious friend, Mr. Roe, of Stramore,* in Ireland, will, I trust, oblige the public with his systematic and admirable work on the genius and elements of English metre; and the world will then have little reason to regret that other labours than those of the pen, engross the time and attention of

Your's &c.

Bedford Place, Dec. 7, 1806. J. THELWALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is a whimsical expression in our language which I never could decypher, till the other day chance let me into the secret. I mean the phrase, *in spite of his teeth.* Looking into a French dictionary under the word *aidant*, I found this passage: *On disoit autrefois, Malgré lui & ses* AIDANS, *dont on a fait ce proverbe corrompu, Malgré lui & ses dents.* It seems then that this phrase, like so many others in our language, is a literal translation from the old French, in which the words which answered to *his assistants*, happening to resemble in sound those which answer to *his teeth*, the latter words, by negligence, or drollery, came to be substituted instead of the former.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Dec. 12, 1806. PHILOLOGUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CANNOT but dissent from the validity of some observations which Mr. Pickbourn has made on my letter relative to the nature of Greek accents.* To the passage which was quoted from Bishop Hare, Mr. P. has given the following meaning:—"Accent gives a little addition to a long vowel, but the privation of accent does not occasion a long syllable to become short." Now this appears to me to convey a meaning directly contrary to the *words* and intention of the

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* Mr. Roe has already published an elementary work upon this subject, of great though neglected merit—"Elements of English Metre, both in Prose and Verse, by Richard Roe," Longman and Rees, 1801, which, perhaps, the more enlarged work he at present meditates, ought not entirely to supersede. To those who are not already initiated in the ordinary system of musical notation, the simple proportions of a measured scale, and the directions for the use of a mechanical index, in the original work, cannot but be highly acceptable; the musical notation adopted in the enlarged performance will be, however, much more satisfactory to the scientific student, and the more comprehensive view that is taken of the subject, increases the interest and enhances the value of the performance.

* Vide Monthly Magazine, vol. XX. p. 499; and vol. XXI. p. 104.

learned

learned Biſhop. The right reverend author ſays, "Hinc uſu venit, ut ſyllaba acutæ proxima pro correptâ habeatur, *breviorque* acuta videatur, etiam cum ipſa quoque *brevis* eſt." If I underſtand this ſentence aright, I would tranſlate it thus: —"Hence it happens, that the ſyllable on which the acute accent falls is rendered ſhort, and one which is naturally ſhort becomes more ſhort by being accented." The ſyllable *neareſt* or next the acute accent muſt doubtleſs be that over which the accent is placed. If Mr. P. ſhould diſpute this, I will endeavour to give him an inſtance in point: Some of the Cumberland papers lately aſſerted, that bills had been poſted up in the city of Carliſle, announcing that a gentleman on a certain day and hour, would walk over the river Eden, *very near* the bridge. Numbers were induced by curioſity to attend at the time appointed, that they might witneſs this extraordinary action. Accordingly, the gentleman appeared, and, in conformity with his promiſe, walked over the Eden ſo *very near* the bridge, that he *paſſed over it*, to the no ſmall confuſion and diſappointment of the ſpectators.—I am not aware that the word *proximus* conveys a meaning different from that which I have given it.

The ſentiments of Dr. Valpy, of Reading, in his *Greek Grammar* lately publiſhed, agree ſo well with my own on the ſubject of Greek accents, that I ſcruple not to make an extract from that valuable work, in confirmation of what I have before advanced: "For the proper modulation of ſpeech, it is neceſſary that one ſyllable in every word ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by an elevation of the voice. On this ſyllable, the accent is marked in the Greek language. This elevation does not lengthen the time of that ſyllable, ſo that *accent* and *quantity* are conſidered by the beſt critics as perfectly diſtinct, but by no means inconſiſtent with each other. That it is poſſible to obſerve both accent and quantity is proved by the practice of the modern Greeks, who may be ſuppoſed to have retained in ſome degree, the pronunciation of their anceſtors. Thus in τυπτομένην they lengthen the firſt and the laſt ſyllable, and elevate the tone of the penultima.

"In our language the diſtinction between accent and quantity is obvious. The accent falls on the antepenultima, equally in the words *liberty* and *library*, yet in the former the tone only is elevated, in the latter the ſyllable is alſo lengthened. The ſame difference will appear in *báron* and *bácon*, in *lével* and *léver*, in *Reáding*, the name of the place, in which theſe obſervations are written, and the participle *reáding*."*

I am, &c.

Ravenſtonedale, Jan. 5, 1807. J. Robinson.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to the query of J. P. of Toddington, in your Magazine for November, p. 353, I will be obliged by your inſertion of the following, as it may, in caſe no other of your correſpondents anſwer it more ſatisfactorily, be acceptable to him. In one of my manuſcript Receipt-books, I find the following obſervations on the uſe to which "Horſe-Cheſnuts" may be applied. Mr. Marcendie, having experienced the efficacy of horſe cheſnuts, in the bleaching of linen and cleanſing of woollen ſtuffs, made likewiſe uſe of an infuſion of them in water, as a lye for preparing hemp.

The manner of making this lye is to peel the cheſnuts, and raſp them as fine as poſſible into ſoft water, in proportion of two or three nuts to every quart of water. This is done ten or twelve hours before the mixture is to be uſed, and in the mean while it is ſtirred from time to time the better to diſſolve theſe raſpings, and impregnate the water. The laſt ſtirring is given about a quarter of an hour before the water is drawn off from the thickeſt part of the raſpings which ſubſide, and this is done, either by inclining the veſſel and pouring off the lye gently, or by ladling it out by hand, while the water is yet white, and froths like ſoap-ſuds. In order to uſe this lye, it is made rather hotter than the hand can well bear, and the hemp is then ſteeped and waſhed in it as in ſoap-ſuds. Linen may alſo be waſhed in this lye, and even when very dirty, much leſs ſoap will be required than is commonly uſed, it being ſufficient to rub the dirtieſt parts only with the ſoap.—He adds, that the raſpings of the cheſnuts which ſink to the bottom of the lye, are good food for fowls and pigs. Hemp, as above prepared, may be dyed like ſilk, wool or cotton, and may be made into ſtuff and garments of all kinds, and that a great advantage attending the uſe of this material is, that it will not be deſtroyed by thoſe inſects which devour woollen cloth.

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* Elements of Greek Grammar. ... *Method*

Method of extracting Starch from Horse Chesnuts.

In the year 1796, William Murray, esq. (commonly called Lord William Murray,) obtained a patent for extracting starch from horse-chesnuts, of which the following is a copy of the process as described by the patentee:—

I first take the horse-chesnuts out of the outward green prickly husks, and then either by hand with a knife or other tool, or else with a mill adapted for that purpose, I very carefully pare off the brown rind being particular not to leave the smallest speck, and to entirely eradicate the sprout or growth. I next take the nuts and rasp grate or grind them fine into water, either by hand or by a mill adapted for that purpose. The pulp which is thereby formed in this water, I wash as clean as possible through a coarse horse hair sieve, this I again wash through a finer sieve, and then again through a still finer, constantly adding clean water to prevent any starch adhering to the pulp. The last process is to put it with a large quantity of water, (about four gallons to a pound of starch,) through a fine gauze muslin or lawn, so as entirely to clear it of all bran or other impurities; as soon as it settles, pour off the water, then mix it up with clean water, repeating this operation till it no longer imparts any green, yellow, or other colour, to the water; then drain it off till nearly dry, and set it to bake either in the usual mode of baking starch, or else spread out before a brisk fire, being very attentive to stir it frequently to prevent its horning, that is to say, turning to a paste or jelly, which, on being dried, turns hard like horn. The whole process should be conducted as quickly as possible.

Hull, Your's, &c.
Nov. 6th, 1806. WILLIAM PYBUS.

N. B. If any of your correspondents would have the goodness to answer me the following queries through your Magazine, I shall think myself greatly favoured.

1. The method which the late Signor Rosignol used to imitate the singing of birds, &c?
2. The method of bronzing plaster-figures, and giving casts of plaster a polish like marble?
3. The method of browning gun barrels?
4. The method of making a powder for cleaning silver plate?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been a constant reader of your unequalled Miscellany during many years, I have often been surprized that, amidst the great variety of information contained in the different numbers, I have not had the pleasure of seeing any account of the School-Masters' Society, the outlines of which I hope you will allow me to lay before the public, through so popular a medium.

This society is composed of the masters of endowed schools and boarding-schools, who meet annually in London, to elect a committee, to admit new members, and to pay their subscriptions and benefactions; and their meetings have constantly been honoured by numbers of our first literary characters, who are strenuous supporters of this laudable undertaking.

Two separate funds have arisen out of the institution; the one called the Joint Stock, and the other the Charitable Fund. The joint-stock consists of the subscriptions of members only, who pay five guineas a year each to this fund, and whose families are, in right of survivorship, entitled to its benefits.

Every member may bequeath his share in the joint-stock of the society to his widow and children, in such proportions as he shall think proper; but if he die intestate, or if he omit to mention the claim in his will, the committee will pay it to his widow and children, or to such of them as may survive him, an equal share to each.

The charitable fund is supported by the benefactions of the public, as well as of the profession; for, being intended for the relief of distressed teachers in general, and their families, it requires a more efficient support than school-masters alone can afford: every member of the society must, however, become a benefactor to it of five guineas at least, which constitutes a governor of this charity. The committee have power to distribute annually, for benevolent purposes, a sum not exceeding half the income of the charitable fund for the preceding year; but donations beyond this proportion can only be made by permission of the general meeting. Application for relief from the charitable fund must be addressed to the committee at their meetings, which are held four times a year, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

The object which this society has in view is too laudable to need any comment: they wish to establish a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those belonging to their profession; for the relief of such instructors of youth as may become necessitous through

an infirmity or misfortune; and to hold out a prospect of encouragement and consolation that may lessen their present anxiety.

I am well aware, that to establish an institution of this sort, its nature and merits ought to be clearly stated; I cannot, therefore, but presume it would be difficult to point out an employment of more general importance to society than that, the professors of which this institution proposes to encourage and relieve. In addition to the importance of the profession, I may, and I hope with propriety, urge the great labour and anxiety attending its practice, and the inadequate compensation afforded by it. In a word, as no profession has an equal influence on the happiness of society, I have no doubt but the liberal part of the public will be sensible that, in whatever degree they may estimate the exertions of individual school-masters, they will benefit their own times or posterity by lending their support to this well-conducted establishment.

The joint-stock at present amounts to 4100l., and the charitable fund to 1900l.; making a total of 6000l.: a sum respectable, but scarcely sufficient to answer all the benevolent purposes of the institution. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

S. I. Tomlinson.

Salisbury, Jan. 16, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARTICULARS *of the* PRESENT STATE *of* POLAND, *by an* ENGLISH GENTLEMAN *recently returned from that* COUNTRY, *after a* RESIDENCE *in it of* TWO YEARS.

I LANDED at Dantzic, formerly an independent town under the protection of Poland; and as it has always been intimately connected with that country by the trade in corn, some account of a place so considerable, yet so little known, may not be unacceptable before I introduce my observations on the interior. This city is become an object of particular interest, too, from events now evolving.

Dantzic is situated on the Vistula, in an immense plain or marsh, about four miles from the Baltic. Its population (as I learnt from a merchant of the place) is, as stated by others, 36,000. It is regularly and strongly fortified. Its circumference, within the fortifications, is about four miles, as I ascertained pretty nearly, by walking entirely round. The eastern and western entrances, which are the principal, are joined by the *lange gasse*, or long street, which passes nearly through the centre of the town. This street is by no means uniformly built, nor of an equal width throughout; it consists rather of two or three different streets, running the one into the other. The streets cross one another at right angles; those parallel with the long street are the widest and best built. Some few of these have also rows of trees on each side. Many of the others are rather lanes than streets; the whole are paved, though they are entirely without flags. As the exterior form of the houses in this town is singular, and seems common in this part of the world, the reader may perhaps not be displeased with a brief description of it. The houses, then, commonly present a narrow front; and appear as if the gable ends were turned towards the street. The opposite sides of the roof, however, do not converge in straight lines, and terminate in a point; but deviate into various ornamental curvatures, and finally terminate in rounded summits, similarly to what may be observed over the windows of some old halls in England.

On the west, immediately without the moat, arise heights which completely command the town. One of these little hills is as conveniently situated for an enemy, as if artificially thrown up for his purpose. I attempted to ascend it, in order to look about me; but a sentinel soon obliged me to retreat. On the second partition of Poland in 1793, when the King of Prussia usurped the sovereignty of Dantzic, his first object was to obtain possession of this height, whence he overawed the town.

The trade of Dantzic has been said to be, for some years, on the decline; yet a new custom-house has been lately erected, far more capacious than the former one: besides, the harbour at Fairwater has been enlarged and rendered more commodious. I am unable to adduce the comparative state of the customs, of exports and imports, in any given number of former and late years.

The prevalent religion at Dantzic, as throughout Prussia, is the Lutheran; though there are several catholic churches, one of which is of considerable magnitude, and adorned, as usual, with a variety of superb monuments and fine paintings. The largest Lutheran church is still more capacious, but totally without ornament. The difference in this respect

reſpect was to me very ſtriking, having gone immediately from the one to the other; and I very ſenſibly felt on this occaſion, that I was not ſo rigid a proteſtant as to be prevented from feeling a higher gratification on entering a temple of religion reſplendent with the taſteful productions of the fine arts, than on beholding only the bare and mouldy walls of another, though ſanctified by the authority of the renowned and meritorious Martin Luther. But religion does not appear to be much in faſhion at Dantzic. Both in the Lutheran and in the Catholic churches, I obſerved that the congregation conſiſted chiefly of peaſants and of the loweſt claſſes of the people. The merchants are, in general, profeſſed unbelievers; and in no town, that I have ſeen, does infidelity appear ſo widely diffuſed among uneducated and illiterate people. I was told by a merchant, who ſeemed very ſolicitous that I ſhould conſider him of the claſs of gentlemen, that it was *ungenteel* to go to church, and that few but the vulgar, particularly the peaſants, would be found zealous frequenters of the temple.

The places of public amuſement are more frequented. Within a very few years a new theatre has been built here; which, agreeably to the cuſtom of the continent, is always open on Sundays. The ſcenery is tolerable, though the general appearance is heavy and inelegant. The pit has no ſeats, except a few near the muſic-box: the greater part of it ſerves as a ſort of parade for loungers.

The other Sunday amuſements, during the ſummer, are rope-dancing, tumbling, &c.; to which may be added, the viſiting of public gardens, where you are regaled with coffee, punch, &c. and the gayneſs of the ſcene is heightened by a band of muſic. But the moſt celebrated tea-garden is ſituated in a village, about three miles to the weſt of the town. The road to this village runs, for two miles out of the three, in a ſtraight line between a double row of lofty trees; and between the rows on each ſide is a walk ten or twelve feet wide, completely overſhadowed by the arching of the oppoſite branches. In this village, and its vicinity, many of the merchants of Dantzic have country reſidences. I have mentioned this place chiefly, becauſe it affords many picturеſque and beautiful ſcenes; and becauſe, from the adjoining heights there is the moſt extenſive proſpect of the whole ſurrounding country. On the north, we have a view of the Baltic; of the bay of Dantzic, its bottom adorned with foreſts of pine; of the harbour and ſhipping at Fair-water, with the veſſels paſſing to and fro between that and the town. To the eaſt, is the city of Dantzic, with its walls and towers; from which, on the ſouth and eaſt, ſtretches a fertile plain, in appearance of immeaſureable extent. On the weſt, the proſpect is completed by the adjacent woodlands.

The vaſt marſh which ſtretches out from Dantzic for an extent of forty miles, is of ſingular fertility. It is cultivated partly in corn, and partly in paſturage. The farm-houſes are good, and the barns uncommonly capacious. Hence this town is abundantly ſupplied with excellent ſhambles of meat, as well as corn; and, as it is ſomewhat cheaper here than in England, the maſters of our trading-veſſels often chooſe to take in their ſea-ſtores at this place, rather than in their own country. Through this plain winds the Viſtula, diſcharging itſelf into the Baltic at the bottom of Fair-water, about four Engliſh miles below Dantzic. This river is ſo ſwelled in the ſpring by the melting of the winter's ſnow, that its ſtream has been confined by two prodigious banks, which ſeem to commence at the ſouth-eaſtern extremity of the marſh, extending downwards through a diſtance of at leaſt twenty or thirty miles, and gradually diſappearing as the river approaches the ſea. Theſe banks are nearly a mile aſunder, though the river itſelf is rarely a quarter of a mile wide. They are, at the leaſt, twenty feet in perpendicular height; are broad enough at the top for two carriages to paſs with difficulty, and at the baſe are proportionally extended. The river is paſſed here, and in various other places, by a boat capable of containing two coaches and four in ſucceſſion, and two abreaſt, with a number of perſons beſides. The ends of the boat are adapted to a ſmall pier at the ſide, to which when the boat is laſhed, carriages, &c. are eaſily driven into it. During the winter, moſt of the ſtreams throughout Poland are croſſed on the ice, which is commonly covered with ſnow. In ſome places indeed, which are comparatively few, there are bridges of boats, and on piles, of courſe all of wood.

Soon after croſſing the Viſtula, at the eaſtern extremity of the plain of Dantzic, the country aſſumes that appearance which, with ſlight variations, it

universally reigns through Poland. Having described, therefore, the appearances of an extent of thirty or forty miles, I may be considered as having described the whole region.

The surface is slightly uneven, but not sufficiently to interrupt the view towards the farthest possible horizon. Hence, though Poland is a flat country, it is not a perfect plain, as has been sometimes represented. Its surface undulates, but never rises into hills, except in a few places. The Carpathian mountains, which separate it from Hungary, do not form a proper exception to this general appearance. The town of Lemberg, however, is situated in a hilly district; though the hills are too stoney, too little wooded and covered with grass, to exhibit a single specimen of the picturesque. There are a few pretty scenes; and I was informed that the vicinity of Cracow presents others still more worthy of attention: but it may be remarked, that neither of these towns is many miles distant from the above mountains.

The traveller sometimes finds himself in an expanse of surface, almost without a house, a tree, or any single object large enough to attract his notice. Soon, however, are descried the skirts of some vast forest fringing the distant horizon; and on entering it, we proceed for eight or ten miles (more or less) winding with the road through lofty pines, &c. &c. precluded from the sight of all objects but trees and shrubs. Sometimes, in the midst of a forest we meet with a small spot of ground (for example, of ten or twenty acres) cleared and cultivated; its sides prettily fenced by the green surrounding woods. Sometimes a small lake is found thus situated, its borders ornamented in a similar manner: and these, generally speaking, are the prettiest scenes which Poland furnishes. These forests in some places are fifteen, and even twenty, miles in all directions; an assertion which will appear the more credible, when I observe that of an estate belonging to a certain nobleman, containing about fifty square miles, nearly one half is computed to be forest. It is not easy to traverse these vast wildernesses, without being filled with a sentiment of awful admiration! Their frequent and deep shade, conspires with their never-ending extent, to suggest an idea of infinity which approaches the sublime; and sublime indeed would be the prospect, if only a solitary mount peered above the tops of the trees, that the eye might be permitted to rove unimpeded over a hemisphere of green and delightful foliage.

During the summer-heat, the forests afford a very grateful shelter to the traveller. In winter, the scene is totally changed. Every bough and branch is heavily laden with congealed snow, and the ever-greens are completely hid beneath this white and universal covering. The pines lift their lofty heads in the cold, clear air, huge and still as giants enchanted into pillars of salt. There are some lakes far more extensive than those just mentioned. The Vistula itself, from the great increase of its waters in the spring, is expanded, in certain places, into a sort of lake. There are also occasional bogs, and impassable morasses.

At very distant intervals are found plains of some extent, affording rich pasturage. The richest I have had an opportunity of seeing, are those contiguous to the Vistula, and which are periodically overflowed by that river. Such are those in the neighbourhood of Warsaw, and which supply that town with good butcher's meat. These pasture-lands, in general so thinly scattered, are said to be more frequent in Lithuania.

On the skirts of a forest (more rarely in the midst) are commonly found the villages; though they sometimes appear wholly unsheltered in a wide extended plain, as above described. A Polish village consists of a collection of miserable huts, from eight or ten to forty or fifty, all of wood, and rudely covered with straw and turf. A collection of the very worst species of huts found in some parts of Scotland, would be a favourable specimen. These hovels afford so indifferent a protection against the rigours of the winter, that their wretched inhabitants absolutely stop up the vents of the chimnies, preferring to be half smothered with smoke, to exposing themselves to the piercing cold. The villages are thinly scattered: I should not choose to hazard an assertion of the average distance. They are situated most frequently within about four or five miles of each other, and are often less distant; but I have sometimes travelled for ten, and even more miles, without seeing a single house of any description, excluding the intervention of forests, in which they seldom appear.

The first remove from the extreme wretchedness of the villages, are the little towns. These are also of wood; but the houses are larger, and better constructed;

ſtructed; they are alſo differently arranged. The general plan of a Poliſh town is very ſimple. There is commonly a pretty large ſquare, with the town-houſe in the centre. This place, however, is ſometimes occupied by the moſt conſiderable inn. On the ſides is often a ſort of piazza (if, contrary to Virgil's Shepherd, we muſt deſcribe ſmall things by great), particularly in the wooden towns, under which bread, cakes, trinkets, &c. are expoſed on ſmall ſtandings to ſale. At each angle is uſually an entrance, lined on each ſide, for a ſhort diſtance, with houſes. The wooden houſes, whether in town or country, have rarely, if ever, any thing but the roof above the ground floor. It muſt be a pretty good town which contains 2,000 inhabitants. There are many dignified with this appellation, where the people cannot exceed 2 or 300.

This general plan is extended to a large proportion of the better ſort of towns, to thoſe which are built of brick. Theſe are uſually ſituated in a plain, at ſome diſtance from a foreſt, and in the vicinity (or even in the midſt) of ſome moraſs; partly from the convenience of procuring brick with facility, and partly, as it may be ſuppoſed, to render them more difficult of acceſs to an enemy. From the ſcarcity of ſtone-quarries in Poland, it is rarely we meet with houſes built of ſtone. At Warſaw there are many; at Lemberg there are others: but there are quarries in the neighbourhood. The brick-walls are always ſtuccoed, or rather rough-caſt, as maſons term it: there is not an inſtance in which bricks appear, except from dilapidation; it is conſidered as vulgar; but as this idea cannot prevail univerſally, the cuſtom probably originated in its more effectually guarding them from the cold. Moſt of the towns which are not of wood, are fortified, or rather *have been*; but many of the fortifications ſeem calculated rather to amuſe than reſiſt an enemy.

Warſaw, ſituated on the right bank of the Viſtula, is an irregularly built town. On entering it by the wooden bridge from the oppoſite ſuburb of Praga, you riſe a little; otherwiſe, the town itſelf, as well as the ſurrounding country, is flat. It is remarkable, that it has no ſquare; neither does it contain any regular ſtreet. Some of the beſt are adorned with ſtately palaces, which in two or three inſtances approach to magnificence. Theſe, for the moſt part, are now deſerted by their former inhabitants; they have been ſuffered to grow out of repair; ſome of the fronts exhibit a half-ruinous appearance, and high graſs flouriſhes in the court-yards. Several of them have been ſold by their princely and noble poſſeſſors. The nobles, chagrined and diſguſted at their political annihilation, have generally abandoned their ancient metropolis, which, for its elegant voluptuouſneſs, was ſtiled (in the times of its proſperity) the *little Paris*. Inſtead of paſſing the winter at Warſaw, therefore, they now ſpend it either in retirement on their eſtates, at the courts of their reſpective governments, or in foreign countries.

Immediately contiguous to theſe princely palaces, are commonly ſeen houſes which are quite ordinary, often ſhabby; forcing upon the mind the unwelcome contraſt of riches and poverty, grandeur and meanneſs.

The population of Warſaw, ſince the partition, has been on the decline; one cauſe of which undoubtedly is, its deſertion by ſo many of the nobles. It is now rated at no more than 50,000; whereas, it has been, as they aſſert, nearly double that number. How different, at firſt ſight, is this city from the active buſtling town of Dantzic. Here all is flat and joyleſs as the face of the country, of which it is the faded capital. I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak of it again, when I come to treat of the preſent ſtate of ſociety in Poland.

The ſuburb of Praga conſiſts of little more than a conſiderable collection of village huts. Some of the houſes, it is true, have a decent appearance; but a large majority are of the deſcription mentioned. The ſuburbs, indeed, of every ſubordinate town are mere collections of ſuch hovels.

The city and univerſity of Cracow I did not viſit; but it is ſpoken of by the Poles as in general better built than Warſaw, and as far ſuperior to it in point of ſituation, which is among hills and woodland ſcenery. It is famous, as is well known, for its wonderful ſalt-mines. It ſhould ſeem, however, that there is a ſlight touch of the *magic* pencil in the romantically gorgeous deſcription of Mr. Coxe.

Lemberg, in Gallitia, is probably the moſt conſiderable town after Cracow. Its population is ſaid to be above 30,000, though this ſeems queſtionable from the comparative extent of the town. It is, however, evidently on the increaſe. Ac-

cording

cording to cuſtom, it has a large ſquare, which is at once the beſt reſidence and the market-place.

Lublin again is another town of ſome note, of which the population is probably about 5 or 6,000. Like Warſaw, it has no ſquare, forming another exception to the general plan; it conſiſts merely of a long thoroughfare ſtreet, with a few others irregularly diſpoſed. The buildings are but indifferent, compared to thoſe in towns of ſimilar extent in more civilized countries.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CURIOUS DETAILS *relative to a* RECENT VOYAGE *round the* WORLD, *performed under the* AUSPICES *of the* KING *of* SPAIN, *for the* PURPOSE *of* INTRODUCING *the* VACCINE INOCULATION *into all* PARTS *of his* DOMINIONS.

(Supplemento a la Gazetta de Madrid, del Martes 14 *de Octubre de* 1806.)

ON Sunday, the 7th of September laſt, Dr. Francis Xavier Balmis, ſurgeon-extraordinary to the king, had the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand, on occaſion of his return from a voyage round the world, executed with the ſole object of carrying to all the poſſeſſions of the crown of Spain, ſituated beyond the ſeas, and to thoſe of ſeveral other nations, the ineſtimable gift of vaccine inoculation. His Majeſty has inquired, with the livelieſt intereſt, into all that materially related to the expedition, and learned, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, that its reſult has exceeded the moſt ſanguine expectations that were entertained at the time of the enterprize.

This undertaking had been committed to the diligence of ſeveral members of the faculty, and ſubordinate perſons, carrying with them twenty-two children, who had never undergone the ſmall-pox, ſelected for the preſervation of the precious fluid, by tranſmitting it ſucceſſively from one to another, during the courſe of the voyage. The expedition ſet ſail from Corunna, under the direction of Balmis, on the 30th November, 1803. It made the firſt ſtoppage at the Canary Iſlands, the ſecond at Porto-Rico, and the third at the Caracas. On leaving that province, by the port of La Guayra, it was divided into two branches: one part ſailing to South America, under the charge of the ſubdirector Don Francis Salvani; the other, with the director Balmis on board, ſteering for the Havanah, and thence for Yucatan. There a ſubdiviſion took place: the profeſſor Francis Paſtor proceeding from the port of Siſal, to that of Villa Hermoſa, in the province of Tobaſca, for the purpoſe of propagating vaccination in the diſtrict of Ciudad Real of Chiapa, and on to Goatemala, making a circuit of 400 leagues, through a long and rough road, comprifing Oaxaca; while the reſt of the expedition, which arrived without accident at Veracruz, traverſed not only the vice-royalty of New Spain, but alſo the interior provinces; whence it was to return to Mexico, which was the point of re-union.

This precious preſervative againſt the ravages of the ſmall-pox has already been extended through the whole of North America, to the coaſts of Sonora and Sinaloa, and even to the Gentiles and Neophites of High Pimeria. In each capital a council has been inſtituted, compoſed of the principal authorities, and the moſt zealous members of the faculty, charged with the preſervation of this invaluable ſpecific, as a ſacred depoſit, for which they are accountable to the king and to poſterity.

This being accompliſhed, it was the next care of the director to carry this part of the expedition from America to Aſia, crowned with the moſt brilliant ſucceſs, and with it the comfort of humanity. Some difficulties having been ſurmounted, he embarked in the port of Acapulco for the Philippine Iſlands; that being the point at which, if attainable, it was originally intended that the undertaking ſhould be terminated.

The bounty of Divine Providence having vouchſafed to ſecond the great and pious deſigns of the king, Balmis happily performed the voyage in little more than two months: carrying with him, from New Spain, twenty-ſix children, deſtined to be vaccinated in ſucceſſion, as before; and as many of them were infants, they were committed to the care of the matron of the foundling-hoſpital at La Corunna, who, in this, as well as the former voyages, conducted herſelf in a manner to merit approbation. The expedition having arrived at the Philippines, and propagated the ſpecific in the iſlands ſubject to his Catholic Majeſty, Balmis, having concluded his philanthropic commiſſion, concerted with the captain-general the means of extending the beneficence of the king, and the glory of his auguſt name, to the remoteſt confines of Aſia.

In point of fact, the cow-pox has been

been diſſeminated through the vaſt Archipelago of the Viſayan Iſlands, whoſe chiefs, accuſtomed to wage perpetual war with us, have laid down their arms, admiring the generoſity of an enemy, who conferred upon them the bleſſings of health and life, at the time when they were labouring under the ravages of an epidemic ſmall-pox. The principal perſons of the Portugueſe colonies, and of the Chineſe empire, manifeſted themſelves no leſs beholden, when Balmis reached Macao and Canton; in both which places he accompliſhed the introduction of freſh virus, in all its activity, by the means already related: a reſult, which the Engliſh, on repeated trials, had failed to procure, in the various occaſions when they brought out portions of matter in the ſhips of their Eaſt India Company, which loſt their efficacy on the paſſage, and arrived inert.

After having propagated the vaccine at Canton, as far as poſſibility and the political circumſtances of the empire would permit, and having confided the further diſſemination of it to the phyſicians of the Engliſh factory at the abovementioned port, Balmis returned to Macao, and embarked in a Portugueſe veſſel for Liſbon; where he arrived on the 15th of Auguſt. In the way he ſtopped at St. Helena, in which, as in other places, by dint of exhortation and perſeverance, he prevailed upon the Engliſh to adopt the aſtoniſhing antidote, which they had undervalued for the ſpace of more than eight years, though it was a diſcovery of their nation, and though it was ſent to them by Jenner himſelf.

Of that branch of the expedition which was deſtined for Peru, it is aſcertained that it was ſhipwrecked in one of the mouths of the River de la Magdalena; but having derived immediate ſuccour from the natives, from the magiſtrates adjacent, and from the governor of Carthagena, the ſubdirector, the three members of the faculty who accompanied him, and the children, were ſaved, with the fluid in good preſervation, which they extended in that port and its province with activity and ſucceſs. Thence it was carried to the iſthmus of Panama; and perſons, properly provided with all neceſſaries, undertook the long and painful navigation of the River de la Magdalena; ſeparating, when they reached the interior, to diſcharge their commiſſion in the towns of Teneriffe, Mompox, Ocana, Socorro, San Gil y Medellin, in the valley of Cucuta, and in the cities of Pamplona, Giron, Tunja, Velez, and other places in the neighbourhood, until they met at Santa Fe: leaving every where ſuitable inſtructions for the members of the faculty, and, in the more conſiderable towns, regulations conformable to thoſe rules which the director had preſcribed for the preſervation of the virus; which the viceroy affirms to have been communicated to 50,000 perſons, without one unfavourable reſult. Towards the cloſe of March, 1805, they prepared to continue their journey in ſeparate tracks, for the purpoſe of extending themſelves with greater facility and promptitude over the remaining diſtricts of the vice-royalty, ſituated in the road of Popayan, Guença, and Quito, as far as Lima. In the Auguſt following they reached Guayaquil.

The reſult of this expedition has been, not merely to ſpread the vaccine among all people, whether friends or enemies, among Moors, among Viſayans, and among Chineſe; but alſo to ſecure to poſterity, in the dominions of his Majeſty, the perpetuity of ſo great a benefit, partly by means of the central committees that have been eſtabliſhed, as well as by the diſcovery which Balmis made of an indigenous matter in the cows of the valley of Atlixco, near the city of Puebla de los Angeles; in the neighbourhood of that of Valladolid de Mechoacan, where the adjutant Antonio Gutierrez found it; and in the diſtrict of Calabozo, in the province of Caracas, where Don Carlos de Pozo, phyſician of the reſidence, found it.

A multitude of obſervations, which will be publiſhed without delay, reſpecting the developement of the vaccine in various climes, and reſpecting its efficacy, not merely in preventing the natural ſmall-pox, but in curing ſimultaneouſly other morbid affections of the human frame, will manifeſt how important to humanity will prove the conſequences of an expedition, which has no parallel in hiſtory.

Though the object of this undertaking was limited to the communication of the vaccine in every quarter; to the inſtruction of profeſſors, and to the eſtabliſhment of regulations which might ſerve to render it perpetual,—nevertheleſs, the director has omitted no means of rendering his ſervices beneficial, at the ſame time, to agriculture and the ſciences. He brings with him a conſiderable collection of exotic plants. He has cauſed to be drawn the moſt valuable

ſubjects in natural hiſtory. He has amaſſed much important information; and, among other claims to the gratitude of his country, not the leaſt conſiſts in having imported a valuable aſſemblage of trees and vegetables, in a ſtate to admit of propagation, and which, being cultivated in thoſe parts of the peninſula that are moſt congenial to their growth, will render this expedition as memorable in the annals of agriculture, as in thoſe of medicine and humanity. It is hoped that the ſubdirector and his coadjutors, appointed to carry theſe bleſſings to Peru, will ſhortly return by way of Buenos-Ayres, after having accompliſhed their journey through that vice-royalty, the vice-royalty of Lima, and the diſtricts of Chili and Charcas; and that they will bring with them ſuch collections and obſervations as they have been able to acquire, according to the inſtructions given by the director, without loſing ſight of the philanthropic commiſſion which they received from his Majeſty, in the plenitude of his zeal for the welfare of the human race.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS *of the* METROPOLIS, *in the* VICINITY *of* BLOOMSBURY *and the* FOUNDLING-HOSPITAL.

THAT a ſituation ſo convenient for mercantile and legal buſineſs, and for pleaſure, as the neighbourhood of the Foundling Hoſpital, ſhould ſo long have continued unbuilt upon, when the moſt remote and inauſpicious parts of the town have been moſt cloſely covered over, has been a ſubject of great ſurpriſe. The means that were uſed by an intereſted party, by whom the charity was ſo long kept from thoſe advantages its ſituation commanded, to protract the commencement of a plan from which ſuch an immenſe revenue will now be derived, being overcome by the exertions of its friends, the buildings were commenced in the year 1790 in Guilford-ſtreet, to the eaſtward of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet; and from that time have been unceaſingly proſecuted to the preſent year.

Very ſoon after the commencement of theſe buildings, the proprietor of the Doughty eſtate adjoining eaſtward, and the late Duke of Bedford to the weſt, united in carrying into effect thoſe plans which have now revealed themſelves to the public; but it will long be a ſubject of deep regret, that any part of the ſhort-ſighted policy which retarded the commencement of theſe plans ſhould have again evinced itſelf, and an injunction obtained from the court of Chancery to prevent the making, under any modifications whatever, a communication between Queen-ſquare and Guilford-ſtreet; the inlets to which cannot now, without the aid of Parliament, be materially amended for many centuries; and the ſquare muſt conſequently be acceſſible only by the preſent miſerable avenues from the ſouth and weſt. It is alſo unfortunate, that, from the ſame ſource of oppoſition, the continuation of Queen-ſquare of an equal width, was not effected to the northern extremity of the Foundling eſtate, which had been projected.

It is much to be regretted, that the plan of Mr. Cockerell the architect was not adopted—by which the hoſpital was to form the centre of one large ſquare, extending the whole ſize of Brunſwick-ſquare, a correſponding ſpace eaſtward, and to Guilford-ſtreet ſouthward; the uſeleſs dwarf buildings round the hoſpital being removed to make way for a noble area, deſigned to have been dreſſed, planted, and ſurrounded by iron paliſadoes, which would then have formed by far the grandeſt ſquare in London, and a ſuperb ornament to the metropolis.

Perhaps alſo it may be conſidered unfortunate, that the original intentions of the late Duke of Bedford were not carried into effect. By theſe it was propoſed to rebuild the manſion-houſe on a magnificent ſcale, removed further from Bloomſbury-ſquare, and to radiate two lines of capital houſes northward from thence to the New Road, on each ſide of a lawn of about thirty acres incloſed and planted, having ſunk croſs-roads to communicate with Gower-ſtreet. Under this impreſſion, the new houſes on the eaſt ſide of Ruſſell-ſquare, and the detached houſes northward, were built. But the ſubſequent determination of the duke to reſide nearer the court produced the preſent arrangement; by which ſo great an increaſe has already been made to his grace's rental, and which will ſo prodigiouſly enlarge the income of his ſucceſſors.

In 1800 Beford-houſe was pulled down, and in 1803 all the new houſes between Ruſſell-ſquare and Bloomſbury-ſquare, on the ſite of the old houſe and gardens, were erected; ſince 1801, all the new buildings, excluſive of thoſe already mentioned, on what was formerly known

as

as the Long-fields, have been erected. Ruſſell-ſquare is conſiderably larger than any other in London, Lincoln's Inn-fields excepted. Its dimenſions nearly (for it is not perfectly at right angles, in conſequence of the alteration of the plan already mentioned,) are 678 feet on each ſide. Bolton-houſe, occupied in 1803 by the late Earl Roſslyn, has recently been divided into two, and its court-yard covered by three excellent houſes, which completes the eaſtern ſide of the ſquare.

Much pains have been uſed, and expenſe incurred, in laying out and planting the area of this ſquare; which, when the trees and plants ſhall have arrived at a greater degree of maturity, will render it one of the moſt agreeable in London. On the ſouth ſide, immediately oppoſite Bedford-place, a pedeſtrian ſtatue in bronze of the late excellent Duke Francis, is to be ſet up by Mr. Weſtmacot, by public ſubſcription, and will much add to the beauty of this place.

To the northward, Taviſtock-ſquare is commenced, and by an early attention to the incloſing and planting its area before the erection of the habitations, it has become at once pleaſant, healthy, and deſirable.

To the eaſtward of the Foundling-hoſpital a ſquare is begun, of the ſame dimenſions as Brunſwick-ſquare. Northward of the hoſpital garden is the eſtate of Mr. Harriſon, where a reſpectable neighbourhood is rapidly forming; and nearly adjoining, is a large field belonging to the Skinners' Company, for which extenſive building-plans have been projected, but through ſome extraordinary inadvertence, no agreement has been effected, to inſure reſpectable acceſſes either by the ſouth, eaſt, or weſtern ſides.

The eſtate formerly belonging to Mr. Mortimer, at the north end of Gower-ſtreet, after many years' litigation, has now become the property of Sir William Paxton, who propoſes to put up extenſive and reſpectable buildings on it, and to continue Gower-ſtreet to the road.

To the northward of Taviſtock-ſquare, an area of about twenty acres is propoſed to be ſurrounded with buildings; the centre to be occupied and dreſſed as nurſery-grounds; the Paddington road running between them. Directly northward, from the centre of this large area, a wide grand road is to lead to the Hampſtead road at Camden Town; the ſides to be planted with double rows of trees, and the houſes to be coupled or detached, allowing abundant ſpace to each for reſpectable inhabitants.

It is worthy of remark, that a line drawn from the obeliſk in St. George's-fields to the Hampſtead road, will directly paſs to the eaſtward of Somerſet-place in the Strand, by Bloomſbury, through Ruſſell and Taviſtock-ſquares, and the above grand avenue; and, at a comparatively ſmall expenſe, form a noble ſtreet of communication of more than three miles in extent; dividing the metropolis north and ſouth, almoſt centrally.

The new bridge (ſo injudiciouſly intended to be built acroſs the Thames oppoſite Beaufort-buildings), without the poſſibility of any conſiderable northern outlet, ſhould undoubtedly be placed in this line; the eaſtern wing of Somerſet-place completed, and a correſpondent range of buildings at the back of Surry-ſtreet erected, with a ſpacious ſtreet between, at leaſt eighty feet wide, forming the acceſs from the Strand, and leading direct to the propoſed grand ſtreet.

The road from the bridge to the obeliſk would be through property that muſt be moſt materially increaſed in value by the operation; and if the prices which building-ground has produced to the corporation of London, at their improvements by Snow-hill and Temple-bar, be a criterion, the making ſo grand a ſtreet as is here projected, would prove an undertaking of very conſiderable profit to any individuals who, ſanctioned by the legiſlature, might undertake it; the greater proportion of the ſpace between that part of Holborn and the Strand being at preſent chiefly occupied as ſheds or tenements of the moſt miſerable quality. The new ſtreet would allow of houſes of the moſt reſpectable claſs, public or private, and conſequently the ground muſt be proportionably valuable. It ſhould alſo be at leaſt eighty feet wide; ninety or one hundred would be better; and its arrangement of houſes, elevation, character, &c. ought all to be new and ſtriking. The dwellings ſhould afford ſufficient ſpace for trade, but not to overwhelm the tradeſmen with rent; and private individuals, or profeſſional men, ſhould therein find accommodations.

To return to the new buildings by Bloomſbury.—The corporation of the city of London, on its eſtate between Gower-ſtreet and Tottenham Court-road, is cauſing a ſtreet, with a creſcent at each end, to be erected, and a long range of ſhops next the road: the whole

much improving that approach to the Bedford eſtate.

Of the importance of the buildings on the Bedford and Foundling eſtates to the country and the proprietors, ſome judgment may be formed by the following eſtimates, which are very nearly correct: The duties already paid to government for the articles conſumed in the buildings, amount to 84,500l. The houſe and window duties per annum, 40,700l. The war tax on property, per annum, 14,800l. The new river company gain by the increaſed ſervice, per annum, 3,450l. The preſent value of the buildings erected is 1,328,000l. The annual value, 125,710l. And the preſent annual value of the ground-rents, 18,839l.

It is preſumed, that about one half the buildings are completed on the Bedford eſtate, and two thirds on the Foundling eſtate. If, therefore, thoſe proportions be added to the ſums already eſtimated, ſome idea may be formed of the reverſionary value to the proprietors; and if to theſe be added the duties and taxes on the other eſtates before mentioned ſouth of the new road, the permanent taxes to the ſtate cannot be leſs (according to their preſent ratio) than, for houſes and windows per annum, 100,000l.; for duties and cuſtoms on the building articles, 200,000l.; for the war-tax on property per annum, 40,000l.; and in total of the capital thus to be created, not leſs than 3,500,000l.; excluſive of all conſideration of the advantages derived to the revenue, manufactures, and commerce, by the fitting up and furniſhing ſo vaſt a neighbourhood. Z.

December 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN many of the London papers, and in ſome of the provincial, a correſpondent lately intimated, that ſeveral perſons had, a few days before his communication, ſuffered from the bite of a mad dog, and mentions a fatal inſtance. Tracing the progreſs of one of theſe rabid dogs afterwards into the country, he enumerates the ſeveral animals, and even ſome of the human ſpecies, lately bitten in its flight from village to village.

This writer very laudably cautions the public againſt careleſs indifference, by imprudently delaying to obviate danger till hydrophobia appears in ſome of theſe animals. In all this, his admonitions and humanity claim our praiſe, but the means recommended are exceptionable.

To deſtroy (as he adviſes) every dog ſuſpected of being bitten, would indeed fully anſwer the purpoſe of ſecurity; but equal ſafety may be obtained, without the loſs of many of theſe valuable animals. Is it not unjuſt to involve the harmleſs and noxious in the ſame ruin, when it is in our power to diſcriminate?—may we not transfer the ſame mode of reaſoning, with propriety, to the unbitten, but ſuſpected, and the bitten dogs? In the preſent caſe nothing is more obvious, nothing more eaſy than this diſcrimination. It conſiſts ſimply in tying them up: the infected will ſoon be diſtinguiſhable.

I would take the liberty to refer your readers to my Treatiſe on Hydrophobia, vol. i. p. 222-5, ſecond edition, where ſufficient facts are recorded to eſtabliſh the inference, and mark with ſome preciſion the interval between the bite and the commencement of the diſeaſe in the dog tribe. It will be found, from the examples there adduced, that thirty days is its longeſt period; though it often does not exceed the half. Let the calculation, therefore, begin from the time the rabid dog appeared in the place, and the length of the confinement will be apparent. To remove all uncertainty, however, the dog may be kept on the chain a week longer. This inconvenience cannot be thought great. Food and water muſt be daily ſupplied; and the perſon employed to feed them ſhould always approach with caution, puſhing the victuals towards them with ſome ſuitable inſtrument, to avoid coming too near.

By this advice I have ſaved ſeveral condemned dogs, which were uſeful to their maſters for years afterwards; and have detected early diſeaſe in others, by which dreadful effects, doubtleſs, had the animals been at large, were prevented, as ſeveral of your readers can teſtify.

I preſume it to be altogether unneceſſary here to repeat, that in a very early ſtage of hydrophobia dogs are capable of communicating the diſeaſe. They will eat, drink, anſwer the call, fawn on their maſters, and ſuffer themſelves to be handled, as in perfect health, when they are moſt dangerous companions. This ariſes from the intervals between theſe fits, which characterize the complaint in the firſt days of its attack. During the paroxyſms, only, they

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fly at the perſon or animal near them; when it ſubſides, they become quiet and harmleſs. At this ſtage they are, however, eaſily rouſed to anger.

Having thus curſorily ſtood advocate for the canine, it may be ſuppoſed that I include the feline race within the pale of my mercy.

Man under this diſeaſe, though attacked at intervals with fits of delirium, in which he may do miſchief to byſtanders, if not reſtrained, is no more to be conſidered mad, or the object of terror, than any one under a fit of delirium in an highly inflammatory fever. The bite he may unconſciouſly inflict will be attended with no more evil conſequences, than if it had been given under a fit of common anger. The ſaliva copiouſly roaping from his mouth, threatening ſuffocation, has been, and (I confidently believe) may be handled with as little danger as the ſaliva of thoſe in perfect health.

It may perhaps be expected, after mentioning the unfounded doctrine relative to the communicability of the complaint by man to his fellow, and after encouraging the commiſerating neighbour fearleſsly to approach and aſſiſt in ſmoothing, by ſympathy and attentions, the laſt hours of agonized exiſtence, that I ſhould ſubjoin ſome hints on the prevention of a malady which no human ſagacity has ever, in a ſingle inſtance, been able to cure.

Suppoſe a bite to be juſt inflicted by the accidental encounter of a rabid animal, and no medical aſſiſtance within immediate reach, (or, at leaſt, ſuch attendance for ſeveral hours, or even a day, not to be procured,) let not the ſufferer be ſo much overpowered by terror and apprehenſion as to prevent his taking immediate meaſures for his ſafety. Let a rough coarſe cloth be directly applied to wipe the wound, and clear it from the ſaliva adhering to the ſurface. To encourage the bleeding, however, will be uſeleſs; but ablution at this time becomes a more certain ſafeguard. This I would recommend to be purſued with perſeverance, firſt with warm water, and afterwards with cold. It ſhould be poured over the part from a veſſel held at ſome diſtance, to take the advantage of gravitation. By thus impreſſing with more force, its particles will ſink deeper into the interſtices of the fibres, with greater hopes of diſſolving and waſhing away the ſaliva left in theſe receſſes by the creature's teeth. The ablution ſhould be proſecuted for an hour at leaſt, without intermiſſion. Though this be a commendable prophylactic within every one's power immediately after an injury of this kind, yet total reliance muſt not be implicitly placed in its efficacy. As ſoon as the aſſiſtance of a ſurgeon can be procured, it will be incumbent on the wounded perſon to call for his aid. The deſtruction of the bitten part will be neceſſary.

Among the various means of accompliſhing this, the potential cautery is to be preferred. It is the quickeſt in action; and it is alſo the nature of this vegetable alkaline cauſtic, prepared in the uſual way with lime, to liquify on the part, and ſpread, farther indeed than is generally wanted in common caſes. This is one reaſon why I recommend it. Another is, on account of this very liquifaction, which makes it penetrate deeper, and therefore more likely to arreſt every particle of inſerted poiſon. In this property of melting and penetrating almoſt inſtantaneouſly, though rendering it inconvenient in other caſes, lies its preference here. Slaugh after ſlaugh may be removed by retouching, till we are ſatisfied that all is deſtroyed, wherever the tuſk had entered.

The lunar cauſtic has been uſed, but found to fail, even in the hands of the late Mr. John Hunter. In communicating formerly with me on this ſubject, he doubted, indeed, whether every part had, in the inſtance then under review, been ſufficiently cauterized. But he was an accurate, not a careleſs or timid operator; and I apprehend that it was to the nature of the cauſtic to which the failure was ſolely attributable. It penetrates but little, forms a hard eſchar, and is ſometimes days before it falls off to leave a new ſurface for retouching. The knife has been likewiſe found to fail; and, perhaps, through the difficulty of deſtroying by it every particle of fibre inoculated with the ſaliva.

Reſpecting internal medicines at this time, I am ſilent. There is as yet no diſeaſe in the ſyſtem, and internal remedies cannot remove a non-entity. Having ſaid this, I need go no farther to deprecate the long catalogue of noſtrums with which the world has been inundated for centuries, as cures or preventives of hydrophobia. Your's, &c.

R. Hamilton.

Ipſwich, January 23, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. II.

OF THE LIFE, AGE, AND COUNTRY OF HOMER.

EVERY historical account of Homer must be short, as it can only be an useless repetition of uncertain facts, and unfounded conjectures. There is no writer who has so much engaged the attention of posterity, and of whose real history we are less informed. An admirer of this great poet would say, that he resembles the Deity, who is known to us only by his works. We know not where he was born, nor (with any degree of precision) at what time he lived. If we consider him in the light in which he is transmitted to us by ancient writers, we must be contented to pass from one absurdity to another; and, in the multiplied and contradictory accounts, substitute fabulous assertion for rational narration. It may satisfy the sceptical reader to be informed by Suidas, that no less than *ninety* cities claimed the honour of having given him birth. In Eustathius, we read that he was born in Egypt, and that he was nursed by a priestess of Isis, from whom he imbibed honey instead of milk. In Heliodorus, that he was the son of Mercury. Others ascribe to him a direct and lineal descent from Apollo. But these were the extravagant theories of men, who, unable to express how much they admired the poet, have exceeded all bounds of probability in their accounts of him. The mind, apparently dazzled by such excellence, loses the common idea of the man in the imaginary splendour of perfection; and unwilling that he should ever be mentioned in a language beneath its conception, gives us fable for history. The poetical genealogy, which may be seen in Suidas, proves that the advocates for Greece even surpassed the others in exaggerated fiction, in proportion as the refinement of the Greeks was superior to that of the Egyptians. Gods, goddesses, muses, kings, and heroes, are linked in this wonderful descent. Every writer who has pretended to give us an account of Homer, however he may differ from others in his narrative, is equally studious in ascribing to him a celestial origin, and the most marvellous adventures. Eustathius, Heliodorus, Hermias, Diodorus Siculus, Suidas, Plutarch, and Ælian, offered to the mind only confused and contradictory compilations of the most absurd allegories. His Life seems to have been invented, rather than written; and every biographer, in the absence of regular history, has not failed to exhibit an hypothesis of his own. In the poems which are indisputably Homer's, he has no where spoken directly of himself; nor was there in his time any historian (at least, we know of none,) to record his name and the events of his life. Herodotus alone (who, by his own account, lived about 400 years after Homer) has transmitted to us something like a probable narrative: but probable only in this, that, divested of those fabulous descriptions and incidents which abound in other writers, it is a simple narrative of circumstances, which might have composed the life of any other man as well as of Homer. It rests upon as meagre a foundation, and is as little supported by authority, as any of the rest. It is minute and trifling, destitute of colouring, imagination, and invention; consisting only of details which might have formed the life of any obscure grammarian, it no where betrays the importance of the subject, nor the admiration due to such a poet; and offers nothing corresponding with the idea we entertain of Homer. If therefore, in common with so many others, we take from Herodotus all that we mean to say historically of Homer, it is not that we believe his account to be entitled to much greater credit than that of any other ancient, but because it has been more generally followed, and is in truth the only one deserving of serious observation.

Homer, according to him, was born at Smyrna, about 100 years after the siege of Troy, and 922 before the expedition of Xerxes into Greece. His father is not mentioned; but his mother Critheis proving with child in consequence of an illicit connection, she was sent to Smyrna, a colony from Cuma. Sometime after her removal, accompanying a procession of women to a festival celebrated near the river Meles, she was unexpectedly delivered of Homer, to whom she gave the name of Melesigenes, from the place of his birth. In process of time, under the tuition and inspection of Phemius, who had married his mother, he advanced with such rapidity in all the arts and improvements of his age, and betrayed such extraordinary intelligence, as to become the common wonder, not only of his countrymen, but of all the strangers who resorted to Smyrna, attracted by its prosperous trade. Homer appears to have possessed a great desire of informing himself of the manners and customs

cuſtoms of different nations: this he judged would be of conſiderable uſe in the deſign he had already formed, of making poetry the great buſineſs of his life. But a defluxion in his eyes, which afterwards occaſioned total blindneſs, compelled him to remain for ſome time in Ithaca, where he is ſaid to have collected thoſe ſtories of Ulyſſes, which became the ground-work of the Odyſſey. He then returned to Smyrna; where, falling into poverty and neglect, he relieved his neceſſities by begging, and reciting his verſes. At Cuma, in conſequence of ſome ſucceſs in this employment, he was encouraged to addreſs the government for a maintenance; but was anſwered, that if they made it a cuſtom of taking all the Ὅμηροι, or blind ſtrollers, under their protection, their city would in a little time be filled with ſuch uſeleſs creatures. To this circumſtance the unfortunate bard owed his name. Irritated at his diſappointment, he departed for Phocæa; and on leaving Cuma, prayed the Gods that there might never ariſe among his countrymen a poet to celebrate ſo ungrateful a people. At Phocæa he applied more intenſely to poetry, and obtained the protection of Theſtorides, who promiſed him ſubſiſtence upon condition that he ſhould be permitted to tranſcribe his poems. But in protecting the poet, he had no other view than to obtain from him as many of his pieces as he could; and when he had collected a ſufficient number, he departed for Chios, and there opened a ſchool, where he recited the verſes of Homer as his own, and obtained infinitely greater emolument and fame than the original author himſelf. Homer was ſometime after informed of the ſtratagem, and reſolved to fail himſelf for Chios to detect the impoſture. But he remained ſometime at Boliſſus, where he compoſed ſome of his lighter pieces, particularly the Batrachomyomachia. At Chios he met with unuſual ſucceſs; and after defeating the iniquitous project of Theſtorides, he himſelf maintained a flouriſhing ſchool. Having now attained ſome degree of eaſe in his circumſtances, he married, and continued at Chios for ſome years. It was then that he is ſuppoſed to have written his greater poems; and his fame, no longer confined to Ionia, quickly ſpread into Greece. Having complimented the city of Athens in ſome of his verſes, he received an invitation to viſit it, which he accepted; and paſſed a winter at Samos, in his way thither. In the ſpring he prepared again for Athens; but landing at Ios, he was taken ill, died, and was buried on the ſea-ſhore.*

Such is the account we have of Homer, as ſuppoſed to have been tranſmitted to us by Herodotus. But this is attributing to him a ſtrange anachroniſm, of which he could ſcarcely have been guilty: by placing Homer 622 years before the expedition of Xerxes; whereas he himſelf, who was alive at the time of that expedition, tells us, in his hiſtory, that Homer lived only 400 years before him. This ſingular inconſiſtency has been noticed by modern writers; but has not ſerved to convince them of the impoſſibility of ever aſcertaining the age in which he lived, nor prevented them from advancing the moſt ſingular paradoxes in ſupport of their opinions. In general, they ſeem to take their riſe from an error common to both ancient and modern critics, of aſcribing to Homer a much earlier period than that in which he really exiſted. What has chiefly led them into a belief of this high antiquity of the poet, has been the ſimple, rough, and often ſavage manners of his heroes; and a groundleſs ſuppoſition, that he has deſcribed the cuſtoms prevalent in his own age. It has been ſuggeſted, that the firſt intereſting ſtories he had heard when a

* It is obſerved, however, by the philoſopher Proclus, in his Life of Homer, that thoſe who aſſert the poet to have been blind, appear to be themſelves injured in their intellectual part; for Homer ſaw more than any mortal that ever exiſted. He adds, that it ſeems Homer died when he was an old man; ſince the knowledge of things, which he poſſeſſed in ſo tranſcendant a degree, evinces the longevity of its poſſeſſor. In oppoſition alſo to thoſe who fancy Homer to have been poor, Proclus obſerves that he muſt have been very rich; and that this is evident from the long journeys which he undertook both by land and ſea, which are attended with great expence, and eſpecially at thoſe times, when ſea-voyages were dangerous, and the intercourſe of mankind with each other was by no means eaſy.

Should it however be inquired, how the report of Homer being blind became ſo univerſal, if he was not ſo in reality, Proclus elſewhere informs us that, conformably to the tragical mode of writing adopted in thoſe times in which Homer lived, he was ſaid to be blind becauſe he withdrew himſelf from ſenſible objects, and ſolely directed his attention to ſuch as are intellectual and divine. For, according to this philoſopher, the poems of Homer are replete with the higheſt intellectual knowledge.

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boy were of the exploits at Troy, and that he had finiſhed both his poems about half a century after the town was taken. But the manners which he deſcribes cannot be adduced as a proof of the age in which he lived; for by the rules of his art as an epic poet, it would have been abſurd if, writing of an ancient event, he had not adapted the characters of his perſonages to the times in which he laid the plan of his poems. Virgil, who wrote ſo long after him, gives the ſame ſimple manners to his heroes. All tragic poets, in ancient and in modern times, have endeavoured to ſuit the manners and ſentiments of their characters to the country and the æra in which they are ſuppoſed to have lived. Why then ſhould we ſuppoſe that Homer might not do the ſame? and that, though living himſelf in a poliſhed age, he had the good ſenſe not to aſcribe to the rough warriors of Ilium the refined manners of his own contemporaries. It was eaſier for him to give to his heroes the leſs poliſhed caſt of an age long before his own, than to have anticipated, in idea, a ſtate of refinement in language, in metre, and in the arts, which Greece could not have attained till a conſiderable time after. There are ſuch internal evidences in his poems of refinement, as ſtand in direct contradiction to the roughneſs of his characters. The invocation of the Muſes in the ſecond book, demonſtrates that he lived long after the ſiege of Troy; and this would ſeem almoſt incontrovertibly corroborated by an expreſſion which he uſes, and which has been noticed by Velleius Paterculus, "that mankind was but half ſo ſtrong in his age, as in that of which he wrote." This expreſſion, grounded on the ſuppoſed gradual degeneracy of our nature, diſcovers the long interval between the poet and his ſubject. The various articles of elegance and luxury deſcribed in the Odyſſey, betray a much later age than is uſually aſſigned him; and infer that he muſt have lived in more civilized times than can be conſiſtent with the ſimplicity which he attributes to his heroes. The appearances of luxury and elegance in the Æneid, are nothing compared to thoſe in Homer; and although the Greek orders of architecture might not then be invented, yet the ideas of magnificence conſpicuous in his palaces might have been borrowed from the practice of much later periods than thoſe he deſcribes, from times more poliſhed in arts, as well as more civilized in manners.

This concluſion will appear the more reaſonable, when we conſider the language of Homer, which, with the exception of a few words, is equal to the Greek of the preſent times. The formation of the language into Tenſes, Caſes, and Numbers, was already perfect and completed. This evidently proves that the Greeks had, long before his time, arrived at a conſiderable ſtate of improvement. It was impoſſible that the language ſhould attain ſuch excellence, as to require little amendment or addition, unleſs thoſe who ſpoke it had alſo acquired equal excellence in the arts of ſocial life and of civil government. It is the real perception of things, which gives birth to their reſpective ideas in the mind, and theſe again to outward expreſſions, by words combined into ſignificant ſentences. That the uſe of a language to expreſs all the improvements of civilization, ſhould precede the actual birth and progreſs of civilization itſelf, is a paradox that no man can urge who has not adopted ſome hypotheſis, inconſiſtent with the real truth. Homer, certainly wrote in the dialect which prevailed in Aſia, down to the moſt improved times of the Grecian colonies there. And we cannot ſuppoſe that the language of thoſe Ionic ſettlers, ſhould become any way fixed and pure, till long after the ſettlement of the coloniſts themſelves. But without entering any further into this diſpute, it is enough to ſay, that we muſt ſtill have recourſe to the Arundelian marble, which affords the beſt computation of thoſe early ages;—and this by placing Homer when Diogenetus ruled in Athens, makes him flouriſh a little before the Olympiads were eſtabliſhed; about three hundred years after the taking of Troy, and one thouſand before the chriſtian era.

The queſtion reſpecting the Country of Homer, is one of ſtill greater difficulty. The internal evidence of the Poems may, and, as we have ſeen, occaſionally do, ſerve to contradict thoſe aſſertions, which aſſign him a period inconſiſtent with the elegance of his language, and the refinement of his ideas. But the number of places which have diſputed the honour of having given him birth, renders it impoſſible at this diſtance of time, ſatisfactorily to aſcertain the preciſe place. To mention all the cities and provinces which ſeverally ſet up a claim, to collect all the ridiculous aſſertions and documents which have been advanced as proofs from each, would require the minute curioſity and patient elaboration of his ancient commentator

mentator Didymus. If the queſtion was involved in ſo much obſcurity, as to induce the Emperor Adrian to apply to the gods themſelves for an explanation, it was not to be expected that all the efforts of the critics ſhould be able to elucidate it. To direct us in this inquiry, we have no certain guide in the Poems themſelves. The city of Smyrna, and the Iſland of Chios, appear to preſent the leaſt objectionable claims to the honour for which they contended. Of the numerous candidates, theſe are the only two, whoſe pretenſions can be ſeriouſly examined. Each had its authors to record its title. The inhabitants of Chios relied on the teſtimony of Simonides, and Theocritus. They had their Homeridæ, whom they conſidered as the deſcendants of Homer, and a temple erected to his memory in the environs of Boliſſus. They could boaſt the indirect authority of Thucydides, who aſcribes to him the Hymn to Apollo, in which he repreſents himſelf as the blind man inhabiting Chios. Leo Allatius, who wrote expreſsly on this ſubject, after weighing the pretenſions of all the candidates, decides for Chios. But the claim of Smyrna was ſtill better founded. All the profeſſed lives of Homer by Herodotus, Plutarch, and Proclus, concur in repreſenting him as a native of that city. This is confirmed by the general belief afterwards entertained, and expreſſed in the different writings of Cicero, Strabo, and A. Gellius. Indeed ſo violent were the Smyrnæans in maintaining this high honour, that it was neceſſary for all, who wiſhed to eſcape the fate of Zoilus, to give it implicit credit. But the claim of Smyrna admits, we think, a ſtill clearer proof from the Poems themſelves, which abound in metaphorical deſcriptions, congenial to a native of Aſia. The earth reſounding with the march of the army, like the thunders of Jove on the mountain which covered the giant Typhœus; the deſcription of a wind, blacker than night, ſhooting along the air with tempeſts in its train;—of inſatiate Diſcord beſtriding the earth, and lifting its head into the ſkies;—theſe, and many other ſuch images, which are to be found in the Iliad, atteſt their Aſiatic origin, and do not accord with what we may preſume to have been the chaſter ſtyle and ſeverer manners of the Greeks of that age.

It has been much agitated by modern critics, whether the art of writing was known in Homer's time, and if not, by what means a Poem of ſuch length was originally preſerved, and has ſince been ſo miraculouſly handed to poſterity, in its preſent ſtate. That ſuch a Poem could have been ever retained in the memory of man, and thus, by oral tradition alone, be tranſmitted from one generation to another, it is impoſſible to aſſert. It is equally difficult to contend, that the Works of Homer were collected together at different times, and in detached portions, and that they were not finally completed till at a very late period, and with very conſiderable difficulty. There is a connection throughout the Iliad at leaſt, a clear deduction of events, a *lucidus ordo* in the arrangement and diſtribution of all its parts, that effectually deſtroy ſuch a ſuppoſition, and make it no preſumption to ſay, that the Poem is nearly ſuch as it came from the pen, or dictation of its author. If we adopt the common notion, that Homer was accuſtomed to ſing or recite his poems in the aſſemblies of the Greeks, and that the frequency of ſuch recitals, imprinted them on the memory of his auditors; we are not at liberty to reject other paſſages of his ſuppoſed Life, equally improbable and uncertain. That ſuch a cuſtom was familiar in the earlier ages of Orpheus, Linus, and Muſæus, is poſſible, and is confirmed by the fact, that, of theſe poets, the works of the two laſt are entirely loſt, and of the firſt we have only ſome trifling fragments. But in placing Homer at a later period, a period of greater civilization, and when the art of writing was known and cultivated, it is no longer neceſſary to reſort to ſuch tales, to account for the preſervation of his poems. And if it be urged, that of the twenty-four letters of the Ionic alphabet, only twenty were known in Homer's time, it may be contended that the four letters afterwards added by Simonides, were not eſſential to pronunciation; two of them being the vowels H and Ω, to diſtinguiſh theſe long ſounds from the ſame vowels E and O; the other two were Z and Ψ, the ſounds of which could juſt as well have been expreſſed by Σ and ΠΣ, as the S is even ſtill in Engliſh, French, and Italian, often pronounced like Z, though all theſe languages have the character Z to denote its particular ſound. The want therefore of theſe four letters was no impediment to Homer's knowing the Greek alphabet, as well as we do. And when it is recollected, that he was ſuppoſed to be a native of Ionia, a province on the confines of Perſia, and other eaſtern nations, where the arts and ſciences were earlier

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cultivated than in Greece, it is reasonable to suppose, as far as any hypothesis can now be established, that the Iliad and the Odyssey, the only works which can with any certainty be attributed to him, immediately, or very soon, received that form in which we now see them; and were preserved by the admiration of cotemporaries and of succeeding ages, by multiplied copies and transcriptions. It is to this anxiety to preserve unimpaired the writings of Homer, says the learned Wolfius, that we are indebted for their present perfection, while the works of so many and more recent authors have descended to us imperfect, or are irrecoverably lost.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN No. 150, of your valuable Magazine, is a remark of Mr. Pickbourn, on Mr. Pytches' assertion, "that the first terms of language were nouns, which were turned into verbs by being put in action." This assertion may, perhaps, be expressed somewhat loosely; but I think the meaning is sufficiently obvious. Before nouns can be turned into active transitive verbs, they must be put into action, some way or other; they must be endowed with motion. To explain more fully what I mean, I shall take two nouns, *sugar*, and *plough*, and by Mr. Pickbourn's process, add *is* to each of them; thus, *sugar is*, *plough is*; do then these expressions imply any thing equivalent to the active verbs, *ploughs* and *sugars*. They imply no action, and contain nothing but the simple assertion of the existence of two names Is there not something necessary to give these names action as verbs? And the obviating of this want is, what I conceive Mr. Pytches means, by "putting the nouns in action." Indeed, in regard to neuter verbs, Mr. Pickbourn's doctrine is rather plausible; for *rain is*, and *rains*, are not very different. But in respect to, at any rate, active transitive verbs, it has always seemed to me more likely, that the nouns are put into action, by the verb *do*, which I imagine to be nearly co-eval with *be*. Hence, taking the noun *plough*, and prefixing to it, *do*, forming "I do plough," I denote the action of *ploughing*. In time, *do* might have been omitted, leaving "I plough;" and, from this circumstance, I apprehend, it arises, that we have so many actions expressed by the same word, as the noun, or name of the thing. Indeed, it is a common supposition, that the *ed*, by which regular Preterites are formed, is a contraction of *did*; thus "I work*ed*," or "work*did*;" and, in confirmation of this, it is stated, that we say, "he *did* work," or "he work*ed*," but not "he *did* work*ed*," which would involve an unnecessary tautology equivalent to "he *did* work*did*." This is an ingenious remark, and the only objection which, it strikes me, militates against it, is the derivation of *did* itself from *do* and *ed*; thus *doed*, *did*.—It may be still farther objected, that the verb *does* itself is a compound of the noun *do* (for there is such a noun) and *is*; thus *do is*, *does*. That the verb of existence enters into it, and into every other verb, I am not going to deny; neither is the purport of this letter to invalidate Mr. Pickbourn's hypothesis, with the whole scope of which I am not acquainted, nor to propose any one of my own, but merely to explain what appeared to me to be the real import of Mr. Pytches' assertion. I grant, that the principal objection to Mr. Pickbourn's hypothesis, as far as I know its nature, is surmounted by the use of the participle, or, as he appears to name it, the noun of action; as "John *ploughing* is," or "John ploughs;" but this seems to me to be cutting the knot, and not untying it; since it is as arduous a task to invent *ploughing*, to denote the name of the action of the instrument, *plough*, as to construct the verb itself. To conclude, it appears to me that the verb *is* enters into all verbs, *do* included; and that *do* enters into all verbs, *is* excepted, whether transitive or intransitive, and that *it* is the verb which infuses into all of them their energy; which, otherwise, they would not possess.—Mr. Pickbourn's "Dissertation," I have not seen, but I have always heard it spoken of, as a work of great merit and ingenuity.

Crouch End, Highgate, Your's, &c.
December 16, 1806. J. GRANT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE good authority, and wish it to be noticed, that during his illness, and to his death, the abolition of the Slave Trade was most particularly near to the heart of Mr. Fox.

It was not Henry Kerbe but Henry Kirke White, who died at St. John's, Cambridge, on the 19th of October last. He was born on the 21st of March, 1785. He is justly characterized by one of the first Poet's of this age, as a truly original *Poetic genius*. His application to science and literature were almost unexampled:

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and his proficiency during his short career of life, was as most fully answerable. A fever intercepted, as to this world, the fairest and highest promises, and took off this admirable youth in a very few days. His Poems have been printed in a small octavo. His Manuscripts are in his brother's hands, and whatever may be found in a state for publication, will, I feel convinced, be laid before the public in a manner worthy of the person who has charged himself with this office of affectionate respect to his memory. To me he was known only by correspondence. I cannot even say, *Vidi tantum.* Imagination, energy, and tenderness of feeling, and appropriate diction, he possest in a high degree, with much dignity of numbers and beauty of cadence. From his profile, with which I am favoured by his brother, his countenance appears to have been of a very noble and amiably expressive character. Your's, &c.

Troston, CAPEL LOFFT.
December, 1806.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE LATE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

"En la Rose je FLEURIE."

AMIDST the recent changes which have taken place in Europe, we have equally to lament the fall of flourishing states and of illustrious men.

Of those who fought the battles of liberty, in either house of Parliament, during the American war, scarcely one remains. The Earl of Chatham died at his post, and was buried at the public expence, amidst the lamentations even of his enemies. The Earl of Camden with his dying breath gave his assent to that Bill which enables Juries to decide on both law and facts, in cases of libel, notwithstanding the captious objections of most of those who, like himself, had been educated to the profession of the law.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, also, is no more. He, too, advocated the rights of America; and, even while a Minister, assented to the proposition of a reform of Parliament: thus affording a solitary exception to nearly all those who have tasted the sweets of power, and attained the objects of their ambition.—Burke, formidable on account of his talents, and the father, if not the superior, of all our modern orators, has also paid the great debt of nature; but his latter days were not auspicious, and the glory of the setting sun, that burnt so fiercely in the meridian, was intercepted by a thick cloud. He accordingly descended to the grave, shorn of half his honours; and his motives, however plausible, appeared necessarily equivocal, because they appeared to be interested.—Fox, too, has disappeared! Great only when out of place, he has achieved but little as a practical statesman; and, with the exception of one single Act,* history will have nothing to record of him as a Minister.

It will be thus seen, that most of our great characters, with a very few exceptions,* have unfortunately forgotten their pledges to the public; and, leaving the interests of the many to their fate, have but too often taken care of those only appertaining to the individual. How far the subject of the present Memoir may be free from, or deserving of, this reproach, will be easily gathered from an attentive survey of his parliamentary conduct.

The late Charles Lenox possessed no less than three ducal coronets. He was Duke of Richmond, Earl of March, and Baron of Settrington, in England; Duke of Lenox, Earl of Darnley, Baron Torbolton and Methuen, in Scotland; and Duke of Aubigné in France, as confirmed and registered by the Parliament of Paris in 1777. †

* The solemn resolution of the two Houses of Parliament to put an end to the Slave Trade.

* The Marquis of Rockingham is the only Minister, perhaps, of our day, who performed, in place, all he had promised while out.

† His descent, which on one side was royal, may be briefly traced as follows: The Duchess of Orleans, sister of Charles II. having come to England in the year 1660, brought in her train a Mademoiselle Louise Renée de Pennecourt, of Keroualle, in France. His Majesty, proverbially amorous, was immediately captivated with the charms of this lady, whom he soon after created Duchess of Portsmouth, Countess of Farnham, and Baroness of Petersfield, all in the county of Hants, to enjoy the same during her natural life, by letters patent, dated at Westminster, on August 19, 1673.

Charles Lenox, so called after Charles II. and the only son of the Duchess of Portsmouth, was born on July 29, 1672; and in the third year of his age, was created by his royal father, Baron of Settrington in the county of York, Earl of March, from the Marches in Wales, and Duke of Richmond in Yorkshire. His Majesty also bestowed the estate and dukedom of Lenox, &c. on him; and, after the demise of his mother, he became entitled to the dukedom and territory of Aubigné in the province of Brittany, by special grant from the French King.

He was born on the 22d of February, 1735-6. He was the second son, and seventh child; but his two elder brothers dying while infants, he, of course, became heir both to the titles and fortune. Considerable attention was paid to his education; but, when he was only sixteen years of age, he set out on his travels for foreign parts, and remained some time abroad.

It being determined that, like his father, who had attained a high rank in the army, and was present at the battle of Dettingen, he should follow the military profession, he accordingly obtained a commission, and, in June 1756, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 33d Regiment of Foot. Two years after, he received the command of the 72d; and on March 9, 1761, he attained the rank of a Major General. Posterior to this, he rose, by seniority, to be first a Lieutenant General, and then a Field-Marshal.

Nor were the services of this nobleman confined to the parade at the Horse Guards, or a campaign in St. James's Street; for he carried arms in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and was present at the battle of Minden. On this occasion he was posted near the Commander in Chief; and when Lord George Sackville received orders to advance, and charge the French with the British cavalry, he held his watch in his hand, and noted the time exactly between the delivery of the message and the execution, or rather *non-execution*, of the command. He was afterwards summoned as a witness to the Court-Martial which sat on this officer, but did not happen to be examined.

At the early age of fifteen, his Grace succeeded his father*; and on the 1st of April, 1757, married Mary, daughter of Charles Bruce, Earl of Aylesbury, by Lady Caroline Campbell, daughter of the late Duke of Argyle.

While on the Continent, the Duke of Richmond appears to have imbibed a taste for the fine arts; and there is but little doubt that the encouragement first afforded by him to the British artists, finally led to the establishment of the present Royal Academy. In March 1758, he opened a large apartment at his house in Whitehall, in which was displayed a large collection of original plaster-casts, taken from the best ancient statues and busts both of Rome and Florence. Every painter, sculptor, or student, was freely admitted; and, for the further encouragement of genius, his Grace bestowed two medals annually on such as had exhibited the two best models.

At the coronation of his present Majesty, (Sept. 22, 1761), the Duke carried the sceptre and the dove, while his sister, Lady Sarah Lenox, (afterwards Lady Sarah Bunbury, and Lady Sarah Napier, in succession), was one of the ten unmarried daughters of Dukes and Earls, who supported the train of Queen Charlotte at her nuptials, September 8, 1761.

A little anterior to this, he had been nominated a Lord of the Bedchamber* to George III.; and in 1763, was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Sussex, in the room of Lord Abergavenny: the latter was retained until his death, but he soon after resigned the former of these offices.

The Duke of Richmond took his seat in the House of Peers in 1756, immediately on his coming of age, and, as we have been given to understand, attached himself to the Duke of Newcastle, a nobleman whose family had always been supposed friendly to Whig principles, while he himself appears to have been extremely desirous of power. But, although he neither did any good to himself nor his country, yet he possessed sufficient magnanimity, when he had retired with a broken constitution and a ruined fortune, to reject a pension, and to exclaim, with a noble spirit of indignation, "that if he could no longer serve the state, he was, at least, determined not to be a burthen to it."

At the commencement of the new reign, the Duke of course took part with the favourite who had placed him about the person of the young Monarch; and he is said soon after, with what degree of truth we know not, to have given personal offence to his Sovereign, by the manner in which he remonstrated, relative to a point that nearly concerned his own honour, and that of his family †.

* Aug. 1, 1750.

* The Duke of Richmond, in 1761, was appointed to this office, through the influence of the Earl of Bute. He succeeded the Duke of Manchester, and was one of "the additional Lords of the Bedchamber," appointed at the accession of his present Majesty, for the express purpose, as was then supposed, of extending the influence of the Crown.

† It has been said, that a great personage paid particular attention to Lady Sarah Lenox, then the most beautiful woman of the Court, and that her brother, with the spirit becoming a man of honour, remonstrated on the occasion, during an audience in the closet.

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In 1765, his Grace, through the recommendation of the Rockingham adminiſtration, was nominated ambaſſador to the Court of Verſailles, as ſucceſſor to the Earl of Hertford; and is allowed to have conducted himſelf on that occaſion, with equal ſpirit and propriety. The France of that day, happily for the intereſts of this country, was very different from the France of the preſent. By one of the articles of the Peace of Paris, it was ſpecially and expreſsly ſtipulated, that the demolition of the baſin at Dunkirk ſhould take place within a certain period. As it was wiſhed that this humiliating meaſure ſhould be carried fully into effect, his Excellency inſiſted on the fulfilment of it. His conduct on that occaſion was particularly gratifying to the people at large, and not diſagreeable to the Miniſtry who had ſucceeded the Cabinet formed by the Earl of Bute; but it is ſaid to have given offence to thoſe who, in the language of that day, were termed "the ſecret adviſers of the Crown," and the ambaſſador was recalled, after ſtaying about a twelvemonth at Paris. He was ſucceeded by a more compliant plenipotentiary, in the perſon of the late Earl of Rochford; and Mr. Fraſer was about the ſame time ſent to Dunkirk, not to ſee the jetties and ſluices of that harbour demoliſhed, but to prevent the French King from conſtructing new ones.*

On his return home, the Ex-Miniſter was nominated to one of the higheſt and moſt honourable appointments in the kingdom, having on the 23d of May, 1766, ſucceeded the preſent Duke of Grafton in the office of Secretary of State for the Southern Department. The functions and duties of that important place were diſcharged by this nobleman with an equal promptitude and zeal; and it muſt be conceded by all, that no public officer of the ſtate ever afforded a more regular attendance, or gave a cloſer application to public affairs, than the Duke of Richmond, during the time that he preſided over any of the departments committed to his care.

But the motley Adminiſtration, conſiſting partly of Whigs and partly of Tories, of which he was now a member, could not, as uſual in ſuch caſes, agree in any thing beneficial to their country: what is indeed wonderful, they could not even unite in ſharing the emoluments of office, and they accordingly retired. The Duke of Richmond, on the 2d of Auguſt of the ſame year in which he had accepted the ſeals, accordingly reſigned them into the hands of the King; and they were immediately depoſited with the Earl of Shelburne, who, in his turn, delivered them up ſoon after. In ſhort, after a variety of changes, Lord North at length aſſumed the reins of government; and, by uniting the offices of Chancellor of the Exchequer and Firſt Lord of the Treaſury in his own perſon, became Prime Miniſter. This event proved the commencement of one of thoſe *long* adminiſtrations that have invariably proved detrimental to this country; and it was during it that the American war was engendered, and the ſeeds of a variety of calamities ſown, of which we have ſince reaped an ample harveſt.

But to return to the Duke of Richmond. From the period of his laſt reſignation, this Nobleman continued uniformly in oppoſition during a long ſeries of years, extending indeed from 1767 to 1782. At the very commencement of the conflict, he deprecated a rupture with our Colonies; and on the 18th of May, 1770, after an introductory ſpeech, propoſed eighteen reſolutions to the Houſe of Peers, which produced one of the moſt animated debates that ever occurred in Parliament. The miſconduct of Miniſters during the four preceding years, was laid open in terms equally pointed and ſevere; and the future ſeparation of the Trans-Atlantic provinces from the mother-country, was predicted with a degree of confidence and certainty that excites our wonder at the preſent moment.

In January 1775, the Earl of Chatham moved for the removal of the Britiſh troops from Boſton, as a prelude to a reconciliation; and after mentioning "that no true Whig would bear the enſlaving of America," he propheſied, even then, the ſpeedy intervention of France as inevitable. On this occaſion he was ably ſupported by the ſubject of the preſent Memoir, who, after animadverting on the late Acts for eſtabliſhing Courts of Admiralty and altering the Charter of Maſſachuſſet's Bay, obſerved, that however ſmall the minority might be on the preſent occaſion, he had ſeen one as ſmall hourly increaſe, until it became the majority. He then recounted the following anecdote, which occurred when the Earl of Bute preſided at the head of the Admi-

* In all probability, there was either a ſecret article in the treaty, or a ſolemn promiſe exacted, that this clauſe ſhould never be carried fully into effect. The French Court, indeed, always remonſtrated; and when any of the ſtones were removed, care was taken to mark and number them, ſo that they might be replaced at pleaſure.

niſtration, by way of elucidating this remark:

"I remember," ſaid his Grace, "at that period a Bill was brought into this Houſe to prevent the members from being ſcreened for their debts. I heartily acceded to this Bill upon principle, and had the honour of being joined by the Noble Lord at the head of the Treaſury. On the diviſion, the Noes, as uſual, went below the bar; when, miſſing their leader, they turned ſhort, and were much ſurpriſed to ſee him on the other ſide. The late Charles Townſhend," added he "remarked on a ſimilar circumſtance he would hold two to one that, in leſs than a year, thoſe very members who had then divided againſt him, would creep under the table to join him; and had he been taken up, he would have won his wager."

On the 7th of February in the ſame year, during a debate on the American affairs, his Grace complained "of the inflammatory and ill-grounded repreſentations of a learned and noble Lord (Earl Mansfield), who had laboured all in his power to miſlead the Houſe, by endeavouring to prove that the Colonies were in rebellion: an aſſertion," it was added, "in every point of view, big with the moſt horrible and direful conſequences; an aſſertion which, as ſoon as ſanctified by a vote of both Houſes, authoriſed every ſpecies of rapine, plunder, maſſacre, and perſecution whatever."

A Prelate (Dr. John Winckcliffe, then Biſhop of Peterborough) having ſpoken ſoon after in favour of coercion, the ſame Nobleman roſe to obſerve, "that he thought it was extremely improper for the Right Reverend Bench to take any part on the preſent occaſion, or to be at all acceſſory to the ſhedding of the blood of their fellow-creatures and fellow-ſubjects. It would be much fitter, if they interfered at all, to act as mediators, rather than as perſecutors; more conſiſtent with the principles they profeſſed to teach, and alſo more particularly ſuited to the ſacred functions they were called upon to diſcharge." He added, "that, by the ſpecimen now given, he ſhould not be ſurpriſed to ſee the lawn-ſleeves upon thoſe benches, ſtained with the blood of their innocent and oppreſſed countrymen on the other ſide of the Atlantic."

On the opening of the next ſeſſion, (26th of October, 1775), the ſpirit and numbers of the Oppoſition ſeem to have increaſed, and the Prelate above-mentioned acceded to the amendment to the ſpeech, propoſed by the Marquis of Rockingham. The Duke of Richmond on this occaſion, again reminded the Adminiſtration of the fate that awaited the country in conſequence of their perſeverence. He at the ſame time-inſtanced the action at Bunker's Hill, as a proof of the bravery of the Americans, denied the ſuperiority of numbers to have been on their ſide, and obſerved, "that he never recollected any other inſtance where lines had been forced, and no priſoners taken but ſuch as were wounded."

Having remarked ſoon after, "that he did not think the people of America in rebellion, but merely reſiſting acts of the moſt unexampled cruelty and oppreſſion," the Earl of Denbigh roſe, and "openly contended, that thoſe who defended rebellion, were themſelves little better than rebels; and that there was very little difference between the traitor and he who openly or privately abetted treaſon." In reply to this he was told by the noble Duke, "that he was not to be intimidated or deterred from his duty by loud words, and that he would not retract a ſingle iota he had uttered on this occaſion."

On the 5th of March, 1776, the Duke of Richmond moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to countermand the march of the troops of Heſſe, Hanau, and Brunſwick, and likewiſe give directions for an immediate ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities in America, in order to lay a foundation for a happy and permanent reconciliation between the contending parties of this diſtracted empire."

In the courſe of this debate he obſerved, among a variety of other particulars, that a very ingenious gentleman (Mr. Mauduit) had computed, during the German war, that every French ſcalp coſt the nation ten thouſand pounds; and he wiſhed noble Lords to eſtimate, by the ſame rule, what an American ſcalp would coſt, reckoning 17,000 foreigners at the rate of one million and a half *per annum*.

"Much ſtreſs, he underſtood, had been laid on the juſtice and popularity of the preſent meaſures; he ſhould not, however, debate that ſubject now. It was ſaid that the independent part of the nation was for them; but, for his part, he queſtioned the aſſertion ſtrongly, in the extent it was contended for. In the other Houſe, he was informed that the Treaſurer of the Navy (Sir Gilbert Elliot), and the Paymaſter of the Forces (Mr. Rigby), the one deriving his ſupport and conſequence from the Cabinet, and the other from his party, and both deeply

deeply interested in measures which, if pursued, must quickly prove the means of procuring for them princely fortunes, were those who chiefly supported coercive propositions. These gentlemen and their connexions, with the whole race of money-jobbers, contractors, &c. he believed, formed no small part of the *independent* majorities which had been so loudly echoed both within and without doors, as precipitating this country into a cruel, expensive, and unnatural civil war."

He further observed, "that the war, if carried on, would not only be a war of heavy expence and long continuance, but would be attended with circumstances of cruelty, civil rage, and devastation, hitherto unprecedented in the annals of mankind. We wished not only to rob the Americans of their property, and make them slaves to fight our battles, but we made war on them in a manner that would shock the most barbarous nations, by firing their towns, and turning the wretched inhabitants to perish in cold, want, and nakedness.

"Even still more: This barbaric rage was not only directed against our enemies, but against our warmest and most zealous friends. The fact was instanced in the late conflagration of the *loyal* town of Norfolk in Virginia, as Administration had so frequently called it, which was reduced to ashes by the wanton and unprovoked act of one of our naval commanders. Such a deed was not less inconsistent with every sentiment of humanity, than contrary to every rule of good policy. It would turn the whole Continent, as well friends as foes, into the most implacable and inveterate enemies: it would incense our friends, and render our foes at once fierce, desperate, cruel, and unrelenting: it disgraced our arms; it would render us despised and abhorred, and remain an indelible blot on the dignity and honour of the English nation."

In 1781, when the Earl of Shelburne (the late Marquis of Lansdowne) moved an address to the King's speech, proposing such counsels to be laid at the royal feet, as might excite the efforts, point the arms, and command the confidence of his Majesty's loyal subjects, he was ably seconded by the subject of the present Memoir. He observed, that we owed the then ignominious situation of our affairs, to the same cause from which the private misfortunes of individuals frequently proceeded—to folly: It was owing to the wretched system of government which had been early adopted in the reign of his Majesty, and which first gave rise to that abominable title, to that odious distinction, of *a King's friend*, as if a man could not act in personal opposition to Government, without proving a personal enemy to his Majesty.

His Grace then proceeded to touch upon two topics relative to his own conduct, which soon after occasioned no small degree of sensation.

Having applauded the proposition of the noble Earl, he remarked, "that it was the duty of their Lordships to suggest salutary advice to the Crown, and to stand up as assertors of the rights of the people; but he thought that there was but little prospect of giving such advice with effect, unless the original principles of the constitution were restored."

He contended, "that, at present, not even one-seventh part of the people were represented, while all the remainder had no concern whatever, either virtually or individually, in the management of their own affairs; which," he also added, "their Lordships well knew the constitution of this country, as originally framed, gave them a right to possess."

He then appealed to the House, whether many of the Peers of Parliament did not name the members for several boroughs, and whether the representatives were not chosen by the management of two or three burgesses? "Was that the sort of representation designed by the constitution? Undoubtedly it was not. Were this point reformed, we might expect to see the country capable of regaining some portion of its former greatness."

After maintaining that the nation was governed by clerks, and not by Ministers, he adverted to the state of the fortifications at home. His Grace particularly instanced those erected on Dover Heights, and Chatham Lines; declaring, "as a military man, that, notwithstanding the immense charge of erecting them, they were the most absurd and ineffectual that could possibly be advised; a disgrace to all other kinds of ancient or modern fortifications, and even the butt of ridicule for the boys at Woolwich. The thickness of the parapet was no more than seven feet; and every person who was in the least conversant in the rudiments of fortification *must* know, that the proper thickness of a parapet, cannon-proof, was never less than eighteen feet. Such mere paper-works would be all knocked to pieces at the first fire, were guns brought to bear upon them."

The minority on this occasion amount-

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ed to 81, and the following ſhort, but emphatic proteſt, was ſoon after entered on the journals of the Houſe:

"DISSENTIENT,

"For reaſons too often urged in vain for the laſt ſeven years, againſt the ruinous proſecution of the unjuſt war carrying on by his Majeſty's Miniſters againſt the people of North America, and too fatally confirmed by repeated experience, and the late diſgraceful loſs of a ſecond army, to ſtand in need of repetition.

"RICHMOND,
"FITZWILLIAM,
"ROCKINGHAM."

In January, 1782, the Duke of Richmond engaged in an inquiry, that ſoon after produced a diſagreeable perſonal altercation between his Grace and Lord Rawdon, now Earl of Moira.* This related to the execution of Colonel Iſaac Haynes, whom he ſtated to be "a gentleman, who (if report ſpoke truth) had been executed in conſequence of the too rigid orders of a *Britiſh* officer, and under circumſtances particularly ſhocking to the feelings, and repugnant to the principles of every Engliſhman. He was deſcribed as having ſuffered death without a previous trial: this was the alleged matter; and whatſoever had been ſaid, written, or printed, on the ſubject, was aimed (with how conſiderable a degree of truth, inveſtigation might perhaps determine) at the eſtabliſhment of the fact. His Grace afterwards moved for a copy of the various papers relative to this affair, which, however, was not granted.

Soon after this, the Nobleman juſt alluded to demanded an explanation; a challenge, as is commonly believed, paſſed on the occaſion, and a compromiſe was at length effected, through the intervention of common friends.

On the elevation of Lord George Germaine to the Peerage, the late Marquis of Carmarthen moved, "That it is extremely reprehenſible in any Miniſter, and highly derogatory to the honour of this Houſe, to adviſe the Crown to exerciſe its indiſputable right of creating a Peer in favour of a perſon labouring under the heavy cenſure of a Court-Martial." The Duke of Richmond took an active part in the debate, and was allowed to have diſtinguiſhed himſelf, both by his talents and his reſearches, on this occaſion. He aſſerted, "that by inattention to the ancient patents of the Peerage, it would be diſcovered, that, from the reign of Edward III. until the time of Henry VII. it was expreſsly ſtated in every new patent of the creation of a Peer, that ſuch creation was made *with the conſent of Parliament*; nor did a ſingle inſtance occur during the whole of this period, that titles were granted without the particular acquieſcence of the Houſe of Lords. Subſequently to the reign of Henry VII. indeed, the Crown carried with a conſiderably leſs reſtraining hand this exerciſe of the prerogative; and during the later eras, it had been regarded as an inconteſtible and eſtabliſhed right. "At the epoch to which he adverted, the predeceſſors of their Lordſhips in the Peerage alſo exerciſed their privilege of creating new boroughs, and of ſending members to Parliament. Yet ſo incontrovertible was the poſition, that power followed property, that, for a conſiderable length of time, and down to the preſent moment, the Commons had holden the right of chooſing their own members; and it was alſo cuſtomary to increaſe the Peerage whenſoever the occaſion offered, by calling up to the Houſe of Lords ſuch members of the Houſe of Commons as were conſpicuous by their opulence, their powerful intereſt, or the greatneſs of their alliances."

His Grace then proceeded to ſtate, that their Lordſhips were materially intereſted in all new creations whatſoever, as they, in fact, "compoſed a Court of Honour." A commoner ſent upon trial for his life, might, on a variety of legal grounds, challenge either one or any number of his jurors; but on the contrary, a Peer, in exactly the ſame predicament, did not enjoy this power, and muſt be tried collectively by his fellow Peers. Their Lordſhips could not there-

fore

* It afterwards appeared, that Lord Rawdon had privately interceded for the life of Colonel Haynes, and actually applied to the loyaliſts to make ſuch an application in favour of the priſoner, as might obtain his pardon from Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, who commanded. But Sir Egerton Leigh, the Attorney-General of Carolina, having declared, "that he would ſooner cut off his right hand than ſign a petition ſo injurious to his Majeſty's intereſts," this project became hopeleſs.

In reſpect to this man, if he broke his parole there might be ſome pretext for his execution; but, even then, his counſel ought to have been heard in his behalf. On the contrary, if, as the Americans aſſert, he returned to his allegiance *conditionally*, the caſe is entirely altered.

fore guard too carefully againſt the admiſſion of members who might be exceptionable, into their body; and as they were excluded from the privilege of enjoying what might properly be termed an after-challenge, they ought to poſſeſs the right of challenging before.

The Duke then recurred to the battle of Minden, and obſerved, that Lord Southampton, then preſent, and Earl Ligonier, a Lord of Parliament in Ireland, were the two perſons who delivered the meſſages from Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick to Lord George Germaine, now Lord Sackville. "If," ſaid his Grace, "as I was ſummoned to appear on the trial, my depoſition had been called for, I could have proved that the time loſt when the noble Viſcount delayed to *advance*, under pretence that, by receiving ſuch contradictory orders, it was become impoſſible for him to diſcover whether he ought to proceed with the whole, or only part of the Britiſh cavalry, was *one hour and a half*. Thus, in reſpect to time, the noble Viſcount was well enabled to bring up the cavalry from the diſtance of a mile and a quarter, in order that, joining in the battle, they might have rendered more brilliant and deciſive the victory which cloſed it; but, previouſly to their arrival, the engagement was concluded."

The Duke of Richmond had now become one of the moſt popular men in the kingdom, and he ſeemed, by every means in his power, to court the reſpect and eſteem of his fellow-citizens. He, as well as the preſent Duke of Norfolk, and ſeveral other perſons of the firſt conſideration, had become a member of the Conſtitutional Society. His zeal for Parliamentary Reform was ſo glowing and ardent, that he became a delegate from the county of Suſſex, for the purpoſe of obtaining the completion of this meaſure. When the Convention expreſsly aſſembled with this view, met at the St. Alban's Tavern, his Grace of Richmond was unanimouſly choſen Preſident.

He himſelf alſo drew up a plan with his own hand, to make the election of the repreſentatives annual, and to extend the right of voting to every male perſon in the kingdom, who ſhould have attained the age of twenty-one years; criminals and infane perſons only excepted.

For this purpoſe, the kingdom of Great Britain was to be divided into five hundred diſtricts, each to contain an equal population, and to chooſe one member; the election to begin and end in one day. To forward this important object, the names of the people were to be regiſtered in each diſtrict three weeks before the election, with their profeſſion, trade, or employment, annexed. They were alſo to give their votes in their reſpective pariſh-churches, before the church-wardens, who were to cloſe the poll at ſun-ſet, and deliver the ſame perſonally to the ſheriff of the diſtrict, who was to ſum up the whole on a certain day, at the moſt central town of the diſtrict, and make his return of the perſon who poſſeſſed a majority of ſuffrages.

Nearly about the ſame period, a large body of the people of Ireland having applied by letter to his Grace, with a view of obtaining his opinion as to the beſt practical method of carrying a reform in their Parliament into effect, he tranſmitted them a ſcheme for that purpoſe, addreſſed to Lieutenant-Colonel Sherman. In this plan, which was afterwards printed and circulated in the form of a pamphlet, the Duke recommended *univerſal ſuffrage*, a propoſition afterwards acted upon in England, on the part of the Correſponding Societies, and which, by inducing them to act on exaggerated principles, brought the idea of reform into diſrepute, and tended not a little to render every propoſition for that purpoſe obnoxious.

At length the misfortunes of the American war opened the eyes of both nation and Parliament, and Lord North was driven with indignation from the helm, like a pilot who, notwithſtanding the frequent warnings that had been given him, had wrecked the veſſel of the ſtate on thoſe ſhoals and breakers viſible to every one on board but himſelf. The new Miniſtry, headed by the Marquis of Rockingham, immediately ſet about a redreſs of ſeveral flagrant grievances, by excluding contractors from Parliament, precluding cuſtom-houſe and exciſe-officers from the exerciſe of the elective franchiſe, and aboliſhing a great number of uſeleſs, but not unprofitable, offices. The Whigs, however, forgot their promiſe in reſpect to the chief point, *viz.* a Parliamentary Reform; which, however ſerviceable to the people, would perhaps, at that moment, have proved rather detrimental to themſelves while Miniſters. It is, however, but candid to ſuppoſe, that the ſudden demiſe of their illuſtrious leader,* and the diviſions that immediately en-

* The Marquis of Rockingham.

ſued, might have prevented them from redeeming their ſolemn pledge to the nation.

Meanwhile, in March 1782, the Duke of Richmond had been nominated to the important office of Maſter-General of the Ordnance, in the room of the preſent Marquis of Townſhend. During the ſchiſm that took place in conſequence of the diviſions in the Cabinet, he left the party of his nephew,* and adhered to the late Marquis of Lanſdowne, who had been nominated the new Firſt Lord of the Treaſury. On this occaſion, a deadly war of ambition took place between the rival factions; in which Mr. Fox, by an unnatural but politic coalition with Lord North, which was then viewed with abhorrence and deteſtation, finally triumphed. On this, his uncle reſigned his office at the Board of Ordnance, on the 9th of April, 1783, and entered once more into the liſts of Oppoſition.

Under a new, a young, and an eloquent leader, the late Mr. Pitt, victory once more ſmiled on their banners; and having, by an unexampled degree of good fortune, united in their own perſons both the royal and popular favour, they fairly drove their enemies from the field, and once more clothed themſelves with their ſpoils. On this occaſion, (December, 1783), his old office, which had been occupied by his old rival,† fell to the ſhare of the ſubject of this Memoir, and it was ſoon after followed by the ribband and *inſignia* of the Garter.

But Mr. Fox, and thoſe who called themſelves Whigs *par excellence*, were ſtill formidable. As uſual, they courted popularity in retirement, contended againſt the unconſtitutional proceedings of thoſe in power, and promiſed, in caſe of ſucceſs, to give full and ample ſatisfaction to the nation for all its wrongs. They, too, once more introduced the queſtion of Parliamentary Reform; and their leader, for the firſt time, made a public and ſolemn declaration in its favour.

But their opponents, clothed with all the power and influence of the ſtate, fairly outbid them at this political auction. Mr. Pitt ſtill preſerved his connexion and correſpondence with Mr. Wyville, and all the leaders who had aſſociated in favour of a new model of the Houſe of Commons; nay, he even pledged himſelf, "both as a man and a miniſter, to produce it." The Duke of Richmond, too, boldly perſevered in his former declarations; and, on introducing a bill into the Houſe of Lords, publicly declared, "that his reaſons in favour of a Parliamentary Reform, were built on the experience of twenty-ſix years; which, whether in or out of Government, had convinced him, that the reſtoration of a genuine Houſe of Commons, by a renovation of the rights of the people, was the only remedy againſt that ſyſtem of corruption which had brought the nation to poverty and diſgrace, and threatened it with the loſs of liberty."

But theſe fine and ſpecious ſpeeches were only continued until the nation had become hopeleſs, as to this object, by delay, and the Miniſtry ſo ſtrong in point of numbers by an increaſed influence, that a project of this kind, which might have now endangered their places, was no longer neceſſary for the retention of them. His Grace accordingly, inſtead of reforming the grievances, in his capacity of Maſter-General, determined to reform the fortifications of our iſland. We have already obſerved, that he complained of the ſcanty proportions of thoſe erected by his predeceſſors; as to his own, they were of a gigantic ſize, and calculated to realiſe the dreams of Friar Bungay and Friar Bacon, who had determined to ſurround our whole territory with a triple wall of braſs. This was nearly attempted in ſtone and iron, by the Duke; and ſo alarmed was the Houſe of Commons at theſe coſtly and extenſive preparations, that the ſubject was brought under their notice in 1786, and the whole ſcheme ſet aſide, after a diviſion, in which the caſting-vote of the Speaker turned the balance.

Notwithſtanding this, the eſtimate of expences for repairing old works, was immenſe; new ones are ſaid, with what degree of truth we know not, to have been actually erected under colour of this proviſion*; and our Weſt India iſlands began to be rather encumbered than defended by extenſive chains of forts, that ſoon crumbled into ruins.

Towards the latter end of 1795, the Duke of Richmond reſigned the office of Maſter-General to the late Marquis of

* The late Mr. Fox.

† The Marquis of Townſhend.

* See, 1. Obſervations on the Duke of Richmond's Extenſive Plan of Fortification, 1794; 2. A Reply to an Anſwer, &c. in a Letter to his Grace; and, 3. An Appendix to the foregoing; all printed by the Robinſons, 1794.

Cornwallis,

Cornwallis, and received in return, the command of the royal regiment of Horſe Guards Blue.

Soon after this, he retired from public life, and reſided chiefly at the family-ſeat in Suſſex. Goodwood was, by his care, and under his own immediate inſpection, in part rebuilt, and conſiderably enlarged by the addition of two fine wings. The bricks were made out of his own earth, and by his own workmen. The timber was felled, meaſured, and cut out, under his eye, and all the eſtimates prepared with a degree of accuracy and correctneſs that would have done credit to any builder in the kingdom.

Of late, the health of this nobleman has been on the decline, and he may be fairly ſaid to have been *dying* for the laſt ſixteen months. At length his conſtitution yielded in the ſtruggle, and he reſigned his life at his favourite manſion of Goodwood, in the 71ſt year of his age.

While ſumming up the character of the Duke of Richmond, he muſt be allowed to have been one of the greateſt men of his day, and to have derived this greatneſs neither from his rank, which was eminent, nor his fortune, which he had, by a prudent economy in his eſtabliſhment, greatly increaſed, but by his talents and abilities alone.

He commenced his education as an orator at the India Houſe, and was at firſt but little eſteemed on the ſcore of eloquence.* It muſt be allowed, that he never, at any period of his life, acquired an eaſy flow of language, or was enabled to call into his aid thoſe happy alluſions, or that claſſical imagery, with which the minds of ſome of his contemporaries were fully ſtored. But his arrangement was judicious; his facts pointed; his charges manly; his accuſations bold, and it may be added, generally unanſwerable.

All this, however, applies to an early period of his life, when young, ardent, and in Oppoſition; for, after his Grace had fully attained the objects of his ambition, he appears to have been leſs fortunate in his ſpeeches, and leſs happy in the ſubject of them, as they were generally occupied with the defence of the political conduct of his colleague Mr. Pitt, or his own ſchemes of fortification, which ſeemed calculated, according to the opinion of many able men, to lull the nation into a ſtate of heedleſs ſecurity, and render our attention to the Navy but a ſecondary object.

The remains of the Duke were interred, January 1807, in the family-vault at the Cathedral-church of Chicheſter. The inſcription on the central plate of the coffin was as follows:

"The Moſt Noble Prince CHARLES,
Third Duke of Richmond and Lenox,
Earl of March and Darnley,
Knight of the Moſt Noble
Order of the Garter,
Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum
Of the County of Suſſex,
Colonel of the Militia of the ſaid County,
Field-Marſhal of His Majeſty's Forces,
Colonel of the Royal Regiment of
Horſe Guards Blue,
And High Steward of Chicheſter;
Born 22d of February, 1735,
Died 29th of December, 1806.

* It has been ſaid, that the witty Charles Townſhend having been aſked what he thought of his firſt ſpeech, which proved a pretty long one, he replied, "that it reſembled a diabetes, as it proceeded entirely from *weakneſs of parts*."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

AN

IRREGULAR ODE TO THE MOON,

BY THE LATE THOMAS DERMODY.

NOW, when faint purpling o'er the weſtern ſky,
The lord of day his faded luſtre weaves,
And thro' yon wild-wood's trembling leaves
Shoots his laſt ſolitary ray:
O! let me woo thee, from thy ſapphire ſhrine;
To my rapt eye thy ſnowy breaſt diſplay.
The tranquil pauſe, the ecſtacy divine,
The viſion'd ſcene, ſerenely bright,
And all the witcheries of the Muſe are thine!

The poet's fabling fancy told,
How, erſt in ſilent pomp deſcending,
O'er Latmos' brow thy radiant creſcent bending,
Thou came'ſt to bleſs a ſhepherd boy;
And pouring thy delicious charms,
Forſook thy ſhining ſphere,
Immaculately clear,
To taſte immortal love in mortal arms.
But Slander tun'd the felon lyre,
Refin'd and chaſte, thy veſtal fire,
Averſe to amorous pangs and ruder joy!
Queen of the penſive thought,
Forgive his fault;
Nor to another bard deny
The mildneſs of thy front, the fondneſs of thine eye!

Lo! from thy beamy quiver fall
Arrowy points, that pierce the ground,
And light the glow-worm's twinkling lamp;
O'er the pale lake's margin damp
The fiery phantoms dance around,
Till fcared by frolic Echo's cavern'd call,
They burft their circle, fhudd'ring flit away,
And meltingly in thy wan veil of humid light decay.

Oft let me, by the dimpled ftream,
Kiffing thy refiected gleam,
The folemn hour of midnight fpend;
When no cares the bofom rend,
When forrow's piteous tale is done,
And trouble funk with the departed Sun.

For ftrife is his, and mad'ning war,
And deaf'ning tumult, never mute:
But on thy filent-moving car
Wait Peace, and dew-ey'd Pity's tender train,
And Love, fweet warbling to the foothing flute,
Whofe dying note
Is wont to float
Seraphic on the night-gale's airy wing,
Tempting the planet quire their heav'nly hymns to fing.

Hear me!—fo may the bird of woe
Aye greet thee from her bowery cell below;
And ocean's rapid furges ftand,
Check'd by thy filver hand—

For, dear the tender twilight of thy fway,
The foothing filence, and the modeft glow
That fmooths thy brow,
When ftream thy amber treffes on the air;
Twined with many a rofeate ray,
Irregularly fair.
Dear, too, the fhadowy luftre of thy face,
As mid yon filent band thy pomp proceeds.
Beneath thy influence, beft
Fond tranfports balm the lover's breaft,
When Thought intent, with mufing pace,
On each delicious promife feeds,
And o'er the fombre waſte a kindred gloom can trace;
While fubbard Folly
Sunk in the dreamlefs grave of flumber denfe,
Robb'd of each twinkling fenfe
That faintly clear'd the darknefs of his mind,
Lies prone.
Lo! beckon'd by an airy hand,
Yon fapphire-fkirted cloud behind,
I fpy the lovely veftal, Melancholy;
And, fweeter than the fweeteft tune
Of mufic, melting on the tingling ear
Of fainted fprite, by choral feraph's hand,
Catch each celeftial figh, which fad and flow
Steals o'er my heart a charming woe,
Entranced above vain earthly joys I ftand,
(Voluptuous forrow, bliſs fincere!)
Nor envy the proud wretch who, madly gay,
Courts the licentious glare of grief-difclofing day!

What though, beneath thy ftartled fight
The hideous hag of night
Gores with deep lafh her vifionary mare;
Or, brooding on fome beauteous breaft,
Chills the cramp'd vein, and ftops the liberal courfe
Of Nature, wither'd by the powerful peſt,
Who, grappling on the heart with tyger-force
Her fleſhleſs fangs, beholds with iron ftare
Each ftruggling pant of weak defpair,
And gluts with fmother'd fhrieks the demon ear:
Soon fades the baſeleſs fpell,
Soon drops th' ideal arm its harpy hold;
While, rifing from the fray fevere,
It's languid victim looks fufpicious round,
Seeks the imaginary wound,
And fmiles to feel her frame by fancy'd ills controll'd!

There the calm, the folemn hour,
When Genius from her bright ethereal bow'r
Stoops to touch the thought with fire,
To bid the fcience-pinion'd foul afpire;
And mid yon radiant worlds fublime,
Hold converfe with her fons of ancient time;
The rapturous hour of fecret love,
When mutual all the trembling paffions move,
When none but heav'n can hear the vows divine,
Are alfo thine;
The free embrace that tells the heart fincere,
The wifh completed, and the love-fraught tear;
While coward Fear
Aloof his dubious dull attendants draws,
And honeft Sympathy fulfills her facred laws!

Nor let the fun his gorgeous fcenery prize,
Trick'd in each gaudy hue:
Lo! on thy lucid vault of fpotleſs blue
How quaintly bends the lunar bow,
And wreaths the front of heav'n with vary'd dyes;
How, mingling, melts the humid glow
Of blended colours, in one matchleſs blaze,
Studding with golden rays
The fplendid cope, where fheeted wide
Spreads thy pale glory's undulating tide!

Thee, too, the fwelling Ocean meets with pride;
And, as he heaves his azure breaft,
Courts from thy kindling glance the vivifying gleam
Which bids his fparkling furges fhine,
In borrow'd beauties dreft,
Till, in the boundleſs mirror, thou can'ſt fee
Thy anfwering image clear;
And the ftill-lapfing waters hear,
Greeting with tribute floods thy fovereign fhrine,
Thee ever praifing, ever fed by thee!

O! parent of each nobler deed,
Thy midnight counfels, in his country's right
Bid the patriot dare to bleed;
Thy placid fcenes of undifturb'd delight
Awake,

Awake th' ecſtatic lyre;
Thy ſcenes, where Peace and hermit Wiſdom hoar
For holy intercourſe retire,
To ſhun of waſſail noiſe th' unmeaning roar;
And, with meet awe, adore
That Will Omnipotent, whoſe ſteady arm
Lanced 'mid yon rolling ſpheres thy moulded ball,
And, providently pleas'd with all,
Breath'd o'er thy favorite face an inexpreſſive charm!

LINES ADDRESSED TO CHAUCER,

AT THE TABARD INN (NOW THE TALBOT) SOUTHWARK, WHERE THE PILGRIMS USED TO ASSEMBLE PREVIOUSLY TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR CANTERBURY.

By PETER PINDAR, Esq.

OLD jocund bard, I never paſs
The Tabard, but I take a glaſs,
To drink a requiem to thy ghoſt;
Where once the pious pilgrims met,
Companions boon, a jovial ſet,
And midſt the bands a jovial hoſt.

Methinks I ſee them on the road
To Becket's miracle-abode,
That cleans from Satan's ſoot the ſoul:
Methinks I hear their comic tale,
Delighting lanes, and hills, and dales,
And bidding time more gayly roll.

Well pleaſed I walk the rooms around,
And think I tread on claſſic ground;
Reverence each rotten beam and rafter;
Fancy I hear your ſong of mirth,
And quips and cranks, that once gave birth
To many a hearty peal of laughter.

Shall Shakeſpeare boaſt his Jubilee,
And, Chaucer, nought be done for thee,
The father of our Britiſh lays?
Oh bards, and bardlings, fie! oh fie!
And Southwark folks to you I cry,—
How are ye mute in Geoffry's praiſe?

Is it reſerved for me alone
To boaſt how Chaucer's merits ſhone
On dark unclaſſic ground?
How well he touched the Britiſh lyre,
And kindled high the Muſe's fire,
When not a ſparkle gleamed around?

Oh then be formed a club of fame
To hail thy venerable name;
And let me join the choral throng.
For ſtanzas I'll invoke the Muſe,
And, conſequently, will chuſe
My old friend Shield to ſet the ſong.

Ah! what though, obſolete, thy phraſe
No more delights our modern days,
I love thy genius in each line:
Like thee I ſtrive to charm our iſle;
Like thee I court the Muſe of Smile;
And wiſh to leave a name like thine!

Though obſolete, alas! thy line,
And doomed in cold neglect to ſhine,
By me ſhall Chaucer be rever'd;
Whoſe art a new Parnaſſus rais'd,
That midſt barbaric darkneſs blaz'd,
A ſun where not a ſtar appear'd!

THE PERSIAN LOVER.

THE ſportive zephyr plumes his wing
From hyacinthine bowers;
And binds the roſy brow of Spring,
With bands of blooming flowers,

Which ſcent the morning's golden hair;
And deck the citron grove,
Where Selim fill'd the perfum'd air
With ſighs of hopeleſs love.

He mark'd not when ſweet buds unfold;
Nor when the vernal hours,
In lilies' bells, and cups of gold,
Conceal the glittering ſhow'rs,

Which ſtring the new-blown jonquil's ſtems
With beads of pearly dew;
And hang at eve, in lucid gems,
On flowers of roſy hue.

The gloom of night, the bluſh of morn,
To him alike appear'd,
When the falſe Azza's pointed ſcorn
The love-lorn ſhepherd fear'd.

And apt his lute's enchanting ſound
Breath'd vigils through the grove,
To call the nymphs and ſhepherds round
The bow'r of hopeleſs love.

There, while the ſhepherds ſigh'd in vain,
His drooping garlands hung;
And thus at eve the plaintive ſwain
His mournful ditty ſung:

Since the falſe Azza mocks my pain,
I'll quit the roſeate vale,
Where full-blown almonds bloom in vain
To check the whiſpering gale,

Which bids me from her beauty fly;
From grots, and moſſy dell,
Where ſullen ſtreams flow murmuring by
The love-lorn Selim's cell.

They ſeem to check this fond delay,
Which bids me linger here,
To chill the blooming ſweets of May
With ſorrow's icy tear.

Some mountain cave I'll quickly ſeek,
That's damp with baneful dew;
Or trace ſome deſert, wild and bleak,
Where flowrets never blew.

And when the dawn is overcaſt,
O'er dangerous rocks I'll ſtray;
While horror howls in every blaſt,
And lightnings round me play.

Then chance the friendly hand of Death
May check life's ebbing tide;
And ſaints, that caught my parting breath,
Will weep when Selim died. R. M.

SONNET
ON THE DEATH OF MRS. CHARLOTTE SMITH.

CHARLOTTE, thy gloomy ſcene of life is o'er!
At length thy care-worn frame has found repoſe;
And thy meek ſpirit, freed from all its woes,
No longer by life's boiſt'rous tempeſts driv'n,
Seeks brighter ſcenes—and, here confin'd no more,
Borne on the wings of Faith, aſcends to Heav'n.
And can we mourn the fate that ſnatch'd thee hence?
And can we grieve that thou no more art here?
No! pious Hope ſhall check Affection's tear,
And, upward-pointing to the realms of light,
Shall bid us praiſe that glorious Providence,
Whoſe mercy, ever-during, ever-bright,
Clos'd all thy ſorrows, bade thy ſuff'rings ceaſe,
And call'd thy ſoul to realms of endleſs peace.

Bury St. Edmunds. K. L.

TO A SWALLOW.

WHY tarrieſt thou, my pretty bird,
When all thy friends are flown?
How can'ſt thou overtake their flight,
Or tell where they are gone?

Why tarrieſt thou, my pretty bird?
Cold is the midnight air;
And nipping froſts and chilling winds,
And winter ſnows are near.

Tarry not then, my pretty bird;
Theſe will be death to thee,
From which no friendly heart can ſave,
How warm ſoe'er it be.

Why tarrieſt thou, my pretty bird,
Thus twittering all the day,
And wheeling round, and round, and round,
To call thy mate away?

Why tarrieſt thou, my pretty bird?
Perhaps thy mate is dead;
Or, falſe to thee, perhaps with ſome
More happy ſwallow fled?

Tarry not then, my pretty bird;
Though all thy friends are flown,
And thou can'ſt not o'ertake their flight,
Or tell where they are gone.

Go!—in ſome warmer region ſeek
A mate more true than ſhe;
And, neſtling by her ſide, again
The happieſt ſwallow be.

P. P. Q.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MR. EVERARD HOME has laid before the Royal Society ſome obſervations on the camel's ſtomach, reſpecting the water it contains, and the reſervoirs in which that fluid is encloſed, with an account of ſome peculiarities in the urine. The camel, the ſubject of theſe obſervations, was a female brought from Arabia; it was 28 years old, and ſaid to have been 20 years in England. It appears that the animal was worn out, and in a ſtate of great debility before it came into the hands of the college of ſurgeons, and in April laſt they put an end to its miſeries by means of a narrow double-edged poniard paſſed in between the ſkull and firſt vertebræ of the neck: in this way the medulla oblongata was divided, and the animal inſtantaneouſly deprived of ſenſibility. "In the common mode of *pithing* an animal, ſays Mr. Home, the medulla ſpinalis only is cut through, and the head remains alive, which renders it the moſt cruel mode of killing an animal that could be invented." The ſtomachs of this animal were the firſt things examined, and on meaſuring the capacities of theſe different reſervoirs in the dead body, the anterior cells of the firſt ſtomach were found capable of containing one quart of water, when poured into them. The poſterior cells, three quarts. One of the largeſt cells held two ounces and a half, and the ſecond ſtomach four quarts. This is much ſhort of what thoſe cavities can contain in the living animal, ſince there are large muſcles covering the bottom of the cellular ſtructure, to force out the water, which muſt have been contracted immediately after death, and by that means had diminiſhed the cavities. By this examination it was proved that the camel, when it drinks, conducts the water in a pure ſtate into the ſecond ſtomach, that part of it is retained there, and the reſt runs over into the cellular ſtructure of the firſt, acquiring a yellow colour. That the ſecond ſtomach in the camel contained water, had been generally aſſerted; but by what means the water was kept ſeparate from the food had never been explained, nor had any other part been diſcovered, by which the common offices of a ſecond ſtomach could be performed. To this Mr. Hunter did not

not give credit, but conſidered the ſecond ſtomach of the camel to correſpond in its uſe with that of other ruminants. This difference of opinion led Mr. Home to examine accurately the camel's ſtomach, and alſo the ſtomachs of thoſe ruminants which have horns, in order to determine the peculiar offices belonging to their different cavities. The beſt mode of communicating the reſult of this enquiry is to deſcribe the different ſtomachs of the bullock, and then thoſe of the camel, and afterwards to point out the peculiarities by which this animal is enabled to go a longer time without drink than others, and thereby fitted to live in thoſe ſandy deſerts of which it is the natural inhabitant.

When the firſt ſtomach of the bullock is laid open, and the ſolid contents removed, the cavity appears to be made up of two large compartments, ſeparated from each other by two tranſverſe bands of conſiderable thickneſs, and the ſecond ſtomach forms a pouch or leſſer compartment, on the anterior part of it, rather to the right of the œſophagus, ſo that the firſt and ſecond ſtomach are both included in one general cavity, and lined with a cuticle. The œſophagus appears to open into the firſt ſtomach, but on each ſide of its termination there is a muſcular ridge, projecting from the coats of the firſt ſtomach, ſo as to form a channel into the ſecond. Theſe muſcular bands are continued on to the orifice of the third ſtomach, in which they are loſt. The food can readily paſs from the œſophagus, either into the general cavity of the firſt ſtomach or into the ſecond, which laſt is peculiarly fitted by its ſituation; and the muſcular power of its coats both to throw up its contents into the mouth, and to receive a ſupply from the general cavity of the firſt ſtomach at the will of the animal. The ſecond ſtomach contains the ſame food as the firſt, only more moiſt; it muſt therefore be conſidered as a ſhelf from which the food may be regurgitated along the canal, continued from the œſophagus. There is indeed no other mode by which this can be effected, ſince it is hardly poſſible for the animal to ſeparate ſmall portions from the ſurface of the maſs of dry food in the firſt ſtomach, and force it up into the mouth. It is alſo aſcertained that water is received into the ſecond ſtomach while the animal is drinking, and is thus enabled to have its contents always in a proper ſtate of moiſture to admit of its being readily thrown up into the mouth for rumination, which ſeems to be the true office of this ſtomach, and not to receive the food after that proceſs has been gone through.

When the food is ſwallowed the ſecond time, the orifice of the third ſtomach is brought forwards by the muſcular bands which terminate in it, ſo as to oppoſe the end of the œſophagus, and receive the morſel without the ſmalleſt riſk of its dropping into the third ſtomach. The third ſtomach of the bullock is a cavity, in the form of a creſcent, containing 24 ſepta, 7 inches broad; about 23,4 inches broad; and about 48 of 1¼ inch at their broadeſt part. Theſe are thus arranged: one broad one, with one of the narroweſt next it; then a narrow one, with one of the narroweſt next it; then a broad one, and ſo on. The ſepta are thin membranes, and have their origin in the orifice leading from the œſophagus, ſo that whatever paſſes into the cavity muſt fall between theſe ſepta, and deſcribe three-fourths of a circle, before it can arrive at the orifice leading to the true ſtomach, which is ſo near the other, that the diſtance between them does not exceed three inches: and therefore the direct line from the termination of the œſophagus to the orifice of the fourth ſtomach is only of that length. While the young calf is fed on milk, that liquor, which does not require to be ruminated, is conveyed directly to the fourth ſtomach, not paſſing through the plicæ of the third; and afterwards the ſolid food is directed into that cavity, by the plicæ being ſeparated from each other. The third ſtomach opens into the fourth by a projecting valvular orifice, and the cuticular lining terminates exactly on the edge of this valve, covering only that half of it, which belongs to the third. The fourth or true digeſting ſtomach is about 2 feet 9 inches long: its internal membrane has 18 plicæ beginning at its orifice, and continued down, increaſing to a great degree its internal ſurface: beyond theſe the internal membrane is thrown into rugæ which follow a very ſerpentine direction, and cloſe to the pylorus there is a glandular projection, one end of which is oppoſed to the orifice, and cloſes it up, when in a collapſed ſtate.

The camel's ſtomach anteriorly forms one large bag, but when laid open is forced to be divided into two compartments on its poſterior part, by a ſtrong ridge which paſſes down from the right ſide of the orifice of the œſophagus in a longitudinal direction. On the left ſide of the termination of the œſophagus, a broad

broad muſcular band has its origin, from the coats of the firſt ſtomach, and paſſes down in the form of a ſolid parallel to the great ridge, till it enters the orifice of the ſecond ſtomach. This band on one ſide, and the great ridge on the other, form a canal, which leads from the œſophagus down to the cellular ſtructure in the lower part of the firſt ſtomach. The orifice of the ſecond ſtomach, when this muſcle is not in action, is nearly ſhut, and at right angles to the ſide of the firſt. Its cavity is a pendulous bag with rows of cells, above which, between them and the muſcle which paſſes along the upper part of the ſtomach, is a ſmooth ſurface extending from the orifice of this ſtomach to the termination in the third. Hence it is evident that the ſecond ſtomach neither receives the ſolid food in the firſt inſtance as the bullock, nor does it afterwards paſs into its cavity or cellular ſtructure. The food firſt paſſes into the general cavity of the firſt ſtomach, and that portion of it which lies in the receſs immediately below the entrance of the œſophagus under which the cells are ſituated, is kept moiſt, and is readily returned into the mouth, ſo that the cellular portion of the firſt ſtomach in the camel performs the ſame office as the ſecond in the ruminants with horns. While the camel is drinking, the action of the muſcular band opens the orifice of the ſecond ſtomach, at the ſame time that it directs the water into it; and when the cells of that cavity are full, the reſt runs off into the cellular ſtructure of the firſt ſtomach immediately below, and afterwards into the general cavity: it ſeems that camels, when accuſtomed to go long journeys, in which they are kept without water, acquire the power of dilating the cells, ſo as to make them contain a more than ordinary quantity as a ſupply for their journey. When the cud has been chewed, it has to paſs along the upper part of the ſecond ſtomach before it can reach the third; which is thus managed: at the time that the cud is to paſs from the mouth, the muſcular band contracts with ſo much force, that it not only opens the orifice of the ſecond ſtomach, but acting on the mouth of the third, brings it forwards into the ſecond, by which means the muſcular ridges that ſeparate the rows of cells are brought cloſe together, ſo as to exclude theſe cavities from the canal, through which the cud paſſes. "It is this beautiful and very curious mechaniſm, (ſays Mr. Home,) which forms the peculiar character of the ſtomach of the camel, dromedary, and lama, fitting them to live in the ſandy deſerts where the ſupplies of water are ſo precarious."

From the comparitive view which Mr. Home has taken of the ſtomachs of the bullock and camel, it appears that in the bullock there are three ſtomachs formed for the preparation of food, and one for digeſtion. In the camel there is one ſtomach fitted to anſwer the purpoſes of two of the bullock; a ſecond is employed as a reſervoir for water, having nothing to do with the preparation of the food; a third is ſo ſmall and ſimple in its ſtructure that it is not eaſy to aſcertain its particular office.

The following gradations of ruminating ſtomachs is now eſtabliſhed: the ruminants with horns, as the ox, ſheep, &c. have two preparatory ſtomachs for food previouſly to rumination, and one for the food after rumination before it is digeſted. The ruminants without horns, as the camel, dromedary, &c. have one preparatory ſtomach before rumination, and none in which the cud can be afterwards retained before it goes into the digeſting ſtomach. Thoſe animals who eat the ſame kind of food with the ruminants and yet do not ruminate, as the horſe and aſs, have only one ſtomach, but a part of it is lined with a cuticle, in which the food is firſt depoſited, and by remaining there ſome time is rendered more eaſily digeſtible, when received into the digeſting portion.

In comparing the teeth of thoſe animals that ruminate with thoſe of the horſe and aſs, which live on nearly the ſame kind of food, the following peculiarities are met with. The ruminants with horns have molares in both jaws, and inciſores only in the lower jaw. The ruminants without horns, have, in addition to theſe, what may be called fighting-teeth, or a ſubſtitute for horns. Theſe are tuſks in both jaws, intermediate teeth between the molares and tuſks, and in the upper jaw two ſmall teeth anterior to the tuſks; none of which can be of any uſe in eating. The camelo-pardalis forms an intermediate link in theſe reſpects. It has ſhort horns, and no tuſks.

We have next an account of the analyſis of the urine of the camel, and of the ſeveral experiments upon that, and upon the urine of a cow. The preſence of uric acid in the former, and that of phoſphat of lime in both, are new facts, which reflect additional light on the compoſition of the urine of graminivorous animals.

mals. Without ſpecifying the experiments we ſhall preſent the readers with the reſults:

In 100 parts of camel's urine,

Water	75
Phoſphat of lime, muriat of ammonia, ſulphat of potaſs, urea of potaſs, Carbonat of potaſs	6
Muriat of potaſs	8
Urea	6
	95

In 100 parts of cow's urine,

Water	65
Phoſphat of lime,	3
Muriat of lime, of ammonia	15
Sulphat of potaſs	6
Carbonat of potaſs, of ammonia	4
Urea	4
	97

The loſs is ſuppoſed to have occurred from the animal matter, probably albumen and gelatine. The principal and only eſſential difference between the urine of the camel and that of the cow, is, that the former contains uric acid. They are both deſtitute of ſoda. Mr. Hatchet obſerves that it is remarkable that uric acid ſhould be found in the camel's urine, and he thinks it is the firſt inſtance on record, as far as relates to the urine of graminivorous animals.

Dr. SMITHSON has preſented to the ſociety an account of a diſcovery of native minium, which is diſſeminated in ſmall quantities in the ſubſtance of compact carbonat of lime. Its colour is that of factitious minium, a vivid red with a caſt of yellow. Heated with a blow-pipe, it aſſumes a darker colour; at a ſtronger heat it melts to litharge. On charcoal it is reduced to lead. In dilute white acid of nitre, it becomes of a brown coffee colour. On the addition of a little ſugar, this brown calx diſſolves and produces a colourleſs ſolution. By putting into muriatic acid with a little leaf gold, the gold is ſoon entirely diſſolved. When it is incloſed in a ſmall bottle with muriatic acid, and a little bit of paper tinged by turnſol is fixed to the cork, the paper loſes its blue colour, and becomes white. A ſtrip of common blue paper, whoſe colouring matter is indigo, placed in the ſame ſituation undergoes the ſame change. Mr. S. imagines that this native minium is produced by the decay of a galena, which he ſuſpects to be itſelf a ſecondary production from the metallization of white carbonate of lead by hepatic gas. This is particularly evident from a ſpecimen, in one part of which there is a cluſter of large cryſtals. Having broken one of theſe, Mr. S. found that it was converted into minium to a conſiderable thickneſs, while its centre is ſtill galena.

Two very excellent mathematical papers were communicated to the Royal Society, and read on the 5th of June laſt; the one, from the Rev. ABRAHAM ROBERTSON, Savilian profeſſor of geometry in the univerſity of Oxford, was a new demonſtration of the Binomial Theorem, when the exponent is a fraction. The other was a new method of computing logarithms by THOMAS MANNING, eſq. Theſe, however, not admitting of an analyſis, we muſt content ourſelves with barely noticing.

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THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. ROBERT NEWMAN'S (DARTMOUTH,) *for an Improvement in the Form and Conſtruction of Ships and other Veſſels of War, &c.*

THIS improvement conſiſts in, and extends to, the following matters: firſt, an apparatus or helm containing two rudders, formed and worked in the direction of the ſides, in lieu of one placed in the centre line of the veſſel, by which bodies of the greateſt capacity may be governed, guided, or ſteered, wore and ſtayed with greater certainty, eaſe, and ſafety: ſecondly, in a concave or hollow form of ſide and bottom that will make veſſels of a light draught of water keep a better wind, carry more ſail, and roll leſs: thirdly, in an inverted reduction of capacity toward the ſtern, commonly called the run, by which the reſiſtance is leſſened, without the inability or power of carrying ſail being diminiſhed by external conſtruction.

The Patentee has exhibited in drawings, attached to the ſpecification before us, the ordinary rudder in its uſual ſituation, where it requires a magnitude that renders it both incommodious and dangerous, and even inadequate to its purpoſe; and alſo one which, if differently placed, might be reduced to one half, or even one fourth part of its preſent dimenſions, with increaſed effect, its power being not only greater by projecting into more active water, and meeting the current in its undiverted courſe, but alſo increaſed by its relative diſtance from the centre line of the veſſel's progreſs.

The manner of working a helm of this deſcription muſt depend on the nature, ſize, and ſervice of the veſſel. It may act outwards or either way, be without or incloſed within the ſtern and ſide, above or below the deck, and moved by one wheel, winch or other engine, placed amid ſhips or elſewhere, and connected by chains or ropes, in the ordinary way, with a ſhort iron lever projecting from each rudder, the length of which need not exceed the ſixth part of the tiller required for the common rudder. "In this manner," ſays Mr. N. "I found by an experiment tried on a temporary form, of not leſs than one hundred and fifty tons burthen, conſtructed by me for the purpoſe about four years ſince, that a ſingle man or boy could not only ſteer with the greateſt eaſe, but manage at the ſame time the largeſt ſail of the veſſel, in an open and rough ſea." In one of the figures attached to this ſpecification, we have a repreſentation of the tranſverſe ſection of a veſſel, whoſe ſides and bottom are an inverſion of the ordinary form, curving outwards, and extending down to a level with the under part of her keel, oppoſing by their extent and ſhape the greateſt reſiſtance, to a lee courſe with leſs tendency to roll or upſet, and preſenting at the ſame time a ſtronger ſurface to the preſſure of the cargo or weight within the ſhip. Reſiſtance to leeway may alſo, we are told, be increaſed, by ribbing, or indenting the coat of the ſide, with projecting or binding planks, that obſtruct in a ſide direction, only while they ſtrengthen the veſſel and protect the caulking. For farther information on this ſubject, we muſt refer the reader to the ſpecification itſelf, the forms which are there given are confined to ſuch parts of the veſſel as are below the lead water line, being limited to the active or immerged ſubſtance, and capable of being executed by ordinary modes of workmanſhip.

MR.

MR. WILLIAM CLARKE, AND MR. JOSEPH BUGBY, *for Improvements in a Machine for Spinning Hemp, Flax, Tow, and Wool.*

The machinery here described will not admit of a written account that can be intelligible without the aid of figures. It is calculated to save the heavy expence of currents of water, erecting spacious buildings, water-works, steam-engines, &c. and to spin hemp, flax, tow and wool, at such an easy expence, as to bring it within reach of small manufacturers, and constructed upon such safe and easy principles, that no length of experience will be necessary to enable children to work the same; and the use of water, steam, &c. thereby rendered unnecessary, and to occupy so little space, that the machines may be placed in small rooms, or out-buildings. To effect the above purpose, it was necessary to get rid of the flyer upon the spindle used in the old machinery, for spinning hemp and flax, which requires a power in proportion of five to one, and to surmount the difficulty that arises from the want of elasticity in these substances. This want of elasticity in the substance to be operated upon, is compensated and provided for in this machinery; and upon this compensation and provision, effected by the various means mentioned in these improvements, the return of the carriage without any assistance from the work-person, and the traverse for distributing the yarn upon bobbins or quills, rest the excellence of this invention. The most simple mode of compensating the want of elasticity, and which the patentees recommend in preference to the other, is that of having a holder of large wire for every spindle fixed in an arbor or shaft, that extends from one end of the carriage to the other. This arboror shaft, with the holders, may be considered as an enlarged and improved substitute, for what is called a faller in the mull-jennies for spinning cotton. One mode of compensating and providing for the want of elasticity in hemp and flax, and prevent breakages and other accidents from any tightness in the yarn, occasioned by any obstruction, is, by driving the common mule spindle with a slack band, having the yarn to pass over the holders, or over a certain round bar, with all the other apparatus for laying the yarn upon the spindles. This method it is said cannot be used to advantage in any case, but may be substituted for the other methods described and illustrated with drawings, for spinning yarn for sail-cloths, sacking, tarpawlins, or other coarse or heavy goods. The machinery described in this specification, may be used to great advantage in spinning long wool for worsted; and although in most cases it is peculiarly adapted to manual power, yet it may be wrought by water steam, or any other power, and for coarse and heavy goods with advantage.

MR. EDWARD HEARD'S (LONDON,) *for a Discovery of certain Means of obtaining Inflammable Gas from Pit-coal, in such a State, that it may be burned without any offensive Smell.*

This invention may be thus described; lime is laid in strata with coals, in a retort stove or other close vessel, in which they are placed for operation, or the gas when produced is suffered to pass over lime previously laid in an iron or other tube, or any other shaped vessel adapted to the purpose, and exposed to heat. After the gas has been conducted into a refrigoratory, and all condensible matter is deposited, it is then suffered to enter the conveying tubes, and burned in the usual manner. The reason for employing lime in preference to other substances is, that, from a series of analytical experiments, Mr. H. has detected the presence of sulphur in a great variety of the coals which are consumed in this country, and he considers the suffocating smell so perceptible during the combustion of the gas obtained in the ordinary way, to arise from the products of that combustion, principally the sulphureous acid gas, which is then generated. "I present," says Mr. Heard, "lime in substance to the sulphur, as it is disengaged by heat from the coals, and through their mutual affinity arrest it in its progress, and form a sulphuret of lime, or hydro-sulphuret depending on the circumstances of the operation. I have reason to conclude that any of the fixed alkalies, or alkaline earths, or carbonate of lime, when exposed to a degree of temperature sufficient to drive off the carbonic acid gas, might be substituted for lime; but from economical motives, as well as from constant success, I prefer the agency of lime." Mr. Heard wishes it to be distinctly understood, that lime, the alkaline earths, certain metals or their oxides, when mixed with the coals laid on their surface, or put into separate vessels through which the gas is made to pass, are calculated in a greater or less degree, to divert the gas of the cause of the offensive smell, but lime he reckons the best, as well as the most economical.

VARIETIES, Literary and Philosophical,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

LORD VALENTIA, the eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Mount Norris, repaired a few years ſince to India, with a view to contribute to the extenſion of ſcience, and to gratify his own curioſity. After his arrival in Calcutta, he repaired over-land to Lucknow; and having accepted an invitation from Mr. Paull, an eminent merchant there, he reſided at his houſe during ſeveral months. When the rainy ſeaſon commenced, he was accompanied by that gentleman down the ſtream of the Ganges; and they had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with whatever related to a river ſo famous in the annals and religious rites of the eaſtern world. In the courſe of ſeveral years' reſidence abroad, Lord Valentia has viſited and examined a large portion of Aſia, and has ſeen parts of Africa. Being of a curious and inquiſitive turn, he has made a very valuable collection of whatever is rare or worthy of notice; and we are informed that the public will be ſpeedily gratified with an account of his extenſive travels, printed at the expence of his lordſhip. The exact ſize and extent of the work are not preciſely aſcertained, but it is ſuppoſed that it will conſiſt of two or three volumes in quarto, with a folio volume of engravings. Theſe travels, and thoſe of Dr. Buchanan (announced in our laſt), will bring us better acquainted with our vaſt poſſeſſions in Aſia.

Sir John Carr will ſpeedily gratify the public with an account of his recent excurſion into Holland, and up the Rhine as far as Mentz. Theſe countries have long been objects of conſiderable curioſity, on account of the great political changes which they have undergone, and the events of which they have been the ſcene, ſince they were laſt viſited by Dr. Cogan and Mrs. Radcliffe. This volume, like the other popular travels of Sir John Carr, will be decorated with numerous views of the places which he viſited.

Mr. Northmore has been for a conſiderable time engaged in writing an epic poem, to be completed in ten books, entitled Waſhington, or Liberty Reſtored. The baſis of the work, excluſive of the imagery, will reſt ſolely upon hiſtoric truth.

Dr. Gillies announces a Hiſtory of the World, from the Reign of Alexander to that of Auguſtus, comprehending the latter ages of Greece, and the hiſtory of the Greek kingdoms in Aſia and Africa, from their foundation to their deſtruction; with a preliminary ſurvey of Alexander's eaſtern conqueſts, and a conjecture relative to his plans for their conſolidation and improvement.

The Rev. William Turner, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, has ready for publication an Abſtract of the Hiſtory of the Bible, for the uſe of children and young perſons; with queſtions for examination, and a ſketch of Scripture Geography, illuſtrated by maps.

Mr. Mitford is preparing to publiſh a new edition of the Hiſtory of Greece, from the earlieſt accounts to the death of Philip, King of Macedonia, reviſed and conſiderably augmented, and a fourth volume entirely new.

Dr. Toulmin, of Birmingham, is preparing for the preſs a new edition of a ſcarce and valuable tract, entitled The Student and Paſtor, by the Rev. John Mason, M. A. the author of the celebrated Treatiſe on Self-Knowledge. To this edition it is intended to add, the author's Letter to a Young Miniſter; with ſome notes and enlargements, particularly an Eſſay on Catechiſing, by the editor.

Dr. Bardsley, phyſician to the Manchester Infirmary, has been ſome time preparing for the preſs, and will ſpeedily publiſh, a Selection of Medical Reports of Caſes, Obſervations, and Experiments, chiefly derived from hoſpital practice; including, among others, clinical hiſtories of Diabetes, Chronic Rheumatiſm, and Hydrophobia.

Dr. Kinglake is preparing ſome Strictures on Mr. Parkinſon's Obſervations on the Nature and Cure of Gout, recently publiſhed in oppoſition to the theory that propoſes the cooling treatment

ment of that diſeaſe. The ſame gentleman is about to publiſh additional Caſes of Gout, in farther proof of the ſalutary efficacy of the cooling treatment of that afflicting diſeaſe; with illuſtrative annotations, written authorities in its ſupport, controverſial diſcuſſions, and a view of the preſent ſtate and future proſpects of the practice. And alſo a pamphlet, called the Reviewers Reviewed, containing general obſervations on legitimate and licentious criticiſm.

Mr. JANSON, an Engliſh gentleman, who has reſided fourteen years in America, and has brought with him many intereſting materials relative to the ſtate of ſociety and manners in that republic, is arranging them for the preſs; and they will ſpeedily appear in a quarto volume, accompanied by a number of elegant engravings.

Mr. NATHANIEL HOWARD, of Plymouth, has completed a tranſlation, in blank verſe, of the Inferno of Dante, with notes hiſtorical, claſſical, and explanatory.

Dr. A. P. WILSON, of Worceſter, has nearly ready for publication an Eſſay on the Nature of Fever.

Some Letters and Poſthumous Works of Mrs. CHAPONE are preparing for publication, by one of her relations.

Mr. THELWALL has recently extended the plan of his inſtitution in Bedford-place for the cure of impediments of ſpeech, by an arrangement which admits the introduction of the claſs of junior pupils under the ſuperintendence of Mrs. Thelwall, by whom they are initiated in all the cuſtomary elements of an accompliſhed education, including the rudiments of the Engliſh, French, Latin, and Italian languages, geography, aſtronomy, &c. This claſs of pupils is kept diſtinct from thoſe of adult years, who continue to be attended to by Mr. Thelwall, in all the higher branches of eloquence and Engliſh literature. The public lectures are to be delivered on Mondays and Wedneſdays only, till the ſeaſon of Lent; when they will be reſumed on Friday evenings alſo.

The Rev. J. MILNER has commenced the publication of an entirely new edition of Fox's original Book of Chriſtian Martyrs. The embelliſhments will conſiſt of upwards of fifty engravings.

Dr. REID's Courſe of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, will commence on Friday the 6th of February, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, at his houſe, Grenville-ſtreet, Bruſhſwick-ſquare.

Mr. MILBURNE's Lectures on the Principles and Operations of Surgery, will commence on Monday the 9th inſt.

Mr. DAVY, in the concluding Lecture of the firſt part of his Courſe on Vegetable Chemiſtry, gave a new theory to account for the Fairy Rings, ſo common in ſome meadow lands. They have of late years, been generally ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by the electric fluid; but, according to Mr. Davy, every fungus exhauſts the ground on which it grows, ſo that no other can exiſt on the ſame ſpot: it ſheds its ſeed around, and on the ſecond year, inſtead of a ſingle fungus as a centre, a number ariſe in an exterior ring, around the ſpot where the individual ſtood: theſe exhauſt the ground on which they have come to perfection; and, on the ſucceeding year, the ring becomes ſtill larger, from the ſame principle of divergency. Mr. Davy acknowledged himſelf indebted to Dr. Wollaſton for this ingenious theory.

Mr. Davy, in the concluding part of a Paper lately read before the Royal Society, conſidered the influence of electricity in the mineral kingdom; its action on the carburet of iron, and various other mineral bodies; and alſo its importance, as tending to elucidate many phenomena in the ſcience of geology. In the courſe of this Paper, were detailed an account of ſeveral original experiments on the effects of electricity on certain chemical menſtrua; in all of which the negative pole diſengaged oxygen, and the poſitive hydrogen.

The Copleyan Medal has been adjudged to T. A. KNIGHT, Eſq. for his numerous diſcoveries in vegetable phyſiology. Sir Joſeph Banks, upon preſenting Mr. Knight with the reward of his labours and high merit, pronounced a moſt able diſcourſe on the purſuits of this gentleman. He noticed his reſearches and obſervations on the alburnous juices of plants, in its *aſcent* elaborating the buds and leaves, and in its *deſcent* forming wood; and of his diſcovery of the natural decay of apple-trees, and of the grafts, which decline and become unproductive at the ſame time with the parent ſtock. The learned Preſident referred next to the experiments, which went to prove that all vegetables radiate by gravitation only, and not by any inſtinctive

functive energy; that new and superior species of apples may be produced from seed; and that impregnating the pollen was found to be an advantageous substitute for grafting. He then alluded to the new and very valuable species of pears produced by Mr. Knight, and to a new species of vines, which bear grapes not only superor in flavour to others hitherto known, but which are capable of arriving at perfection, even in the most adverse seasons, in our climate. For these, and other discoveries ably enumerated by the learned President, the Copleyan Medal was adjudged to Mr. Knight, whose successful labours in this branch of natural history, have probably surpassed those of any other philosopher, in developing the economy of vegetation, and the laws of vegetable life.

Dr. Robertson, Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford, has lately presented to the Royal Society, a Paper on "The Precession of the Equinoxes;" in which he has suggested some new methods of ascertaining, with greater accuracy than has hitherto been done, the calculations of compound rotatory motion.

Mr. Smith exhibited to the Society of Antiquarians, a silver ring about an inch in diameter, with twelve points, resembling the teeth of a wheel in clock-work, in one of which was a rowel, which projected a little more than the others. Mr. S. imagines that this ring was used as a chaplet in the days of the catholic religion in this country; and that each point was to indicate a prayer, as a help to the memory, or to those who could not read.

The Literary and Philosophical Society at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, continues to flourish: many valuable Papers were communicated and read to it in the course of the last year. Much of the prosperity of this Society must be referred to the labours and zeal of the Rev. William Turner.

Mr. Cumberland has lately given to the public a description of a very simple and useful scale for dividing the vanishing lines in perspective. It is thus formed: take a sheet of paper, and having made an horizontal line, fix on a point, as a centre, called the point of sight; this point is crossed with diagonal lines in various directions; and thus an instrument is prepared, that will be a sure guide to an inexperienced eye, in taking the perspective lines of all objects placed at right angles, such as streets, buildings, churches, apartments, by merely placing it under the leaf to be drawn on. To render the instrument more complete, a of plate glass should be added, of the same size as the leaf of the drawing-book, on which the dark lines should be drawn.

Mr. Donaldson is preparing for the press, a Treatise on Commercial Law.

The secret of the Invisible Girl has lately been supposed to have been discovered, from which it should seem, that the whole deception consists in a very trifling addition to the mechanism of the *speaking bust*; which consists of a tube from the mouth of the bust, leading to a confederate in an adjoining room, and another tube to the same place, ending in the ear of the figure. By the last of these a sound whispered to the ear of the bust, is immediately carried to the confederate, who instantly returns an answer by the other tube ending in the mouth of the figure, who seems to utter it: and the invisible girl only differs in this circumstance, that an artificial echo is produced by means of certain trumpets; and thus the sound does not proceed in its original direction, but is completely reversed.

Mr. Cumberland and Sir James Bland Burgess will shortly publish a Poem, entitled, the Exodiad. The subject is the departure of Israel from Egypt.

Mr. Southey has in the press a Translation of the Chronicle of Cid, from the Spanish.

Dr. Maltby has undertaken to superintend a new edition of Morell's *Thesaurus Græcæ Poeseos*; a work long wanted by the classical scholar.

The London Medical Society propose to confer the Fothergillian gold medal upon the authors of the best essays on the following subjects.

Questions for the year 1807.—The best account of the epidemic fevers which have prevailed at several times in North America, Spain, and Gibraltar, since the year 1793, and whether they are the same or different diseases?

For the year 1808.—What are the best methods of preventing and of curing epidemic dysentery?

For the year 1809.—What are the criteria by which epidemic disorders that are not infectious may be distinguished from those that are?

For the year 1810.—What are the qualities in the atmosphere most to be desired under the various circumstances of pulmonary consumption?

The

The Unitarian Society, which has diſtinguiſhed itſelf by the publication, in a cheap form, of very many valuable theological works, is now about to print a very large edition of the New Teſtament, chiefly from the tranſlation of the late venerable Archbiſhop NEWCOMBE.

It has been lately recommended that, excepting the lancet employed in vaccination, all the inſtruments of ſurgery ought to be dipped into oil at the moment when they are going to be uſed; by which method the pain of the ſubject operated upon will always be diminiſhed. It is recommended to make all inſtruments of a blood-heat a little before the operation.

Pruſſia.

MR. HERMBSTADT, of Berlin, gives the following as a cheap Method of obtaining the Sugar of the Beet-root:—Let the beet-roots be pounded in a mortar, and then ſubjected to the preſs; the juice is next to be clarified with lime, like that of the ſugar-cane, and then by evaporation bring it to the conſiſtence of ſyrup. From 100 lbs. of raw ſugar thus obtained, 80 lbs. may be had by the firſt refining, of well-cryſtalized ſugar, inferior neither in quality nor whiteneſs to that of the Weſt-Indies. Two days are ſufficient to complete the operation.

Germany.

A new branch of ſcience, entitled, *Mnemonica*, is now much ſtudied in Germany. It was originally taught and practiſed in Egypt and Greece, and was an invention attributed to Simonides. The modern reſtorer of this art is M. ARETIN, who exacts from his pupils a promiſe not to write down his lectures. According to a book, ſaid to have been written by a child of twelve years of age, and mentioned in the catalogue for the laſt September fair at Leipſic, *mnemonica* is a true ſcience, and may be ſo taught as to give a memory to individuals of every age.*

France.

M. LESCHEVIN, Chief Commiſſary for Gunpowder and Saltpetre at Dijon, has ſuggeſted a method of averting ſhowers of hail, and diſſipating ſtorms. The Memoir in which he has related the diſcovery, as he conceives, is long, but we ſhall be able to preſent the Engliſh reader with the reſults in few words:—(1.) He would excite in the air ſtrong commotions capable of ſhaking the particles of water adhering to it, ſo as to produce abundant rain: this is to be done by the ſound of great bells, the noiſe of guns or drums, by the detonation of the fulminating powder, and by the exploſion, in the middle of the clouds, of rockets directed towards the place where the clouds are thickeſt. (2.) He would eſtabliſh energetic conductors between the clouds and the earth, either by fires lighted from diſtance to diſtance, and kept burning by ſupplies of dry ſubſtances, or by the diſengagement of humid vapours, or the combuſtion of reſinous matters. (3.) He would draw off the electric fluid, which is in ſuperabundance in the clouds, by a multiplicity of thunder-rods: he would eſtabliſh theſe conductors on thoſe ſides from which the winds chiefly come, and theſe are to be placed on elevated places, high trees, &c. We are informed, that the practice recommended in this Memoir, is made uſe of in many parts of France with the greateſt ſucceſs.

Dr. CARRADORI, in oppoſition to the experiments and concluſions of Meſſrs. Humbolt and Gay Luſac, affirms that ebullition is not ſufficient to free water from all the oxygen that it contains; and that nothing but congelation, and the reſpiration of fiſhes, can entirely clear water of its oxygen. Theſe, he ſays, are the only means that complete the ſeparation from water of all the oxygen it contains interpoſed between its globules. Fiſhes he conceives to be the eudiometers of water; and one of theſe, ſhut up in a body of water, is capable of ſeparating, by means of its reſpiration, in ſeveral hours, all the oxygen from the water, and to exhauſt it entirely from this principle. By ſeveral ingenious, but cruel, experiments on fiſh, this philoſopher proves that melted ſnow, as well as water that has been congealed, is deprived of all its oxygen.

M. LEROI, who has made many ſucceſsful experiments in agriculture, adviſes perſons by no means to procure grain for ſowing from a ſoil north of their own land, but from a country ſouth of it; becauſe he ſays it is a general rule, that the product of ſeed improves in going from ſouth to north, and that it decreaſes in virtue in going from north to ſouth. He recommends boiled carrots as an excellent and cheap food for the fattening of pigs; and he adds, that by ſteeping raw carrots in water to deprive them of their acrid principle, then by boiling

* A gentleman known to the writer of this article, can, by the power of aſſociation, repeat backwards and forwards, or by any complex alternation, thirty abſtract terms, on hearing them repeated but once.

boiling them, and causing them to ferment, an ardent spirit may be drawn from them, more wholesome than brandy distilled from rye.

M. L. Abbe Melograni has invented a new Blow-pipe: it consists of two hollow glass globes, of a size proportioned to the effect required, which are united by two metallic tubes placed one against the other; each of these pipes has a valve attached at each of its extremities: a third pipe placed horizontally, and at right angles with the two first, is hermetically fixed to the pipes which unite the two globes. This horizontal pipe, besides serving to direct the air upon the flame of the lamp, likewise forms a support and axis on which the globes turn. When the lower globe, which is half filled with water, has, in changing its position, become uppermost, the water will run out into the other, and will form, by the pressure, a current of air in the pipe, which being stopped by the valve at the extremity of the same pipe, will be forced to pass through the horizontal pipe; the mouth of which being directed towards the flame, will produce the effect desired: when the water has descended into the lower ball, the position must be changed, and the action of the machine will recommence.

M. Theodore Pierre Bertin has invented a new syphon, capable of raising water thirty feet high without human help. This instrument is, we are told, applicable to different purposes: As a syphon, it may be used to raise water above its source, in any situation; as a pump, it may serve as a pneumatic chemical apparatus, by the help of which may be made acidulated waters. The effects of this pump are in proportion to the superior length of the descending limb over that of the ascending one: it is therefore convenient for conveying perfumed air, such as that of an orangerie, for example, into rooms: it may also be rendered useful for mild suctions, and might be employed in surgical operations where the sucking-pump is employed.

M. de Beauvois has begun to publish an account of the Insects which he collected on the African and American coasts.

Two species of bears at present unknown, have been found by M. Cuvier, buried with tygers, hyenas, and other carnivorous animals, in a great number of caverns in the mountains of Hungary and Germany.

M. Seguin, from the remarkable quantity of albumen found in vegetable juices which ferment without yeast, and afford a vinous liquor, has been led to enquire whether the albumen might not be of essential consequence to this intestine motion. Having deprived these juices of albumen, they became incapable of fermenting; and then having supplied this principle, such as white of egg to saccharine matter, the fermentation took place, and a matter similar to yeast was deposited, which appeared to be only the albumen, which was so altered as to be nearly insoluble, without having lost its fermenteseible action. Hence he concludes, that albumen, whether animal or vegetable, is the true ferment.

M. Oliver has lately presented to the National Institute an account of the Topography of Persia; in which he has described the chains of mountains, the courses of streams, and the productions peculiar to climate. The great and prevailing drought is the cause why not more than a twentieth part of that vast empire is cultivated. Entire provinces have not a single tree which is not planted and watered by the hands of man. This evil is constantly increasing, by the destruction of those canals by which the water from the mountains was formerly conducted to the lands.

M. Desmarets, from an examination of some ancient garments, found in a tomb of the abbey of St. Germain, has determined that most of the processes of weaving, at present used, were known in the tenth century; and he has thrown some new light upon the articles of Pliny respecting the ancient fabrics.

Seguin has found, from a variety of experiments, that coffee consists of albumen, oil, a bitter principle, and a green matter, which is a combination of this last and albumen.

M. Lacepede, by examining what is at present known of Africa; by comparing the volume of the rivers which arrive at the sea, with the extent of the regions upon which the rains of the torrid zone fall, and the quantity of evaporation to be observed; and lastly, assisting the judgment by the number and direction of the chains of inland mountains, as described by travellers, has offered some conjectures respecting the physical disposition of the countries still unknown in the centre of that quarter of the globe, and more particularly the seas

and

and great lakes which he thinks muſt there exiſt. He has, in a memoir preſented to the National Inſtitute, indicated the courſes which appear to him to be proper for the moſt ſpeedily exploring thoſe countries which ſtill remain to be diſcovered.

Count Rumford (now at Paris) has aſcertained that light loſes little of its intenſity by paſſing through ground glaſs; he recommends, therefore, the preference of ground glaſſes for Argand's lamp, as a means of preventing the glare, ſo offenſive to the eye.

Bouillon la Grange has examined with great attention *tannin*, the character of which is to form an inſoluble compound with gelatine; and he has found that it has an affinity for the alkalies, the earths, and the metallic oxides, and the faculty of becoming converted into gallic acid by abſorbing oxygen.

M. Bucholz has, from various experiments upon the ſeeds of lycopodium, found, 1, that they contain a ſixteenth part of a fat oil of browniſh yellow, and ſoluble in alcohol; 2, a portion of real ſugar; 3, a viſcous extract of a browniſh yellow, and an inſipid taſte; 4, the reſidue, after being treated with alcohol and water, may be regarded as a peculiar product of the vegetable kingdom; 5, the yellowiſh aſpect of the ſeed in this latter ſtate, indicates the union of a ſpecies of pigment with the firſt principle of the ſeed, or, at leaſt, a very intimate union of the conſtituent parts of this ſeed; 6, the oily part which enters into the compoſition of this ſeed occaſions its lively combuſtion, and its conſtant ſeparation from water.

M. Freylino has extracted a large quantity of ſaccharine matter from the black mulberry-tree, which may be obtained in a ſtate of ſyrup or concrete ſugar. The ſyrup may be had by extracting the juice, clarifying it with the whites of eggs, and afterwards evaporating it to a proper conſiſtence.

M. Gogo has obtained from the common hazel-nut a ſweet and agreeable oil.

M. de Beauvois has begun to publiſh an account of the inſects which he collected on the African and American coaſts.

Italy.

Dr. Gautieri, phyſician at Angogna, in the Milaneſe, has publiſhed a Treatiſe on the Animal Gelatine as a Cure for Intermittents. The National Inſtitute have delegated a committee to inquire into the effects of this new remedy, and they found that the common glue of the joiners cured intermittents. A great many Italian phyſicians have tried this remedy, and found it ſafe and effectual. They tried it in the *febris tertiana duplicata*, ſome alſo in the quartan, which had not yielded to bark, &c. likewiſe in the quotidian remittents. Several patients were reſtored even by the ſimple jelly of beef. They obſerved that the ſthenical intermittents cured by the glue went over into a *febris continua*, and even in aſthenical ones; but this continuity laſted at moſt only one or two days. The glue is to be given a ſhort time before the paroxyſm. Its principal effect conſiſts in taking away the atony of the ſtomach and the ſkin. When that is done, it is adviſable to give ſome doſes at ſeveral other hours of the day. It ought not to be diluted too much with water. When the ſolution, made from eleven or twelve drachms of glue in two ounces of water, coagulates and thickens again, it may eaſily be made potable, by putting the glaſs on hot aſhes.* Others gave the doſes every quarter, or every half hour, with equally good effect. The patient ſhould not drink much after having taken the medicine, and eſpecially no acid beverage. Two or three hours after he may drink or eat. The glue operates at the ſame time as a ſudorific. The patient ought to remain two days in bed after the fever has ceaſed, and to avoid the air (eſpecially if it be cold and moiſt) for four or five days. At Berlin theſe cures have been reiterated in the *Charité*, and found of indubitable effect.

Dr. De Sacco, at Milan, has made experiments, which prove that the lymph of the malanders, or rather the greaſe of horſes (Italian *Giardoni*, German *Mauke*, French *Eaux aux jambes*), has the ſame effect, when inoculated, as the vaccine virus. Theſe experiments have been repeated ſeveral times at Berlin, by Dr. and Counſellor Bremer, who got re-produced lymph from Vienna. He tranſplanted the lymph by four generations, and it remained effective. All neceſſary means have been employed to aſcertain that true cow-pock was produced. Every child inoculated with this matter was re-inoculated with the natural ſmall-pox, but did not take it.

* Gluten, prepared in a Papinian digeſtor, from freſh bones, beef, &c. would produce the ſame effect, be equally cheap, and without the naufeous taſte of the joiners' glue.

America.

The Phyſicians of America, with Dr's, MITCHELL and MILLER at their head, are of opinion, almoſt unanimouſly, that the Yellow Fever is not contagious, but ſtrictly endemic, depending on circumſtances of ſoil, on collections of putrifying matters, and other localities; and they have eſtabliſhed, relative to this formidable diſeaſe, the following concluſions.*

1ſt. That the yellow fever has appeared only in ſuch towns as are populous.

2d. That the diſorder begins on flat grounds near docks.

3d. That the upper and back parts of the towns, not thickly ſettled, are ſeldom affected.

4th That the diſorder begins after the hot weather commences, and continues as long as the weather remains hot.

5th. That the diſeaſe is more mortal in dry ſeaſons, accompanied with heat.

6th. That in wet, cool ſummers the diſeaſe has ſcarcely appeared.

7th. That after a long drought and great heat, and when the diſeaſe had become more general and more mortal than uſual, a conſiderable rain (and the air temperate), or a froſt, reſtores health.

8th. That there is no inſtance where a patient labouring under the diſeaſe and carried into the country communicated infection.

9th. That a perſon in perfect health going from the country into the parts of a town afflicted with the diſeaſe, may contract the complaint, and feel its effects, immediately, or after he has returned to the country, although he has not ſeen a perſon under the fever.

They conſider the Yellow Fever as the moſt violent kind of bilious fevers, which diſeaſe they ſuppoſe to be divided into four grades, viz. the intermittent, the remittent, the true bilious, and the yellow fever. Yellow fever then is a bilious fever of a higher degree, and is produced by the ſame cauſe as other bilious fevers exiſting in an increaſed quantity, or by its being of a more deleterious quality than what is required to produce the lower degrees of bilious fever.

* Medical Repoſitory of New York.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*** *The Uſe of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.*

THE number of capital pictures now in this country, evades all calculation; to enter into the cauſes that have contributed to this is not neceſſary, but it has long been a ſubject of regret, both to foreigners and natives who are fond of the fine arts, that theſe pictures have been ſo generally ſcattered over the face of the Iſland, at the different manſions of our nobility, or diſperſed through the metropolis, in many caſes, in ſmall collections, that they were not more eaſily acceſſible. The latter of theſe evils, the generous conduct of the gentlemen who began the plan of the Britiſh Inſtitution in Pall-Mall, for exhibiting old pictures *etc*, promiſes to remove; and the noble, and we muſt add patriotic example of the Marquis of Stafford, is an admirable beginning for the removal of the other. We have been told, and hope it is well founded, that Lord Groſvenor intends to add a gallery, ſimilar to that of the Marquis, to the manſion his Lordſhip purchaſed from the Duke of Gloceſter. To this he will remove the collection which was in the poſſeſſion of the late Earl.—The pictures which were at his own houſe in Weſtminſter, before he attained his preſent title, and, above all, the very admirable and valuable collection which he lately purchaſed from Mr. W. E. Agar, of which, when we have room, we mean to give ſome account.

Sir Samuel Hood, K.B. K.S.F. M.P. for the City of Weſtminſter. Downman, A.R.A. pinxt. C. Turner, ſculpt. publiſhed for G. Andrews, Charing-Croſs, Nov. 1806.

If in the characteriſtic traits of an Engliſh Admiral, there are any marks of energy, or that national hardihood which ſo eminently diſtinguiſhes that valuable claſs of the community, it has been uſual for any artiſt of good taſte, who paints his portrait, to make it as far as he can conſiſtently with the neceſſary attention to the reſemblance, perceptible in his picture. This portrait of Sir Samuel Hood may poſſibly be deemed a likeneſs; but it is, if we may be permitted ſo to expreſs it, a feeble likeneſs.

The Right Honourable Henry Lord Holland, the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, died September 23, 1806. *A pair of Prints. J. R. Smith pinxt. S. W. Reynolds ſculpt. Publiſhed by S. W. R.* 47, *Poland-ſtreet, October* 13, 1806.

Theſe two prints are reſemblances, and characteriſtic reſemblances of the noble perſon, who at preſent does honour

to the title of Holland; and of that great and enlightened ſtateſman, who being now loſt to his country and his friends, has a chance of juſtice being done to his character, in ſome particulars, which, by the violent animoſity of political partiality, were almoſt invariably tinged with the over-charged hue of party prejudice. Both the portraits are executed with the uſual ability and ſuperior taſte of the artiſts, whoſe names are annexed.

Henry Moyes, and Mr. Nicole. J. R. Smith pinxt. W. Ward ſculpt. Publiſhed by W. Ward, Buckingham-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare.

The picture from which this print is engraved, was in the laſt exhibition at the Royal Academy. It repreſents an elderly gentleman, liſtening to a young gentleman who is reading to him, and is a very reſpectable and well compoſed picture in every reſpect but one, which was unpleaſantly obvious in the painting, but in the print, is diſagreeably obtruſive; we mean the green ſpectacles, which in the engraving are neceſſarily black. From this little circumſtance, the united talents of painter and engraver, confeſſedly great, ſink beneath the taſk of rendering this in any degree an agreeable print, which, in a production from Mr. Raphael Smith, is what a late celebrated auctioneer would call a *unique* circumſtance.

The Weary Traveller. The Harveſt-man. W. Artaud pinxt. Dunkarton, ſculpt. A pair of prints, engraved in Mezzotinto, and publiſhed for H. Macklin, Fleet-ſtreet.

In theſe two pleaſing deſigns, the artiſt does not ſeem to have aimed at more than making a pair of reſpectable furniture prints; and he has fully attained his purpoſe. Examined with that regard, they are entitled to a conſiderable portion of praiſe. The firſt, we think, is the beſt deſign; and both of them are well engraved.

Earl Camden, Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. J. Hoppner Rit. pinxt. W. Ward, ſculpt Publiſhed by W. Ward, Buckingham-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare.

This print is finely engraved in mezzotinto, and in point of deſign, comes into a very reſpectable claſs among the portraits of the preſent day.

Mr. Ackerman has now publiſhed, price 6s. the twelve prints to illuſtrate the new and popular publication of, *The Miſeries of Human Life.* This moſt terrific title, would lead a native of any other country but England, to expect a heart-rending tale of accumulated woe. A Frenchman, it has been obſerved, in one of our Journals, would prepare to ſhake his head, and ſhrug up his ſhoulders at the unobſerved calamities of ſome love-ſick heroine; a German would inſtantly feel his heart expand with all the ſenſitiveneſs of philanthropy; and the tear would be ready to ſtart from his eye, at the thought of beholding all the hopeleſs errors, and unallayed miſeries of man, feelingly depicted by the nervous hand of ſentimental philoſophy. But to a true-bred Briton, the word MISERY does by no means convey an idea of ſuch extreme diſcomfort. He feels the ſatisfaction of grumbling over his misfortunes, to be on many occaſions ſo much greater than the pain of enduring them, that he will beg, borrow, ſteal, or even manufacture calamity, ſooner then ſuffer any unuſual ſcarcity of diſcontent. He feels that miſeries are neceſſary to happineſs, and though perhaps not quite ſo pleaſant at the moment, as his other indiſpenſable enjoyments of beef and beer, would, if taken away, leave a great craving in his appetite," &c. &c. but we have not room for more quotation. Indeed, Sterne had ſaid long ago, that Mr. Shandy uſed to conſider an affliction which gave him an opportunity of a ſmart repartee, or an eloquent diſcitation, as fully compenſated by the exquiſite delight of intellectual diſplay.

The prints are deſigned and engraved with attention to the idea of the work, and well coloured, and may, we think, be a pleaſant and whimſical addition to the amuſement of thoſe who love to laugh, and to laugh has uſes, that it is not neceſſary to enumerate.

Specimens of Polyautography, No. IV. price 10s 6d. publiſhed by J. Vollweiler, No. 9, Buckingham-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare.

In this number, as in thoſe that preceded it, there are ſix, and the major part of them are entitled to high praiſe: indeed on the whole, we think that hitherto each ſucceeding number has been better than the former.

The firſt deſign by Mr. H. Singleton, repreſents an old man reading, and is in a bold and good ſtyle. The next is a landſcape by Mr. W. H. Pyne, in an eminent degree delicate and picturesque: the hero, on a capariſoned horſe, is, by Mr. E. V. Utterſon, and muſt be conſidered as the production of an amateur, but would in many points do honour to a regular artiſt. By Mr. T. Barker, there is a very eaſy and natural drawing of brick-makers, &c. and by Mr. Raphael Weſt, the old tree in the foreſt, which we have ſeen in *more* than *one* or *two* of his

former productions: in this mode it has a singularly good effect. By Mr. W. Havell, we have a rural scene with trees, a female figure, &c. &c.

On the whole, we think that this very curious and novel invention, promises to come into much greater request, and be more attended to and admired as it is better known. Indeed taken in every point of view, it must be very acceptable to the artists and the lovers of drawing, as they may themselves multiply their own designs without any knowledge of the art of engraving; the stone being prepared so as to admit of being drawn upon with the same facility as paper.

A picturesque View of the principal Mountains of the World, in their actual proportions of height above the level of the Sea, with a Scale of altitudes applicable to the Picture; designed and painted by R A. Riddell, Esq. accompanied by a Geographical and Physical account of Mountains, their Mineral Composition, &c. &c. in three quarto Volumes, by Joseph Wilson, Esq.

This very singular print, which we mentioned as in preparation some months ago, is now engraved, and the descriptive volumes which accompany it, will be ready in a month or two, when the whole will be published. To give the Analysis of so very singular a work, would far exceed our limits. Suffice it to say, that it is the largest print ever engraved on a single plate, (being 4 feet 6 inches, by 3 feet, exclusive of margins, for which the paper and presses have been expressly made.) The base of the picture is supposed to be the level of the sea, from which the elevation of all the mountains are measured.

The price to subscribers for plain copies is ten guineas; impressions printed in colours, similar in effect to the original picture, thirty guineas. One half to be paid at the time of subscription. Subscriptions are taken in by Messrs. G. and W. Nicol. Messrs. Thomas Coutt's and Co. bankers, Strand, &c. &c. and at Mr. Riddell's, No. 9, Bennet-street, St. James's.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Select Pieces for the Organ or Piano-forte, by the late Mr. Jonathan Battishill. Dedicated to Dr. Callcott, and selected from M.SS. in the Possession of the Honourable George Pomeroy, by John Page, Vicar-Choral of St. Paul's Cathedral. 5s.

THIS selection consists of an Overture, Nine Pieces for the Organ or Piano Forte, an Introductory Lesson for the latter Instrument, Six short Lessons for Juvenile Performers, and the Air of "God save the King," harmonized by the above admired composer. The appearance of these remains of so ingenious and justly celebrated a master as the late Mr. Battishill, will not fail to be interesting to the lovers of original and sound composition. In every piece we discover the high talents and profound science from which it emanates, and trace the good old school to which the composer was indebted, for the pure and classical style of his compositions. The work is brought out with accuracy and neatness, and the public, we are confident, will join us in thanking Mr. Page for his laudable attention and assiduity. The Posthumous Songs of Mr. Battishill, the speedy publication of which has been announced in a former number, are to appear in the beginning of March next.

A New Glee for Three Voices. The Words translated from the 27th Ode of Anacreon, by Thomas Moore, Esq. Composed and dedicated to the Translator, by Samuel Wesley, Esq. 2s. 6d.

We find in this glee so much genius and science, as to lament our not having heard its performance by the *Society of Harmonists*, at one of their late meetings. The movements are judiciously varied, and the expression is given with energy. But the most *profound* may be betrayed into an accidental lapse; and we submit it to Mr. Wesley, whether he has not, in *effect*, two consecutive octaves in the same direction in the first bar of his third page.

Delassement Militaire. Composé et dedié à Dr. Busby, par J. Jay. 5s.

This piece is pleasingly fancied; the passages are natural, easy, and connected; and the whole presents an effect highly creditable to the composer's taste and talents. The subject of the *Pastorale* is particularly attractive, and the repetition of the first movement in an accelerated time, is well judged. A word of compliment is due to Mr. Lavenu, for the neatness and accuracy with which the piece is printed.

A Re-

A Recreation, compoſed of a Scene or Introduction, by Louis Von Eſch, Eſq. 5*s.*

This publication conſiſts of a Scene, an Aria, and a Rondo. The three movements are, as they ought to be, written with a view to each other; and a ſeries of impreſſions reſult from the order in which they are given, which had been loſt by a different arrangement. The air is taſtefully fancied, and the ſubject of the rondo will not fail to be well received by thoſe who ſeek for melody and originality of character.

"O row thee in my Highland Plaid." A favourite Scottiſh Ballad, written by Mr. Robert Tannahill, and ſet to Muſic by J. Roſs, Eſq. of Aberdeen. 1*s.*

We have peruſed this little ballad with great pleaſure. The air is ſtrikingly natural, and purely Scottiſh. The introductory and intermediate ſymphonies are ſweet and appropriate, and the baſs is choſen with that ſcience and judgment for which we have long ſince given Mr. Roſs our full credit.

A Grand March, performed at Vauxhall Gardens by the New Military Band, under the Direction of Mr. Mackintoſh. Compoſed and arranged for the Piano-forte, by T. Powell. 2*s.* 6*d.*

This piece is not without many recommendatory traits. The *introduction* is a regular well-digeſted movement, and is ſucceeded by the *march*, with the ſubject of which we are too much pleaſed not to wiſh that it leſs directly reminded us of an idea of Haydn in his ſymphony called the *Surpriſe*. The third movement is ingeniouſly conceived, and concludes the compoſition with a ſpirited and engaging effect.

A Broken Cake. Glee for Three Voices. The Poetry from Anacreon, by Thomas Moore, Eſq. The Muſic by Sir John Stevenſon, Muſ. Doc. 1*s.* 6*d.*

The melody of this glee is elegant and taſteful: it partakes of the ſtyle of the poetry, and gives its ſentiments with truth and force. We nevertheleſs regret that Sir John Stevenſon has not enriched his compoſition with ſome of thoſe points and reſponſes ſo peculiarly relevant to vocal harmony, and ſo fully expected from the man of ſcience; and ſhould have been even better pleaſed than we have profeſſed ourſelves to be, had Sir John's attention to the propriety of making the baſs and counter-tenor the *extremes* of the harmony, prevented his tenor from ſometimes intruding on the province of the under *part*.

The Battle of Maida. An Heroic Song, written by Captain Spencer. The Muſic compoſed by J. Terrail. 1*s.*

We are pleaſed with the bold broad ſtyle of this melody. It well accords with the ſubject of the words, and will not fail to attract the lovers of that open eaſe and manly ſimplicity which ever characterized the *true Engliſh ſong*.

Aria et Rondo pour le Piano-forte. Compoſées et dediées à mi Lady Sarah Spencer, par L. Von Eſch. 3*s.*

This is an ingenious compoſition. The variety and pleaſantneſs of the ideas will draw the favourable attention of every cultivated ear, and evince the fertile imagination of the author. The rondo is a *Polacca*, the theme of which is novel and ſprightly, and happily relieved by the digreſſive matter.

Numbers Five and Six of RECREATION. *Compoſed by Mr. Latour. Each* 1*s.* 6*d.*

The preſent numbers of this pleaſing and uſeful little publication, contain the favourite Welſh tune, "Ap Shenkin," and an Air in the Travellers, which Mr. Latour has worked into piano exerciſes, of a familiar and attractive ſtyle. The latter is augmented and embelliſhed with ſix variations, calculated to improve without fatiguing the young practitioner. The work is to conſiſt of twelve numbers.

"Why does Azure deck the Sky?" a Ballad. The words by T. Moore, Eſq. The Muſic compoſed and arranged, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by R. Humphrey, Dublin. 1*s.*

The beauty, eaſe, and ſimplicity of this little ſong, do much credit to Mr. Humphrey's taſte in ballad compoſition. The compoſer has ſo palpably caught the ſpirit of his author, that the dulleſt ear muſt be ſtruck with the analogy of the words and muſic.

Rondo for the Harp or Piano-forte, by Joſeph Roeſler. 2*s.*

This rondo is of a ſpirited and animating caſt, and particularly inviting to the juvenile ear. The paſſages are naturally conceived, and ariſe ſo fairly out of each other, as to produce an agreeable and connected whole.

REPORT

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, from the 20th of December to the 20th of January.

MORBI Infantiles	29
Catarrhus	18
Phthiſis pulmonalis	6
Hæmoptyſis	2
Dyſpepſia	13
Icterus calculoſus	1
Amenorrhœa	12
Menorrhagia	5
Lemorrhœa	3
Hydrops	4
Pictoris	1
Dyſenteria	1
Inſania	9
Epilepſia	2
Hyſteria	2
Hypochondriaſis	7
Paralyſis	4
Aſthenia	16
Morbi Cutanei	10

The number of infantile diſeaſes will, this laſt month, appear to have much exceeded the uſual proportion in the catalogue.

The abrupt and violent viciſſitudes, and other unfavourable circumſtances, in the atmoſphere, operate with more particular injury upon the tenderneſs of childhood, as well as upon the infirmity of age.

The vigorous manhood of life, inſtead of ſuffering, is often corroborated and confirmed by thoſe ſhocks and alternations, which are apt to extinguiſh the imperfect vitality of the one ſtage, and the nearly exhauſted excitability of the other. In no department of medicine does the practice of it appear ſo cruelly abſurd, as in the miſmanagement of infants. Of the caſes of mortality in the earlier months of our exiſtence, the greater number undoubtedly conſiſt of thoſe who have ſunk under the oppreſſion of pharmaceutical filth. More infant ſubjects in this metropolis are diurnally deſtroyed by the mortar and peſtle, than in the ancient Bethlehem fell victims in one day to the Herodian maſſacre.

To a popular eye the ſacrifice is not ſo viſible, but the fact is equally certain and unequivocal to the intellect of a ſcientific practitioner.

Air duly oxygenated, unreſtrained exerciſe of the limbs and lungs, natural and nouriſhing food, and, above every thing elſe, a daily and univerſal ablution of the body, are perhaps all the remedies of diſeaſe, or preſervatives of health, which a child in general requires, or his conſtitution can with impunity admit.*

Conſumption, or the deceitful ſemblances of that diſeaſe, recur almoſt daily under the notice of the Reporter. Dyſpepſia, however, is too frequently miſtaken for phthiſis. The diſtinction is not ſufficiently obſerved, in practice, between *general* conſumption and conſumption of the *lungs*, between impaired energies and deranged ſtructure, between complaints merely of the ſtomach and of the pulmonary organs. An inadequate attention with regard to theſe, in reality oppoſite, but ſometimes in appearance, allied ſymptoms of diſeaſe, conſtitutes too often a ſource of eſſential error in medical experience.

On both ſides lies miſtake. Some cling to ſyſtem in deſpite of fact and obſervation, ridicule the ſolicitude we are anxious to enforce, and decry the neceſſity of aſcertaining at all the ſtate of the lungs in caſes of cough and emaciation; while others, perhaps ſtill more faulty and indiſcriminating, conceive not the poſſibility of cough without the preſence of pulmonary diſorder.

Truth, as in moſt other inſtances, here reſts between the two extremities of violent opinion.

The Reporter ſtill continues to ſee caſes, where moral influences are not ſufficiently attended to in connection with phyſical diſorders. There is too much of materialiſm in medical philoſophy. Chemiſtry has not ſo much to do, as is generally imagined, with the compoſition and conduct of the human frame. Phyſical ſcience, in accounting for the phenomena both of health and diſeaſe, has recently been ſtretched to a degree of unprecedented extravagance. By ſome ſpeculatiſts, the body of man has been converted into a chemical retort; by others it has been transformed into a galvanic apparatus. The cele-

* The Reporter, on the preſent occaſion, cannot refrain from noticing and urging on the attention of the public, more eſpecially the maternal part of it, an admirable article on "Infancy," from the pen of his ingenious and ſcientific friend, Dr. Uwins, in Dr. Gregory's new Encyclopedia.

brated

brated comparative anatomiſt of France, M. Cuvier, in illuſtration of the modern animo-chemical doctrine of life, ſuppoſes a virgin blooming with health and beauty one day, and on the ſucceeding a recumbent corpſe. "What is this effect," he enquires, "but an alteration of the arrangement of the particles which enter into the compoſition of her body?" Such alteration is not, however, the occaſion, but the conſequence, of loſing the principle of excitebility. The muſcles are become relaxed, the countenance is ſunk, the power of motion is departed, and the affinities of inanimate matter now begin to exhibit their operation, on the minute particles of which the lifeleſs fabric is compoſed.

The Reporter was, a few days ago, called to a patient whoſe caſe was conſidered as an inflammation of the inteſtines. The ſymptoms appear in fact to have originated from what in noſology is denominated Icterus calculoſus. The exquiſite degree of pain which is occaſioned by the difficult and obſtructed paſſage of a gall-ſtone through the biliary duct to the inteſtine, is often equally, or perhaps more, violent than that produced by viſceral inflammation. From the former, however, it may be diſcriminated by the abſence of that general diſturbance in the pulſe and faculties of life, which invariably characterize the latter.*

Infanity ſtill prevails and predominates over the ordinary multitude of diſeaſes. The incipiency of morbid irritation is not ſufficiently nurſed and corrected. The approach of melancholy, like the coming-on of evening darkneſs, is ſcarcely perceptible in its progreſs. In the firſt ſtage of this, as in that of conſumptive affection, the diſorder may perhaps in almoſt every inſtance be arreſted; but afterwards, we can have little more influence upon the ſhadow growing over the mind, than that which advances over a dial. The ſun points out, without retarding, its almoſt inſenſible encroachment.

What is of gradual growth, is in general of permanent continuance. A plant or an animal that is tardy in aſcending to maturity, is equally ſo in declining to death or diſſolution.

A ſudden and unprepared exploſion does not deſerve terror; it is the ſlow, ſilent, and ſubterranean train of inflammatory ingredients, that is calculated moſt effectually to undermine the mental, as well as phyſical, conſtitution.

The progreſs and eſtabliſhment of intellectual hallucination, is traced with fidelity and feeling in the following delineation of Dr. Johnſon: "Some particular train of ideas fixes upon the mind, all other intellectual gratifications are rejected; the mind, in wearineſs or leiſure, recurs conſtantly to the favourite conception, and feaſts on the luſcious falſehood whenever it is offended with the bitterneſs of truth. By degrees, the reign of fancy is confirmed: ſhe grows firſt imperious, and in time deſpotic. Theſe fictions begin to operate as realities, falſe opinions faſten upon the mind, and life paſſes in dreams of rapture or of anguiſh."

JOHN REID.

Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare,
Jan. 27, 1806.

* This circumſtance the Reporter has been particularly induced to ſtate, as it has been overlooked by Dr. Saunders, whoſe Treatiſe on the Liver is, beyond all doubt, the moſt reſpectable work that has been recently publiſhed on that ſubject.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of December and the 20th of January, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

BERRIDGE William, Maiden-lane, hoſier. (Baxter and Co. Furnival's inn
Bailey Thomas, Liverpool, timber-merchant. (Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings
Brannwhite William, Gracechurch-ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Reardon, Corbit-court
Bates Benjamin, Sherringham, ſhopkeeper. (Harmer, Norwich
Butt William, Bermondſey, hair merchant. (Ledwich, Baldwin's-court
Blindell William, Wilwyx, maſter. (Taylor, Old Street Road
Boorne George, Norwich, draper. (Lambert, Hatton Garden
Child George Auguſtus, Briſtol, ſcrivener. (Wm. Thomas, Briſtol
Cooke Thomas, Glouceſter, merchant. (Egerton, Gray's Inn Square
Curtis John Fletcher, Minories, linen-draper. (Dobin and Co. Crane court
Clarke Charles, Briſtol, corn-factor. (Blandford and Co. Inner Temple.
Cundill Robert, the younger, York, brewer. (Edge, Inner Temple
Chard Charles, High Holborn, chemiſt. (Smith, Hatton Garden
Cox Joſeph Lancaſter, Lambeth, victualler. (Meyenott, Charlotte-ſtreet, Blackfriar's road
Dixon John Wood, Minories, ſhip broker. (Hillyard, Copthall-court
Epworth James, Spalding, grocer. (Harvey and Co. Lincoln's inn
Gillies Maclaurin, Southampton-place, merchant. (Shawe and Co. Tudor-ſtreet
Goodyer Thomas, Market-ſtreet, grocer. (Fielder, Duke-ſtreet
Green Henry, Southgate, farmer. (Bromridge, Temple
Godwin

Godwin George, Stafford, cordwainer. (Punton, 4, Head-court
Garland William, Shepton Mallett, innholder. (King, Took's-court
Hughes William, Queen ſtreet, Southwark, porter dealer. (Burn, Old Jewry
Harriſon William, Berwick-ſtreet, currier. (Popkin, Dean-ſtreet
Hefketh Joſeph and William Jones, Liverpool, grocers. (Wiatt, Liverpool
Hunt Benjamin, Brighton, builder. (Smith, Furnival's inn
Hawkey Joſeph, Piccadilly, accoutrement-maker. (Cole, Southampton-ſtreet, Bloomsbury
Jones Thomas, High-ſtreet, Mary le Bone, carpenter. (Rogers, Frith-ſtreet
Julian John, Babber's Mill, miller. (Macdoughall and Co. Lincoln's inn
Jackſon John, Sculcoates, cabinet-maker. (Allen and Co. Furnival's inn
Knight William, Stonebreaks, clothier. (Townſend, Staples inn
Kedd Thomas, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, ſailcloth-maker. Wortham and Co, Caſtle ſtreet
Levy Jacob Iſrael, Haydon-ſtreet, merchant. (Keys, 18, Somerſet-ſtreet, Aldgate
Left William, Careaton-ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Paſſmere, Warnford court
Langdale Charles Nuſney, Thirſk, wine-merchant. (Chippendale, King's Bench Walk
Lucy John, Liverpool, merchant. (Blacklock, Temple
M'Craith Alexander, Lower Brook-ſtreet, wine-merchant. (Wilde, jun. Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon-ſquare
M'Craith Alexander and John Marſhall, Lower Brook-ſtreet, wine merchant, (Sherwood, Cuſhion court
Oxade George, Hoddeſdon, money-ſcrivener. (Williams, 21, Curſitor ſtreet
Oſment Joſeph, Yeovill, victualler. (Batten, Yeovill
Pringle Selby Clement, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, grocer. (Meggiſon, Hatton Garden
Phillips Phillip, Marſhfield, coal-merchant. (Edmunds and Son, Exchequer office of Pleas
Potts George, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, linen draper. (Berry and Co. Wallbrook
Richardſon Stephen Clement, Cambridge, linen-draper, (Long Middle Temple
Rutter John, Ormikirk, innkeeper, (Hulme, Brunſwick-ſquare
Spearing John, Brighton, cabinet maker. (Evatt, Warwick-court, Gray's inn
Smith James and Edward Meredith, Blackmore-ſtreet, linen-drapers. (Harman, Wine Office-court
Shepley Thomas, Selby, brewer. (Sykes and Co. New inn
Smith Thomas, Coſeley, coal-ſeller. (Nicholls, Taviſtock-place
Swannack Charles, Ruſſell-ſtreet, grocer. (Gutty and Co. Angel-court
Tumner John, Mary le Bone ſtreet, vintner. (Rogers, Manchester Building
Topping John Lewis, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, grocer. (Gleadhill and Co. Tokenhouſe-yard
Trickey Benjamin, Plympton, butcher. (Street and Co. Philpot-lane
Tills Thomas, Wymondham, cordwainer. (Follet, Inner Temple
Taylor John, Micklehurſt, cotton-ſpinner. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry
Thomas Anthony, Charles Henry Roſlein, and Charles Sebleining, Wallbrook, merchants. (Berry and Co. Wallbrook
Waller William, Exeter, ironmonger, (Williams and Co. Beaſord row
Williams William, Bedwellty, malſter. (Edmunds and Son, Exchequer Office of Pleas
Warwick Thomas, Great Sutton-ſtreet, watch-maker. (Lyon, 13, Cornhill
Weaver Richard, Hardwick, miller. (Lowndes and Co. Red Lion ſquare
Yates John, Shelton, china-man, (Leigh and Co. New Bridge-ſtreet

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Addiſon Thomas, Preſton, woollen-draper, January 21, final
Atkinſon George, Smithfield, glazier, January 17
Auſtin John, London upon Tern, miller. January 22
Ames John, New Road, victualler. February 3
Bennett John Morris, Broſeley, maſter, January 16
Boardman Benjamin, Ipſwich. February 3
Brown William and John Yoxen, Jermyn-ſtreet, ſhoemakers. January 30
Blundell Joſeph, Bolton le Moors, cotton ſpinners, January 20, final
Bryan William, Birchin lane, merchant. January 24
Bates Robert, Cuttle Bridge, porter merchant, January 21
Bagnet George, Leeds ſoap boiler. January 22
Baylis William, Ledbury, baker, January 22
Bixon William, Gosport, draper. February 21
Bottomley Ely, Whitefriars, coal-merchant, January 31
Burth William, Cheſter, linen-draper, February 4, final
Berrow Richard, Fall Mall, feather merchant, February 7, final
Coulſon John, Finſbury-ſquare, grocer, January 30
Cole Richard, Lambeth-road, haberdaſher, February 7
Cadwell William, (Maidſtone, upholſterer, January 31, final
Clarke Clement, Great Yarmouth, liquor-merchant, Jan. 27
Cooper Thomas, Leatherhead, corn-chandler, February 7
Careleſs Thomas Turner, Counter-ſtreet, corn-dealer, February 14, final
Cockburn Alexander, Gray's Inn-lane, ſadler, February 10
Drury Thomas and Richard Gilbert, Bread-ſtreet, ribbon-weavers, January 31, final
Edwards John, Wigmore-ſtreet, ſadler, January 22
Ellis David, Long Acre, dealer in cloth, January 31, final
Everitt Richard, Great Yarmouth, grocer, January 27
Eaſterby George and William Macfarlice, Rotherhithe, merchants, February 14, final
Evans John, Wolverhampton, hardwareman, February 2, final
Franck George, Blackman-ſtreet, wine-merchant, January 31, final
Furlonge Michael, Guilford-ſtreet, merchant, January 20
Fiſher Stanley Marſhall, Graveſend, linen-draper, Feb. 3, final
Fuller Samuel, Cambridge, draper, January 31
Graff James and Patrick Dempſey, Tower Royal, merchants. January 6
Glover David, Gutter-lane, merchant. February 14
Gill George, Charles-ſtreet, ſadler, February 7
Gilding Francis, Alderſgate-ſtreet, cabinet-maker, February 7
Hennems John, Eaſt Greenwich, corn-dealer, January 17
Hopkins Joſhua, Alceſter, grocer, January 20
Hibberton Ann, Fareham, milliner, February 3
Hewitt John, Birmingham, drugſit, February 25, final
Jackſon Thomas, Argyle-ſtreet, taylor, January 24
Jackſon John, Lancaſter, victualler, January 22, final
Jacks Walter, Briſtol, merchant, February 28
Judin Frederick, Throgmorton-ſtreet, merchant, February 21
Jones John, Threadneedle-ſtreet, warehouſeman, January 31
Kerr Patrick, Old Jewry, merchant, January 31, final
Lovell Thomas, Shoreditch, baker, January 30
Lock Charles, Reading, horſe-dealer, January 15
Leach James Aſkew, Jewry-ſtreet, wine-merchant, January 30
Lane John, Thomas Frazer, and Thomas Boylſton, Nicholas-lane, merchants, February 7
Malliſon George, Gauxholme, miller, January 15, final
Moore Mary, Albemarle-ſtreet, dreſs-maker. January 24
Moore Samuel, Leiceſter, woolcomber, January 23, final
Mackeig John, Briſtol, linen-draper. January 27
Moore Hugh, Ironmonger-lane, merchant, February 28
Nix John, Chatham, taylor, February 14
Noel Thomas Hunſden, Brighton, linen-draper, January 20, final
Notch Thomas Bach, Corſe, money-ſcrivener, February 5, final
Parr William, Lower Shadwell, grocer, January 30
Percira Abram Mendes, and Hermenegold Caſtellain, Old Bethlam, dealers and chapmen, December 30
Peacock Lydia Beverley, woollen-draper. January 17
Rivett William, Rotherhithe, miller, January 17
Richardſon Peter Wakefield, woolſtapler, January 17, final
Rowe Richard, Granchester, gardner, January 22, final
Roſe Thomas Drewatt, Marlborough, tallow chandler, February 9
Roberts David, Trump-ſtreet, warehouſeman, February 21
Stratham Peter the younger, Manchester, dealer and chapman, January 14
Sheppard Porter, Lynn, draper, January 31, final
Sheddad Alexander, Briſtol, druggiſt, January 29, final
Sawyer Richard, Broadſtairs, butcher, January 23
Smith George, Upper Harley-ſtreet, merchant, January 31, final
Southcomb Thomas, Great Queen-ſtreet, merchant, January 27
Sharp Richard, Armley, dry-ſalter, January 26
Sherwin Thomas, Tower-ſtreet, wine-merchant, January 30
Shipley Thomas, Walcot, coachmaſter, January 30, final
Seadon George, Alderſgate-ſtreet, cabinet-maker, January 31
Sargeant Joſeph, Milk-ſtreet, warehouſeman, February 3
Sutliffe William, Ovendon, merchant, February 6
Spicer Howard, Walden, maſter, February 7
Tunnicliff Thomas, Broomyard, linen draper, February 21
Tomlinſon Richard, New Malton, brewer, February 4
Taylor John, Chatham, wine merchant, February 7
Watts William Ruſſell, Briſtol, grocer, January 15
Wallis James, Paternoſter-row, bookſeller, January 30
Wheller Joſeph, Blackheath, miller, January 24
Wheatall Edward, Duke-ſtreet, warehouſeman, January 20
Ward Henry, Curtain Road, apothecary, February 3
Walker Richard Berſon, Hoddiſon, January 24, final
Wilkinſon Robert and George Daniel, Kingſton, merchants, January 27, final
Woodberrow James, Worceſter, glover, February 2

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

POLAND.

INTELLIGENCE has been received by Government, and the following note has been ſent from the Foreign Office to various perſons of diſtinction:—

"Intelligence, of the truth of which there is not the leaſt doubt, has been received, that an action was fought between the Ruſſians and French, on the 27th of December laſt, which continued three ſucceſſive days, and on the laſt of which the French retreated, with the loſs of 40,000 ſlain, and 80 pieces of cannon. The ſcene of action was at Oſtralenka, 60 or 70 miles from Warſaw. The enemy made their retreat to within eight miles of that place, and were alſo entrenching themſelves at Marienburgh."

We hope to be able to confirm this important event in our next.

Forty-ſeventh Bulletin of the French Army.

Pultuſk, Dec. 26.

The affair of Czarnowo, that of Naſielſk and Kurſomb, that of the cavalry and Lapoczyn, have been followed by that of Pultuſk, and by the complete and precipitate retreat of the Ruſſian army, which has finiſhed the preſent year's campaign.

Marſhall Laſnes firſt arrived on the morning of the 26th, directly oppoſite to Pultuſk, where, during the night, the whole of general Benningſen's corps had aſſembled. The Ruſſian diviſion, which had been defeated at Naſielſk, had arrived about two in the morning at the camp at Pultuſk, with the third diviſion of Marſhal Davouſt's corps in cloſe purſuit of them. At ten o'Clock, Marſhal Laſnes began the attack, having his firſt line compoſed of the diviſion of Suchet, the ſecond of Gazan's, and that of Ocdin, of the third light corps under the command of General Dauttane, on his left wing. The engagement was obſtinate; after various occurrences, the enemy was completely routed. The 17th regiment of light infantry, and the 34th, covered themſelves with glory. Generals Vedel and Claperede were wounded. General Treilhard, commandant of the light cavalry; General Bouſlard, commandant of a brigade of of dragoons under General Becker, and alſo Colonel Barthelemy, of the 15th dragoons, were wounded with grape-ſhot. Voiſin, aide-de-camp to Marſhal Laſnes; and M. Curial, aid-de-camp to General Suchet, were killed, and both have fallen with glory. Marſhal Laſnes was likewiſe grazed by a ball. The fifth corps of the army gave a proof of every thing that could be expected from the ſuperiority of the French infantry over that of other nations. Marſhal Laſnes, though he had been for ſix days indiſpoſed, perſiſted in following his corps. The 35th regiment ſuſtained ſeveral charges of the enemy's cavalry with great coolneſs and ſucceſs. During the night the enemy beat a retreat, and reached Oſtrolenka.

While General Benningſen's corps was beaten at Pultuſk, that of General Buxhowden aſſembled at Golymin about noon. The diviſion of Panin, belonging to this corps, which had been attacked the evening before by the Grand Duke of Berg, and another diviſion already beaten at Naſielſk, arrived by different routes at the camp of Golymin. Marſhal Davouſt, who purſued the enemy from Naſielſk, came up with them, charged them, and took poſſeſſion of a wood near the camp of Golymin. At the ſame time, General Augereau arriving from Golazyma, took the enemy in flank. The general of brigade Lapiſſe, with the 16th light infantry, carried with the bayonet a village which ſerved for a point of ſupport to the enemy. The diviſion of Hendelet formed in line, and advanced againſt the enemy, at three o'clock in the afternoon: the fire was extremely hot. The Grand Duke of Berg made ſeveral ſucceſsful charges, in which Klein's diviſion of dragoons diſtinguiſhed themſelves. Night coming on too ſoon, the battle continued till eleven o'clock, when the enemy retreated in diſorder, leaving behind his artillery, his baggage, almoſt all his knapſacks, and a number of dead. All the enemy's columns retreated towards Oſtrolenka. General Feneroilles, commandant of a brigade of dragoons, was killed by a muſket ſhot. The intrepid General Rapp, the emperor's aide-de-camp, was wounded by a muſket ſhot at the head of his diviſion of dragoons. Colonel Semele, of the brave 24th regiment of the line, was wounded. Marſhal Augereau had a horſe ſhot under him.

In the mean time, Marſhal Soult with his corps had arrived at Maſati, two miles from Matzon: but the horrible ſloughs, the conſequences of rain and thaw, arreſted his march, and ſaved the Ruſſian army, of which not a man would have otherwiſe eſcaped. The deſtinies of the army of Gen. Benningſen and that of Buxhowden, ſeemed as if they would have been completed on this ſide the little river d'Orege; but every plan was thwarted by the effect of the thaw, and that to ſuch a degree, that the artillery could not move more than three leagues in two days. The Ruſſian army loſt 80 pieces of cannon, all its ammunition waggons, more than 1200 baggage-carts, and 12,000 men in killed, wounded, and priſoners. The movements of the French and Ruſſian columns will furniſh a ſubject of real curioſity for military men, when traced upon a map.

a map. They will then see that the whole Russian army was on the point of being annihilated in the course of a few days, and that in consequence of a single overfight in the Russian General.

We have lost 800 men killed, and 2000 wounded. Masters of the greatest part of the Russian artillery, of all its positions, and having repulsed the enemy near 40 leagues, the emperor has ordered the army into winter quarters. Before this expedition, the Russian officers say they had 150,000 men, now they say they had but half that number. Which is to be believed, the Russian officers before, or the Russian officers after the battle?

Persia and the Porte have declared war against Russia. Michelson attacks the Porte. These two great empires, neighbours to the Russians, are kept in continual anxiety by the fallacious policy of the cabinet of St. Petersburgh, which for ten years past has acted by them in the same manner as it conducted itself for fifty years, with respect to Poland.

M. Philip Segur, camp marshal to the emperor, on his way to Nasielsk, fell into an ambuscade of Cossacks placed in a wooden house behind that place. He killed two of them with his own hands, but was made prisoner. The emperor claimed him immediately, but the Russian General had already sent him off to St. Petersburgh.

BUENOS AYRES.

Captain Edmonds, late of his Majesty's ship *Diomede*, arrived at the Admiralty Office, January 24, with dispatches from Commodore Sir Home Popham, dated in the Rio de la Plata, the 1st of November, from which it appears, that Buenos Ayres was attacked on the 9th of August, by a detachment of troops from Monte Video, assisted by the town's-people, and militia of the country, and obliged to surrender on the 12th, under a capitulation, the terms of which were not afterwards observed. General Beresford, the officers, troops, marines of the squadron, and a few seamen, remained prisoners of war.

Upon the arrival of the re-inforcements from the Cape of Good Hope, an attack was made upon Monte Video, but without success. Possession was then taken of Maldonado, at the mouth of the river, upon the 29th of October, where the troops were stationed when Captain Edmonds sailed. His Majesty's ships were at anchor in the road of that place, and their crews in perfect health.

The following is a statement of the killed and wounded:—

Officers—Killed	. .	2
Wounded	. .	8
Total	.	10
Privates—Killed	. .	43
Wounded	. .	92
Missing	. .	9
Total	.	144

AMERICA.

On 2d of December at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary, the following Message to both Houses of Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled.

It would have given me, Fellow citizens, great satisfaction to announce, in the moment of your meeting, that the difficulties in our foreign relations, existing at the time of your last separation, had been amicably and justly terminated. I lost no time in taking those measures which were most likely to bring them to such a termination, by special missions, charged with such powers and instructions as, in the event of failure, could leave no imputation on either our moderation or forbearance. The delays, which have since taken place in the negotiations with the British Government, appear to have proceeded from causes which do not forbid the expectation that, during the course of the session, I may be enabled to lay before you their final issue. What will be that of the negotiations for settling our differences with Spain, nothing which had taken place, at the date of the last dispatches, enables us to pronounce. On the western side of the Mississippi, she advanced in considerable force, and took post at the settlement of Bayon Pierre, on the Red river. This village was originally settled by France, was held by her as long as she held Louisiana, and was delivered to Spain only as a part of Louisiana. Being small, insulated, and distant, it was not observed at the moment of re-delivery to France and the United States, that she continued a guard of half a dozen of men, which had been stationed there. A proposition however, having been lately made by our commander in Chief, to assume the Sabine river as a temporary line of separation between the troops of the two nations, until the issue of our negotiations shall be known, this has been referred by the Spanish commandant to his superior, and in the mean time he has withdrawn his force to the western side of the Sabine river. The correspondence on this subject, now communicated, will exhibit more particularly the present state of things in that quarter.

The nature of that country requires indispensably that an unusual proportion of the force employed there should be cavalry, or mounted infantry. In order, therefore, that the commanding officer might be enabled to act with effect, I had authorised him to call on the governors of Orleans and Mississippi, for a corps of five hundred volunteer cavalry. The temporary arrangement he has proposed, may perhaps render this unnecessary. But I inform you with great pleasure, of the promptitude with which the inhabitants of those territories have tendered their services in defence of their country. It has done honor to themselves

themſelves, entitled them to the confidence of their fellow-citizens in every part of the Union, and muſt ſtrengthen the general determination to protect them efficaciouſly under all circumſtances which may occur.

Having received information that in another part of the United States, a great number of private individuals were combining together, arming and organizing themſelves, contrary to law to carry on a military expedition againſt the territories of Spain, I thought it neceſſary, by proclamation, as well as by ſpecial orders, to take meaſures for preventing and ſuppreſſing this enterprize, for ſeizing the veſſels, arms, and other means provided for it, and for arreſting and bringing to juſtice its authors and abettors. It was due to that good faith, which ought ever to be the rule of action in public as well as in private tranſactions; it was due to good order, and regular government, that, while the public force was acting ſtrictly on the defenſive, and merely to protect our citizens from aggreſſion, the criminal attempts of private individuals to decide, for their country, the queſtion of peace or war, by commencing active, and unauthorized hoſtilities, ſhould be promptly and efficaciouſly ſuppreſſed.

Whether it will be neceſſary to enlarge our regular force, will depend on the reſult of our negotiations with Spain. But as it is uncertain when that reſult will be known, the proviſional meaſures requiſite for that, and to meet any preſſure intervening in that quarter, will be a ſubject for your early conſideration.

The poſſeſſion of both banks of the Miſſiſſippi, reducing to a ſingle point the defence of that river, its waters and the country adjacent, it becomes highly neceſſary to provide, for that point, a more adequate ſecurity.—Some poſition above its mouth, commanding the paſſage of that river, ſhould be rendered ſufficiently ſtrong to cover the armed veſſels, which may be ſtationed there for defence; and, in conjunction with them, to preſent an inſuperable obſtacle to any force, attempting to paſs. The approaches to the city of New Orleans, from the eaſtern quarter alſo, will require to be examined, and more effectually guarded. For the internal ſupport of the country, the encouragement of a ſtrong ſettlement on the weſtern ſide of the Miſſiſſippi, within reach of New Orleans, will be worthy the conſideration of the Legiſlature.

The gun-boats, authoriſed by an act of the laſt ſeſſion, are ſo advanced, that they will be ready for ſervice in the enſuing ſpring. Circumſtances permitted us to allow the time neceſſary for their more ſolid conſtruction. As a much larger number will ſtill be wanting, to place our ſea-port towns and waters in that ſtate of defence, of which we are competent, and they entitled, a ſimilar appropriation for a further proviſion of them, is recommended for the enſuing year.

A further appropriation will alſo be neceſſary for repairing fortifications already eſtabliſhed, and the erection of ſuch other works as may have real effect in obſtructing the approach of an enemy to our ſea-port towns, or their remaining before them.

In a country whoſe conſtitution is derived from the will of the people directly expreſſed by their free ſuffrages, where the principal executive functionaries, and thoſe of the legiſlature are renewed by them at ſhort periods, where, under the character of jurors, they exerciſe in perſon the greateſt portion of the judiciary powers, where the laws are conſequently ſo formed and adminiſtred as to bear with equal weight and favor on all, reſtraining no man in the purſuit of honeſt induſtry, and ſecuring to every one the property which that acquires, it would not be ſuppoſed that any ſafeguard could be needed againſt inſurrection or enterprize, on the public peace or authority. The laws, however, aware that theſe ſhould not be truſted to moral reſtraints only, have wiſely provided puniſhments for theſe crimes when committed. But would it not be ſalutary to give alſo the means of preventing their commiſſion? Where an enterprize is meditated by private individuals againſt a foreign nation, unanimity with the United States, powers of prevention, to a certain extent, are given by the laws. Would they not be as reaſonable as uſeful, where the enterprize preparing is againſt the United States?—While adverting to this branch of law, it is proper to obſerve that in enterprizes meditated againſt foreign nations, the ordinary proceſs of binding to the obſervance of the peace and good behaviour, could it be extended to acts to be done out of the juriſdiction of the United States, would be effectually in caſes where the offender is able to keep out of ſight every indication of his purpoſe, which could now draw on him the exerciſe of the powers now given by law.

The ſtates on the coaſt of Barbary ſeem generally diſpoſed at preſent to reſpect our peace and friendſhip. With Tunis alone ſome uncertainty remains. Perſuaded that it is our intereſt to maintain our peace with them on equal terms or not at all, I propoſe to ſend in due time, a reinforcement into the Mediterranean; unleſs previous information ſhall ſhew it to be unneceſſary.

We continue to perceive proofs of the growing attachment of our Indian neighbours, and of their diſpoſition to place all their intereſts under the patronage of the United States. Theſe diſpoſitions are inſpired by their confidence in our juſtice, and in the ſincere concern we feel for their welfare. And as long as we diſcharge theſe high and honorable functions with the integrity and good faith which alone can entitle us to their continuance, we may expect to reap the juſt reward in their peace and friendſhip.

The expedition of Meſſrs. Lewis and Clark for exploring the river Miſſouri, and the b communication from that to the Pa

Ocean, has had all the ſucceſs which could have been expected. They have traced the Miſſouri nearly to its ſource, deſcended the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean, aſcertained with accuracy the geography of that intereſting communication acroſs our Continent, learnt the character of the country, of its commerce and inhabitants, and it is but juſtice to ſay that Meſſrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their brave companions, have, by this arduous ſervice, deſerved well of their country.

The attempt to explore the Red River, under the direction of Mr. Freeman, though conducted with a zeal and prudence meriting entire approbation, has not been equally ſucceſsful. After proceeding up it about ſix hundred miles, nearly as far as the French ſettlements had extended, while the country was in their poſſeſſion, our geographers were obliged to return without completing their work.

Very uſeful additions have alſo been made to our knowledge of the Miſſiſſippi, by Lieutenant Pike, who has aſcended to its ſource, and whoſe journal, and map giving the details of his journey, will ſhortly be ready for communication to both Houſes of Congreſs. Thoſe of Meſſrs Lewis, Clarke, and Freeman, will require further time to be digeſted and prepared. Theſe important ſurveys, in addition to thoſe before poſſeſſed, furniſh materials for commencing an accurate map of the Miſſiſſippi and its weſtern waters. Some principal rivers remain yet to be explored, towards which the authoriz-tion of Congreſs, by moderate approbations, will be requiſite.

I congratulate you, fellow citizens, on the approach of the period which you may interpoſe your authority conſtitutionally, to withdraw the citizens of the United States from all further participation in thoſe violations of human rights, which have been ſo long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation, and the beſt intereſts of our country, have long been eager to preſcribe. Although no law you may paſs can take prohibitory effect till the firſt day of the year one thouſand eight hundred and eight, yet the intervening period is not too long to prevent, by timely notice, expeditions which cannot be completed before that day.

The receipts at the treaſury during the year ending on the 30th day of September laſt, have amounted to near fifteen hundred millions of dollars; which have enabled us, after meeting the current demands, to pay two millions ſeven hundred thouſand dollars of the American claims, in part of the price of Louiſiana; to pay, of the funded debt, upwards of three millions of principal, and nearly of intereſt, and, in addition, to reimburſe in the courſe of the preſent month, near two millions of five and a half per cent. ſtock. Theſe payments and reimburſements of the funded debt, with thoſe which had been made in the four years and a half preceding, will at the cloſe of the preſent year, have extinguiſhed upwards of 23 millions of principal.

The duties compoſing the Mediterranean fund will ceaſe by law, at the end of the preſent ſeſſion. Conſidering however as they are levied chiefly on luxuries, and that we have an impoſt on ſalt, a neceſſary of life, the free uſe which otherwiſe is ſo important; I recommend to your conſideration the ſuppreſſion of the duties on ſalt, and the continuation of the Mediterranean fund, inſtead thereof, for a ſhort time after which that alſo will become unneceſſary for any purpoſe within contemplation.

When both of theſe branches of revenue ſhall in this way, be relinquiſhed, there will ſtill, ere long, be an accumulation of monies in the treaſury beyond the inſtalments of public debt, which we are permitted by contract to pay.—They cannot pay them, without a modification, aſſented to by the public creditors, be applied to the extinguiſhment of this debt, and the complete liberation of our revenues, the moſt deſirable of all objects. Nor, if our peace continues, will they be wanting for any other exiſting purpoſe. The queſtion, therefore, now comes forward to what other objects ſhall theſe ſurpluſſes be appropriated, and the whole ſurplus of impoſt after the entire diſcharge of the public debt, and during thoſe intervals when the purpoſes of war ſhall not call for them? Shall we ſuppreſs the impoſt, and give that advantage to foreign over domeſtic manufactures? On a few articles of more general and unneceſſary uſe, the ſuppreſſion, in due ſeaſon, will doubtleſs be right; but the great maſs of the articles on which impoſt is paid, are foreign luxuries purchaſed by thoſe only who are rich enough to afford themſelves the uſe of them. Their patriotiſm would certainly prefer its continuance, and application to the great purpoſes of the public education, roads, rivers, canals, and ſuch as other objects of public improvement, as it may be thought proper to add to the conſtitutional enumeration of federal powers. By thoſe operations, new channels of communication will be opened between the States; the lines of ſeparation will diſappear, their intereſts will be identified, and their union cemented by new and indiſſoluble ties. Education is here placed among the articles of public care, not that it would be propoſed to take its ordinary branches out of the hands of private enterpriſe, which manages ſo much better all the concerns to which it is equal, but a public inſtitution can alone ſupply thoſe ſciences, which though rarely called for are yet neceſſary to complete the circle, all the parts of which contribute to the improvement of the country, and ſome of them to its preſervation. The ſubject is now propoſed to the conſideration of Congreſs, becauſe, if approved by the time the State Legiſlature ſhall have deliberated on this extenſion of the federal truſts, and the laws ſhall be paſſed, and other arrangements made for their execution the neceſſary

neceſſary funds will be on hand, and without employment. I ſuppoſe an amendment to the conſtitution by conſent of the States neceſſary; becauſe the objects now recommended are not among thoſe enumerated in the conſtitution, and to which it permits the public monies to be applied.

The preſent conſideration of a national eſtabliſhment for education particularly, is rendered proper by this circumſtance alſo, that, if Congreſs, approving the propoſition, ſhall yet think it more eligible to found it on a donation of lands, they have it now in their power to endow it with thoſe which will be among the earlieſt to produce the neceſſary income. This foundation would have the advantage of being independent on war, which may ſuſpend other improvements, by requiring for its own purpoſe the reſourſes deſtined for them.

This, fellow citizens, is the ſtate of the public intereſts, at the preſent moment, and according to the information now poſſeſſed. But ſuch is the ſituation of the nations of Europe, and ſuch too is the predicament in which we ſtand with ſome of them, that we cannot rely with certainty on the preſent aſpect of our affairs, that may change from moment to moment, during the courſe of your ſeſſion, or after you ſhall have ſeparated. Our duty is therefore to act upon theſe things as they are, and to make a reaſonable proviſion for whatever they may be. Were armies to be raiſed whenever a ſpeck of war appeared in our horizon, we never ſhould have been without them. Our reſources would have been exhauſted on dangers which have never happened, inſtead of being reſerved for what is really to take place. A ſteady, perhaps a quickened pace, in preparation for the defence of our ſea-port towns and waters, an early ſettlement of the moſt expoſed and vulnerable parts of our country, a militia ſo organiſed that its effective portions can be called to any point in the union, or volunteers inſtead of them, to ſerve a ſufficient time, are means which may always be ready, yet never preying on our reſources until actually called into uſe. They will maintain the public intereſts, while a more permanent force ſhall be in a courſe of preparation. But much will depend on the promptitude with which theſe means can be brought into activity. If war be forced upon us, in ſpite of our long and vain appeals to the juſtice of nations, rapid and vigorous movements in its outſet, will go far towards ſecuring us in its courſe and iſſue, and towards throwing its burthens on thoſe who render neceſſary the reſort from reaſon to force.

The reſult of our negotiations, or ſuch incidents in their courſe as may enable us to infer their probable iſſue; ſuch further movements alſo, on our weſtern frontier as may ſhew whether war is to be preſſed there, while negotiation is protracted elſewhere, ſhall be communicated to you from time to time, as they become known to me; with whatever other information I may poſſeſs or may receive, which may aid your deliberations on the great national intereſts committed to your charge.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

A GRAND ſuite of apartments, upon a magnificent ſcale, has been recently erected in Argyle-ſtreet, for the laudable purpoſe of rendering the amuſements of the rich and great conducive to the intereſt of the Fine Arts, and the Profeſſors of Science and Taſte. At theſe rooms, an aſſembly of perſons of rank and diſtinction is to be formed, for a certain number of nights in the ſeaſon, with performers calculated to gratify a taſteful audience. A ſet of apartments, fitted up for the harmonic dinners of their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, are to be opened, daily, for the uſe of a Belles Lettres Society, which is about to be eſtabliſhed at this place, compoſed of gentlemen who patronize the Fine Arts. In other ſets of rooms, all the Daily Papers, Magazines, and intereſting publications, will be found, for the uſe of the ladies and gentlemen, ſubſcribers to the inſtitution. This plan, though adopted at all the principal places on the Continent, is entirely new to this metropolis, and is ſomewhat ſimilar to the ſubſcription-rooms at the watering-places; except, indeed, that in the preſent eſtabliſhment, the moſt ſcrupulous care will be adopted to preſerve a very ſelect company, and ſuch artiſts as are deſirous of expoſing to critical examination ſuperior works of ſkill, on application to the Committee, will have their wiſhes gratified, as genius and talent, of every deſcription, will here find encouragement and ſupport. This eſtabliſhment will differ eſſentially from any other in London, and embraces a greater variety of objects of public utility and amuſement. Great judgment has been diſplayed in the arrangement of the building; the ceilings and walls of which are emblematically painted and decorated, in a very ſuperior manner. A handſome orcheſtra, which occupies one end of the large room, is ſo contrived, as to be convertible, in two hours, into an elegant little ſtage, ſufficiently capacious for all the purpoſes of private theatricals. At the other end, boxes are conſtructed for the uſe of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of York, Suſſex, and Cambridge, who are ſubſcribers and patrons to the ſubſcription parties. This inſtitution, which promiſes to unite refinement with amuſement, and utility with taſte, is already ſupported by a numerous liſt of the firſt rank and character in the kingdom.

The

PRIZE CATTLE.

The Oxen, &c. to the owners of which Prizes were lately adjudged by the *Smithfield Club*, as mentioned at page 596 of our laſt Number, when ſlaughtered and weighed, produced as follows, viz.

PRIZE OXEN.

	Beef.	*Looſe Fat.*	*Hide & Horns.*	*Head.*	*Feet.*
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Mr. John Weſtcar's (not Weſton) 1ſt	1835	229	150	56	57
Ditto 2d	1232	120	133	40	27
Mr John Edmond's	1236	139	88	48	24
Mr Samuel Chandler's 1ſt	958	139	97	37	23
Mr. John Weſtcar's 3d	1109	168	117	44	24
Mr. Samuel Chandler's 2d	1032	134	93	35	24
Mr. Joſeph Lucas's Cow	1586	200	105	47	32

PRIZE SHEEP.

	Mutton & Head	*Looſe Fat.*	*Skin.*	*Entrails &c.*	*Live Weight.*
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Mr. Anthony Lechmere's, one-year old ... No. 1	121	14	14	22	171
2	125	11	16	21	173
3	127	12	21	22	183
Mr. John Edmond's, two-year old ..... No. 1	170	22	21	29	242
2	188	16	23	29	256
3	166	17	19	23	225
Mr. Henry King's, jun. two-year old .... No. 1	95	14	12	25	146
2	101	14	15	24	154
3	94	14	14	22	244

PRIZE PIGS.

	Pork & Head	*Looſe Fat.*	*Feet.*	*Entrails &c.*	*Live Weight.*
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Mr. George Dodd's, 23 months old	420	13	2	38	473
His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York's, 10 months	218	22	2	34	276

The General Bill of all the Chriſtenings and Burials, in London, from Dec. 17, 1805, to Dec. 16, 1806, is as follows:

Chriſtened in the 97 pariſhes within the walls, 1121.—Buried, 1152.

Chriſtened in the 17 pariſhes without the walls, 4763.—Burials, 5673.

Chriſtened in the out-pariſhes in Middleſex and Surry, 9734.—Buried, 7842.

Chriſtened in the 10 pariſhes in the City and Liberties of Weſtminſter, 4762.—Buried, 5271.

Chriſtened, Males, 10,452—Females, 9928. In all, 20,380.

Buried, Males, 9215—Females, 8723.—In all, 17,938.—Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5405
Between two and five	2029
Five and ten	822
Ten and twenty	635
Twenty and thirty	1329
Thirty and forty	1782
Forty and fifty	1793
Fifty and ſixty	1503
Sixty and ſeventy	1265
Seventy and eighty	859
Eighty and ninety	414
Ninety and a hundred	99
A hundred	2
A hundred and four	1

Increaſe in the Burials this year, 563.

It is recommended, with a view to complete the new improvements at Weſtminſter on a grand ſcale, to pull down St. Margaret's Church, and re-build it on the weſt ſide of the new opening. That church, in its preſent ſituation, excludes the view of the magnificent chapel of Henry the Seventh, and part of the eaſt end of Weſtminſter Abbey, for which it offers no ſubſtitute, not being itſelf, externally, a grand or beautiful edifice. It does not ſeem, however, very likely that, at the preſent time, this advice will be taken, ſince it is only within theſe three or four years that no leſs than 12,000l have been expended in refitting the interior of this church, which is the place of worſhip attended on public occaſions by the Houſe of Commons.

A new Exchequer Office is to be built ſhortly. It is intended to reſtore Henry the Seventh's Chapel with the new cement, a ſpecimen of which may be ſeen on the top of the eaſt end of the Chapel, facing the Houſe of Lords

About two years ſince it was announced to the public, that a large quantity of very ancient coins had been found by the workmen belonging to Henry Steevens, eſq. whilſt improving and enlarging his pleaſure-grounds at Mile End. A ſhort time ſince another Roman urn was found, about three feet from the ſurface of the ground, belonging to the ſame gentleman,

gentleman, containing an immenſe number of gold, ſilver, copper, and braſs coins, of very ancient dates; the lateſt appears to be of Julius Cæſar. There are a great number of coins of Roman kings, prætors, &c. &c. ſome of the moſt perfect are thoſe of Romulus and Remus. Theſe coins have probably lain buried for nearly 1900 years. It would appear that they were brought over by the Romans at the time of their firſt deſcent in this kingdom; from their being found not far from the Roman cauſeway leading from Old Ford in a direct line to Whitechapel, it ſeems as if an encampment had been formed on this ſpot. Old Ford was originally the only entrance into London, and continued to be ſo during the Saxon heptarchy, whilſt they held the kingdom of Weſſex, Eſſex, &c. and as late as the reign of King John, the paſſage was thought of ſuch importance, that a large caſtle, forts, &c. were erected, the remains of which are now ſtanding; but ſince that period, the road leading from Stratford has been made, and the Old Ford paſſage conſequently neglected, and almoſt forgotten.

MARRIED.

William Darley, eſq. of York-ſtreet, to Miſs Farran, eldeſt daughter of Joſeph F. eſq. of the Exchequer-office, Dublin.

At Cranbrook, Mr. James Blacket, of St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark, to Miſs Margaret H. Ralph, daughter of the Rev. E. R. of Maidſtone, Kent.

At Enfield, William Bond, eſq. of Elm-cottage, Wheatſtone, to Miſs Pottinger, only daughter of Chriſtopher P. eſq. late of Thurſton, Suffolk.

George Caunten, eſq. late of Prince of Wales's Iſland, in the Eaſt Indies, to Miſs Lucy Elliot, ſiſter of Captain E. of the royal navy.

William Robert James, eſq. of Serle-ſtreet, to Miſs Maria Hodges.

Mr. Williams, linendraper, of Oxford-ſtreet, to Miſs Darbyſhire, eldeſt daughter of Mr. D. tea-broker, of Little Friday-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

William Edward Rudolff, eſq. to Miſs Cordelia Philipps, youngeſt daughter of John P. eſq.

John Puſey Wint, eſq. of the iſland of Jamaica, to Miſs Bailey, daughter of the late William B. eſq. of Kingſton, in the ſame iſland.

Iltid Nicholl, eſq. of Doctor's Commons, nephew to Sir John N. his Majeſty's advocate general, to Miſs Sarah Oddie, ſecond daughter of Henry Hoyle O. eſq. of Carey-ſtreet.

Lieut. Col. J. Conway, late of the 53d regiment, to Miſs Eliz. M'Arthur, only daughter of John M'A. eſq. of York-place, Portman-ſquare.

John Hughes, eſq. to Mrs. Rebecca Holland, relict of William H. eſq. of Calcutta.

Capt. Hunt, of the royal navy, to Mrs. Orrock, relict of Wemyſs Q. eſq.

The Hon. and Rev. R. Bagot, to Lady Harriet Villiers, youngeſt ſiſter of the Earl of Jerſey.

George Bramwell, eſq. of the Inner Temple, to Miſs Bidwell, eldeſt daughter of Thomas B. eſq. chief clerk in the ſecretary of ſtate's office for foreign affairs.

Thomas Whately, eſq. of Grafton-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, to Miſs Paulina Dawſon, eldeſt daughter of William D. eſq. of Iſlington

John Breſley, eſq. to Miſs Holmes, daughter of Mr. H. ſurgeon, lately of Bingham, Nottinghamſhire.

At Iſlington, E. A. Whytt, eſq. of St. Swithin's-lane, to Miſs Gordon, daughter of the late Capt. Peter G.

At Waltham-abbey, James Alexander Gomin, eſq. of the royal artillery, to Miſs Matthews, daughter of Francis M. eſq. of Coſtram, near Portſmouth.

Mr. Tillotſon Laycock, of Great Pulteney-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, to Miſs Sayer, of Leiceſter-place.

Mr. Henry Moole, of Bernard-ſtreet, Ruſſel-ſquare, to Miſs Wilkinſon, only daughter of William W. eſq. of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet.

At Knebworth, Herts, J. Adolphus Young, eſq. of Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row, to Miſs Frances Haggard, eldeſt daughter of William Henry H. eſq. of Knebworth-place.

G. Seabrook, eſq. to Miſs Pickford, daughter of Thomas P. eſq. of Market-ſtreet, Herts.

Capt. G. Preſcott, of the 4th garriſon battalion, to Miſs H. Skinner, youngeſt daughter of Lieutenant-col. S. of the royal engineers.

T. A. Harvey, eſq. to Miſs E. Dodd, daughter of R. D. eſq. marine painter, Parliament-ſtreet.

At Camberwell, Mr. Thomas Payne, of Upper Thames-ſtreet, to Henrietta, ſecond daughter of William Orme, eſq. of Dulwich-common.

The Rev. Edmund Watts, of Southampton-ſtreet, to Miſs Reeve, daughter of the late Andrew R. eſq. of Reading, Berks.

Captain Boys, of the royal navy, to Miſs Vulliamy, eldeſt daughter of Mr. V. of Kenſington Gravel-pits.

Harry Aſhby, eſq. of St. Andrew's-court, Holborn, to Miſs Bell, of Colebrook-terrace, Iſlington.

At Clapham, Joſhua Margery, eſq. to Miſs Sherwood.

William Edward Rudolf, eſq. to Miſs C. Philipps, youngeſt daughter of John P. eſq.

DIED.

In York-place, Pentonville, *Mrs. Dolben*, wife of John Engliſh D. eſq. the eldeſt ſon of Sir William D. bart. Mrs. D. was granddaughter to —— Hallett, eſq. of Cannons, Edgware, and had 70,000l. to her fortune.

Edward Whitaker Gray, M. D. ſenior ſecretary of the royal ſociety, and keeper of the department of natural hiſtory and antiquities at the Britiſh Muſeum, 59.

The

The Rev. *William Gillbank*, rector of St. Ethelburg, eldeſt ſon of the late Thomas G. eſq. of York.

At Chelſea, *William Ranſon*, eſq. late of the Old Jewry.

In Portman-ſquare, *John Moffat*, eſq. one of the oldeſt directors of the Sun Fire Inſurance Office, 76.

Mr. Seſtini, ſon of Mr. S. late of the Opera-houſe.

In Great Mary-le-bonne-ſtreet, *C. Price*, eſq. formerly a lieutenant on board of the Formidable.

Mrs. Towry, wife of Capt T. of the royal navy, and daughter of George Chamberlaine, eſq. of Devonſhire-place.

Mrs. Towſe, wife of Mr. T. of Fiſhmongers'-hall.

At the Rev John Bramſton Stane's, Foreſt-hall, Eſſex, *Samuel Newton*, eſq. of Portland-place.

In Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, *Mr. Rich. Chambers*, brother of the late Sir Robert C. chief judge of the ſupreme court of judicature, at Calcutta, and of the late Mr. William C. interpreter of the ſame court, 68.

At Little Buſhey, Herts, *Mrs. Willett*, wife of Thomas W. eſq.

At Hammerſmith, *Mr. Thomas Wiſſin*, formerly one of his Majeſty's meſſengers.

At Edmonton, *Mrs. Barker*, relict of the late Edward B. eſq. of Potter Newton, near Leeds, 60.

In Sloane-ſtreet, *Mrs Pownall*, relict of Governor P. of Overton-houſe, Bedfordſhire, 70.

In Crown-ſtreet, *T. Marſh*, eſq.

Stephen Cazalet, eſq. 76.

In York-place, Portman-ſquare, *Miſs Ann Jemima Nicholſon*, eldeſt daughter of Lieutenant-colonel N.

In Rathbone-place, *Mrs. Kid*, mother of Dr. K. profeſſor of chemiſtry in the univerſity of Oxford.

Mrs. Harper, wife of Mr. Alexander H. of the Jeruſalem coffee-houſe, Cornhill.

In the New Inn, *Mr Bailey*, attorney. The body lay for ſome days in ſtate, at his chambers, in the New Inn, from which it was conveyed to St. Clement's church-yard, a diſtance of about fifty yards, in a hearſe and ſix, followed by ſeveral mourning coaches and four.

At Phillimore-place, Kenſington, *C. J. P. Barlow*, third ſon of Mr. B 17.

In Charles ſtreet, Manchester-ſquare, the *Dowager Lady Head*, relict of Sir Edmund H.

In Staples Inn, *Iſaac Reed*, eſq. eminently diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge of ancient Engliſh authors, and for his judicious annotations on Shakeſpeare.

In Fleet lane, *Mr. Samuel Chifney*, a celebrated jockey, author of a publication entitled "Genius genuine," and inventor of the patent bits.

In Great Ormond-ſtreet, *Samuel Solly*, eſq.

In Sloane-ſquare, *Col Robſon*, many years in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, and late lieutenant-governor of St. Helena, 70.

At Bath, *Arthur Acheſon*, Earl of Gosford, Viſcount Gosford, of Market-hill, and governor of Armagh. He ſucceeded his father Archibald, the late Viſcount, Sept. 5, 1790; married, in 1774, Millicent, daughter of Lieutenant-general Edward Pole, and by her has iſſue four ſons and three daughters, viz. Archibald, Lord Gosford; married, July 20, 1805, Miſs Sparrow, only daughter of Robert Sparrow, eſq. of Worlingham, in Suffolk; Arthur, deceaſed; Arthur Pole, deceaſed; Edward; Olivia, married, March 14, 1796, Robert Bernard Sparrow, of Abingdon, in Huntingdonſhire, eſq.; Mary, married, Feb. 19, 1803, Lord William Bentinck, governor of Fort St. George, in the Eaſt Indies, ſecond ſon of William, Duke of Portland, K. G. and Millicent. The Earl of Gosford lived many years, after he was married, on the Continent, and was conſidered one of the moſt elegant and beſt bred men of the age. He was above 60 years of age, and had been, for ſome months, in a declining ſtate of health.

At Brompton, *Mrs. Neville*, lady of Rich. N. eſq. of Furnace, county of Kildare, Ireland. This lady was the beautiful Miſs Bowerman, of the county of Cork.

In Norfolk-ſtreet, *Mrs. Beckett*, of the Grove, Dorking, relict of John B. eſq. late of the ſame place, 76.

At Aldenham-lodge, Herts, *George Maſon*, eſq. 71, well known for his valuable collection of old Engliſh and Foreign Literature, and author of "An Eſſay on Deſign in Gardening," firſt publiſhed in 1768, without his name; and "Appendix to the ſame;" "A Britiſh Freeholder's Anſwer to T. Paine;" "A Supplement to Johnſon's Engliſh Dictionary," 4to.; "Poems, by Thomas Hoccleve, with a Preface, Notes, and Gloſſary, 1796;" 4to. "Life of Richard Earl Howe, 1803," 8vo. who purchaſed Mr. M.'s paternal eſtate at Porters, 1772. Mr M. was eldeſt ſon of a diſtiller at Deptford-bridge, whoſe widow remarried Dr. Jubb, late Hebrew profeſſor at Oxford He has left his landed property to his brother's ſon, and has provided handſomely for a natural daughter.

At Lambeth, the *infant Daughter* of the Hon. Hugh Percy.—Captain *John Larmour*, of the royal navy.

In Montague-ſtreet, *Mayow Wynell Mayow*, eſq. ſolicitor of exciſe.

At Buſh hill, Edmonton, *Stephen Briggs*, eſq. 73.

At his houſe, near Kenſington Gravel-pits, *Thomas Coombe*, eſq.; his reſidence in London was No. 4, Cork-ſtreet, Burlington-gardens. His fortune reſulted from an ignoble trade, (that of a tailor,) if in a commercial country like England any trade can be deemed ignoble that is carried on with aſſiduity, liberality, and

and fair-dealing. With more than an ample income, in full health of body and eaſe of mind, of exuberant ſpirits, and bleſſed with the friendſhips of many good and even *titled* families, Mr. Coombe retired to apparent happineſs and leiſure at Kenſington, with an amiable wife and an only ſon. But in an evil hour, liſtening too credulouſly to a plauſible project, he ſunk vaſt ſums of money in a *mine*, whence not a ſhilling ever roſe again. The firſt grievous ſhock, on his being certified of his loſs, and his ſubſequent ſettled chagrin, preyed moſt fatally on his peace of mind. Loſs of ſpirits, ſleep, appetite, and ſtrength, progreſſively and rapidly enſued, till he breathed his laſt heavy ſigh, dying literally of a broken heart! His health, friends, an enormous fortune, and ſtill ſweeter enjoyments, were by one ſad paſſion, the thirſt of gain, all rendered ineffectual; and a hazardous ſpeculation in a *mine* ruined his ſublunary comforts irretrievably!

[*Particulars of the Rev. Thomas Towle, whoſe death is recorded at p. 597 of the laſt volume.*] This accompliſhed ſcholar, who had for ſome years paſt been the father of the Diſſenting Miniſters, was born February 15, 1724. His parents being perſons of conſiderable reſpectability and property, having determined to devote him to the ſervice of the ſanctuary, placed him under the ſuperintendance of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, at Deptford, a gentleman of very remarkable attainments in mathematical and claſſical knowledge. At this ſeminary for Diſſenting Miniſters he made conſiderable proficiency in literature. After leaving the academy at Deptford, Mr. Towle completed his ſtudies under the care of Dr. Marriott, who preſided over the regular diſſenting ſeminary in London. For this gentleman, who was at that time the beſt Greek ſcholar amongſt the Diſſenters, Mr. T. entertained the utmoſt veneration, never mentioning his name but in terms of the higheſt reſpect. He had been for perhaps more than half a century miniſter of the Independent congregation, meeting formerly in Ropemaker's-alley, Little Moorfields, near where the Romiſh chapel now ſtands. In 1764, the building being very much decayed, a new meeting-houſe was built, to which he contributed 100l. by the congregation at Aldermanbury Poſtern, and at which he regularly officiated twice every Sunday. But a few years ſince, Mr. Barber's congregation at Founders'-hall, Lothbury, being deprived of their place of worſhip, united themſelves to Mr. Towle's church; and the two paſtors divided the work of the miniſtry between them, Mr. Towle preaching in the morning, and Mr. Barber in the afternoon, till within the laſt two years, during which Mr. Towle had been unable to officiate, and moſt part of the time confined to his bed, languiſhing under a complication of diſorders, the chief of which was the ſtone in the bladder, and which terminated in his death. His father had many years before died of the ſame diſorder; and the ſtone which was taken from him was conſidered of extraordinary magnitude, but that which has, ſince Mr. Towle's death, been extracted, far ſurpaſſed it, both in ſize and weight. It was nearly as large as an egg, and weighed upwards of three ounces, with rugged-edged ſurface; ſo that the pain which it muſt have occaſioned to the good man was moſt excruciating. He has often been ſeen, while inwardly enduring the ſevereſt torture, endeavouring, by reviving cheerfulneſs, to mitigate the anxiety his friends experienced for him. Indeed he was, when in health, a moſt entertaining and inſtructive companion, ever ready to communicate knowledge from the abundant ſtores of his mind; fond of ſociety, eſteemed by the wiſe and good of every denomination; and enlivening every party to which he was invited, by pleaſing urbanity and the moſt chaſte effuſions of attic wit. His advice was eagerly ſought in caſes of difficulty, he being, as it were, the chamber-counſellor of Diſſenters, and none more fit than he for that office; for, if the proper ſtudy of mankind is man, he certainly had proſecuted that ſtudy to the utmoſt. As Mr. Towle knew the value which was ſet upon his judgment, he was in general very cautious in giving his opinion, without ſifting every ſubject to the bottom. He was, in religious principles, a Calviniſt, not believing it poſſible to defend the omniſcience of the Deity, without embracing thoſe doctrines. As a preacher, his ſermons were very methodical and exact, addreſſed moſtly to the underſtanding; indeed, his opinion was, that Miniſters ſhould chiefly aim to elucidate the Scriptures; and with this view he had for many years been engaged in an expoſition of the Bible, and having gone through the whole of the Old Teſtament, had proceeded ſome way through the Goſpel of St. Matthew in the New Teſtament. But it was in prayer he was moſt peculiarly admired. The ſublimity, pathos, humility, and devotion he diſplayed in his adorations, confeſſions, petitions, and interceſſions, could not fail to influence the affections of thoſe who had the happineſs of uniting in his addreſſes to the Throne of Grace. Mr. Towle was an unwearied ſcholar, and in the knowledge of the Claſſics and general Literature, perhaps none of his contemporaries ſurpaſſed him. He was a man of an independent fortune and high ſpirit, till broken by illneſs and ſevere domeſtic troubles. But, as his character, drawn by more maſterly hands, will appear in the Funeral Sermon which will ſoon be publiſhed, the writer of this article forbears to expatiate on this ſubject. He is not known to have publiſhed any thing but an Ordination Sermon at Thaxted in Eſſex, and two Funeral Orations over his reverend brethren, Edward Hitchin, B. D. and Samuel Morton Savage, D. D. He married, about the year

1746, Miss Sarah Brent, of Horsley-down, a sensible and agreeable lady, by whom he had two sons; one died an infant, the other survives. She died, aged 50, May 7, 1778, sincerely lamented by him. He was buried with her, Dec. 10, in Bunhill-fields, when the Rev. Mr. Kello, of Bethnal-green, delivered an appropriate address over the grave; and on the following Sunday a Funeral Sermon was preached in his Meeting-house by the Rev. Mr. Kingsbury of Southampton, to a crowded auditory.

[*Further particulars of Sir Roger Newdigate, whose death is mentioned at p. 598 of our last volume.*—He was the seventh child, and youngest son, of Sir Richard N. bart. by his second lady, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Roger Twisden, bart. Sir Richard died in 1727; and was succeeded in title and estate by his fifth (then the oldest surviving) son, Sir Edward Newdigate, who died in 1734, and was succeeded by his youngest son, Roger, who was at that time a King's scholar at Westminster-school, where, by his own choice, he continued three years, and became a member of University-college, Oxford, and made the tour of France and Italy. Soon after his return, he had the honour to be unanimously elected knight of the shire for the county of Middlesex, upon a vacancy by the creation of the Right Hon. William Pulteney Earl of Bath, in 1742; and in 1743 he married Sophia, daughter of Edward Conyers, of Copt-hall, in the county of Essex, esq.; who, after a long-continued state of ill-health, died in 1774, and was buried at Harefield, where is her monument, a white marble vase, with a female figure in basso relievo recumbent; on the top an angel leaning on an extinguished torch; on the plinth are these lines from Petrarch:

"Per me non pianger piu ch' miei di sersi
Morendo eterni e nel eterno lume
Quando mostrai chiuder gl' occhi gli aspersi."

On a tablet underneath:

"In memory
of his most truly amiable,
much and long-loved wife,
Sophia, Lady Newdigate,
daughter of Edward Conyers,
of Copped-hall, Essex, Esquire,
by Matilda, daughter of
William Baron Lempster,
born Dec. 20th, 1718,
married May 21st, 1743,
died July 9th, 1774.
Sir Roger Newdigate, Baronet,
with many tears, erected this monument."

In 1749, Sir Roger Newdigate was admitted to the degree of LL.D. at Oxford; and, on the 31st of January, 1750, upon a vacancy made by Lord Cornbury's being called to the House of Peers, he had the honour to be returned the first upon the poll for a burgess for the University of Oxford. Such is the noble example of independence in elections, set to all electors by that learned and respectable body, that to declare, to canvass, to treat, or even to be seen within the limits of the University, during a vacancy, would be, in any candidate, a forfeiture of all favour, and an utter exclusion. By this distinguished conduct, invariably pursued, by the honour they confer on the object of their choice, they reflect the highest honour on themselves. Thus honoured was Sir Roger Newdigate, not knowing that he was proposed, supported, and elected, till he received a letter from the vice-chancellor by one of the esquire beadles; and in the same manner, without application or expence whatsoever, he was re-elected in 1754, and again in 1761, and in 1768; and for the fifth time in 1774, being then absent in Italy, which he had re-visited that summer. On the dissolution of that parliament, in 1780, after 35 years service in parliament, advanced in years, and his health affected by a town life, much ill-health of his family, and wishing for repose, he solicited his dismission, and retired from public life. In 1776, he married his second lady, Hester, daughter of Edward Mundy, of Shipley, in Derbyshire, esq. and sister to Edward Miller Mundy, esq. knight of the shire for that county, who died Sept. 30, 1800. In 1786 he built a villa, in a beautiful situation, which overlooks the valley of the river Colney, within a mile of Uxbridge. Two royal visits to the Lord Keeper Egerton at Harefield, the mansion of the late baronet, are recorded in the 3d volume of "Queen Elizabeth's Progresses," 1601 and 1602; where we find also that Sir Roger was once possessed of an account in MS. of this visit, with a collection of the complimentary speeches with which, as was customary on these occasions, she was addressed. The MS. is unfortunately lost; but Sir Roger Newdigate recollected that the Queen was first welcomed to a farm-house, now called *Dew's farm*, by several allegorical persons, who attended her to a long avenue of trees leading to the house, which obtained from this circumstance the name of *The Queen's walk*. Four trees of this avenue still remain, and the greater part were standing not many years ago.

ERRATA.

In the Remarks on Earl Stanhope's Theory of Tuning, the title in the Table of Contents, instead of "*Defence of*," should have run, "*Remarks on Earl Stanhope's System*," &c.

Also, in the Remarks, page 550, col. 2, line 23, for "*these*," read "*then*."

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and ſent free of Poſtage, are always thankfully received. Thoſe are more particularly acceptable which deſcribe the Progreſs of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceaſed.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE annual account of the ſtate of the charitable inſtitution at Bamburgh-caſtle, for the relief of the Sick and Lame Poor, from the 17th of October, 1805, to the 17th of October, 1806, is as follows:—Left upon the books, Oct. 17, 1805, 74; out-patients admitted ſince, 1163; in-patients, 66; total, 1303. Of theſe were diſcharged cured, 1028; relieved, 134; dead, 14; ſent to the Newcaſtle Infirmary, 2; remaining upon the books, 75; beſides 52 poor women delivered at their own houſes.

The Bills of Mortality for Newcaſtle, for 1806, give the following reſults:—St. Nicholas. Baptiſms, 122; burials, 83.—All Saints. Baptiſms, males, 279; females, 254: total, 533; increaſed, 5. Burials, males, 67; females, 55; total, 122; decreaſed, 10. Marriages, 881; decreaſed, 5.—St. John's. Baptiſms, males, 81; females, 54; total, 135. Burials, males, 72; females, 60; total, 132. Marriages, 110. —St. Andrew's. Baptiſms, males, 55; females, 56; total, 111. Burials, males, 62; females, 52; total 114. Marriages, 44.

It appears, from the report of the Durham Infirmary, that 66 in-patients, and 174 out-patients, have been admitted from Nov. 22, 1805, to Nov. 22, 1806, in addition to thoſe who remained on the books at that time; in all, 267. Of theſe 207 have been cured, 13 relieved, 11 incurable, 4 irregular, and 10 have died; 22 remain on the books; 49 children have been inoculated for the cow-pox. We are happy to obſerve both the funds and the uſefulneſs of this valuable inſtitution to be increaſing.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. A. Tinwell, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs Margaret Bolden.—Mr. Robert Storey, ſurgeon, to Miſs Spencer, of Biſhopwearmouth.—Capt. Thomas Ridley, to Miſs Ann Donkin.

At Durham, Hilkiah Hall, eſq. to Miſs Fielding.

At Eaſington, Brigade-major Mills, ſon of Henry M. eſq. of Wellington, to Miſs Jane Robinſon, daughter of George R. eſq. of Hendon-lodge, near Sunderland.

At Sunderland, the Rev. Mr. Millar, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Donniſon, of the Shakeſpeare inn, Sunderland.

At Berwick, Mr. George Davidſon, to Mrs. Ann Heriott. The banns of the bridegroom, and two of his daughters by a former wife, were publiſhed on the ſame day.

At Morpeth, James Downing, eſq. of Church-houſe, Merton, Surry, to Miſs Tyler, ſecond daughter of the late James T. eſq. of Whalton.

Died.] At Stamfordham, Mrs. Walker, widow of the late Mr. Robert W. of Sunderland, common brewer. This unfortunate lady was reading by the fire, near midnight, when her gown caught the flame; and there being only a ſervant girl up, who, inſtead of aſſiſting her, ran in terror into the ſtreet, to call for help, ſhe was ſo dreadfully burnt as to cauſe her death about five o'clock in the morning.

At Durham, Mrs. Elliot, wife of Mr. Wm. E.—Miſs Iſabella Burnell, eldeſt daughter of Mr. B. 39.—Mrs. Redhead, 93.

At Hexham, Mr. Lancelot Bell.

At Hareup, near Alnwick, Mr. Luke Scott.

At Berwick, Mr. Ralph Wait, 78.—Mr. John Newcombe, 62.—Mrs. Bruce, wife of Mr. James B. 37.—Mrs. Elliott, ſiſter to the late Mr. Byram, 88. She was left alone in her room when her clothes accidentally took fire, and ſhe was ſo dreadfully burnt that ſhe expired in a few hours.—Mrs. Graves, daughter of John Proctor, eſq. 40.

At Windy Nook Heworth, Mary, widow of Mr. Joſeph Walton, 100.

At Newcaſtle, Mrs. Embleton, ſchool-miſtreſs.—Mr. George Richardſon, many years maſter of the charity-ſchool of St. Andrew's pariſh.—Mr. John Stoker, ſhip owner.—Mr. Leiſhman.—Mr. William Bilton.—Mrs Mary Burne, 51.—Mr. John Woodman, of the Roſe and Crown, 54.—Maſter Stephen Wright, ſon of John W. eſq.

At Gainſlaw, near Berwick, Robert Ogle, eſq. of Eglingham.

At Low Row, near Lancheſter, Durham, Mr. William Wood.

At Claypeth, Mrs. E. Atkinſon, wife of Mr. W. A. ſen. 82.

At Darlington, Miſs Eliz. Appleton, ſecond daughter of Mr. A. bookſeller.

At Brinkbourn Abbey, Mr. Croſier, wife of Mr C.

At Garden-houſe, near Newcaſtle, Mr. Joſ. Atkinſon, 76.

At Felton, Mrs. Harriſon, ſiſter to Mrs. Grey of the Angel inn, 80.

At Haggerſton, Mr. James Crawford, 57, many years ſteward to Sir Carnaby Haggerſton,

On board the Athenienne, of which he was first lieutenant, Thomas Swinburne, esq. late of Hamsterley, Durham. He fell a sacrifice to an honourable perseverance in his duty, which induced him to neglect all means of self-preservation, as he remained on the wreck to the last.

At Bishop Auckland, Mr. Christopher Chapman, 68, many years in the Baltic trade, from Newcastle.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Lodge, 68.

The Rev. Wm. Longstaff, vicar of Kelloe, Durham, 73.

At Middleton, Ralph Patterson, esq. 46.

Suddenly, in the midst of her pupils, Mrs. Wilson, of Saville-place, Newcastle, 59. Born to affluence, she was early visited by a severe vicissitude of fortune, under the pressure of which, her exemplary conduct engaged the esteem and respect of many judicious friends. But the misfortunes of the individual proved of essential benefit to the public; as they led her to devote her life to that important profession, in which the soundness of her judgment, the extent of her information, and the dignified gentleness of her manner, particularly qualified her to excel. Her plan of education was not confined to the mere ornamental accomplishments; but extended itself to the regulation of the mind and heart on the principles of a rational piety, and with an enlarged view of the importance of the female character. Her great success is abundantly testified by the many excellent and amiable members of society who have been trained up under her direction; by the warm attachment which they have uniformly continued to shew to the preceptress and friend of their youth; and by the deep regret which not only they, but the public at large, have expressed for her sudden removal from that scene of usefulness, in which she continued till the moment of her death.

Let others teach the meaner course of art,
To give the polish, but neglect the heart;
To point to female youth life's *flowery* way,
And tell them, pleasure dwells but with the gay;
On Beauty build their influence and power,
Beauty, that blows and fades within an hour!
Far, far from Her, o'er whom we mournful bend,
Youth's firmest guardian, best and gentlest friend,
Far, far from her such precepts of the day,
Which bear o'er Fashion's slaves resistless sway;
Her's was the task those lessons to impart,
Which "raise the genius," and which "mend the heart;"
Confer by culture dignity and grace,
And give to ornament a second place;
Make the fair form intelligent, refin'd,
The eye the index to the tutor'd mind;
To plant those guides which elevate the soul,
Taste to direct, and Reason to controul —
—Long shall the memory of thy virtues rest
The faithful tenant of this sorrowing breast.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At a respectable meeting of gentlemen and farmers, held at Carlisle, it was unanimously resolved, that a market for fat stock, of every description, at or near that city, would be a beneficial and useful establishment; and that a subscription should be opened for carrying the measure into effect.

Lord Lowther has given orders for the immediate fitting up of the building in Lowther-street, Whitehaven, known by the name of the Reckoning-house, for the purpose of accommodating the inhabitants of that town with a court-room, coffee-room, and library.

Married.] At Gretna Green, Lieut. Fisher, of the 3d West York militia, to Miss Maria Forster, second daughter of John F. esq. of Newton, near Carlisle; whose consent being obtained, on the following day they were re-married at St. Mary's church, Carlisle.

At Carlisle, John Berger, esq. captain in the 25th regiment of foot, to Miss Sarah Forster, eldest daughter of the above-mentioned gentleman.—Robert Paley, esq. of Halifax, M.D. to Miss Mary Paley, third daughter of the late Rev. Dr. P.—Mr. Robert Thompson, to Miss Sarah Barnes.—Mr. John Common, supervisor of excise, to Miss Mary Richardson.—Mr. James Bryson, to Miss Jane Mitchell.—Miss Spooner, daughter of Thomas S. esq. to Mr. Bond, of Lancaster.

Mr. John Barton, of Colts-close, to Miss Jameson, eldest daughter of J. J. esq. treasurer of the county of Cumberland.

The Rev. John Sunderland, of Pennington, near Ulverston, to Miss King, of Askham, Westmoreland.

At Worthington, Capt. Robert Dixon, to Miss Mary Pratt.

Died.] At Penrith, Mr. John Dawson, who had been parish-clerk and bellman upwards of forty years. By his wife, who survives him, he had twenty-two children. The occasion of his death was a violent cold, which he caught at the late election at Cockermouth. Though a most eccentric character, yet he was in many respects a good man. About an hour before his death, he called his niece, Miss Dawson, of Stainton, to his bed-side, and after giving some excellent advice to her, respecting her conduct through life, made the following remarkable observation, that if ever she married, she should remember him and his wife, who had been married fifty-three years, and that their honey-moon was not yet over.

In Appleby gaol, Mr. Thomas Parker, 66; a most singular character, who had made that place his residence, by choice, for seven years.

At Black Dub, Mr. John Bell, 101.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Farish, 80.—Miss Ann Nicholl, daughter of Mr. Robert N. 23.—Mr. John Robson, 66.—Mr. William Baterby, 86.—Mr. Joseph Hind, 90.

At Hawkesdale, Mr. Nicholas Bell, 66.

At Whale, near Lowther, Mr. Tho. Yarkey, game-keeper to Lord Viscount Lowther, 66.

At

At Workington, Mrs. Sarah Simpson, 73.—Mr. John Westray, 48.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Mary Rose, 72.—Mrs. Dalton, wife of Mr. John D.

At Brigham, Mrs. Whinney, 94.

At Gainsford, John Cade, esq. 72.

At Scales, near Orton, Mr. Robert Wilson, 84.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Mary Dawson.—Mr. John Ritson, formerly master of the ship Peace, of that port, 87.—Mr. John Smith, late of the custom-house.—Mr. Thomas George.—Mrs. Ann Bell, 43.—Mrs. Agnes Cookson, housekeeper at the Castle, 53.

At Penrith, Mr. John Noble, 83.

At Harrington, Miss Jane Sanderson.

At Kendal, Mr. Richard Lonsdale, 28.

At Ginnis, Mr. Hugh Naile, 83.

At Crosfield, Mr. Henry Booth, formerly master of a vessel from Whitehaven.

YORKSHIRE.

The following is a list of marriages, christenings, and burials, which took place at Sheffield during the year 1806.—Marriages, 484; christenings, 1716; burials, 818.

Baptisms, marriages, and burials, at the parish church, in Leeds.—Baptisms, 1345; marriages, 626; burials, 1015.

Married.] At Howden, William Moore, esq. of Burn-butts, to Miss Blanchard, daughter of —— B. esq. of Thorpe-hall.

At Reinswell, Richard Webster, esq. of England-hill, to Miss Sarah Cutford, of Elsternwick, in Holderness.

At Thornhill, Matthew Bryan, esq. of Netherton, near Wakefield, to Miss Wise.

At York, Mr. Kirby, of Tadcaster, to Miss Snowball, daughter of the late Robert S. esq. of Kirkby Grindalyth.

Mr. John Ikin, of Leeds, merchant, to Miss Ingham, daughter of Joshua I. esq. of Blake-hall, Mirfield.

At Whitby, Mr. James Hopkinson, of Bellings-hill, in Holderness, to Miss Scarbro, second daughter of Robert S. esq. of Whitby.

John Barlow, esq. of Middlethorpe, near York, to Miss F. Bayley, second daughter of James B. esq of Ardwick, near Manchester.

At Guisborough, Marmaduke Constable, esq. of Wassand, to Miss Octavia Hale, eighth daughter of the late General H.

Died.] At Hull, Mr. John Cooper, of Scawby, Lincolnshire.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Francis T. merchant.—Mr. Wm. Sellers, merchant, 34.—Mrs. Ann Johnson, 91.—Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Mr. John S. 65.—Mr. Joseph Hardy, permit-writer in the excise-office, 54.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. Smith, of the Falconberg, of Grimsby.—Mr. Richard Constitt, 70.

At York, Mrs. Siddall, relict of Alderman S.—Mr. Charles Sanderson, attorney.—Mr. Thomas Parkinson.—Mr. Nightingale, attorney.—Mrs. Preston, widow of William P. esq. 78.

At Leeds, Mr. William Powell.—Mr. Halton, broker, and manor-bailiff for the borough.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Ard W.—Mrs. Blayds, sister of the late John B. esq. of Oulton.—Mr. Robert Mitchell, printer.—Mrs. Sarah Stephenson.—Mr. Jeremiah Warrell, long known as a teacher in the Sunday schools.—Mr. Moses Wilson.

At Lofthouse, near Wakefield, Mr. Benj. Pulleine. He died of a mortification in the arm, which was occasioned by a scratch he received on one of his fingers by a horse's tooth, as he was giving him a drink.

At Sutton, near Skipton, Mr. Robert Hodgson, worsted spinner, and ensign in the Craven legion.

At Howden, Mrs. Blanchard.

At Beverley, Mr. John Hall, 84.

At Thirsk, Miss Buckle, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward B. of Sowerby-park, 17.

At Skarrow, near Sheffield, Miss Mackenzie, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. M.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Ellison, relict of Dr. E. of Wolley.

At Eskdale-side, near Whitby, Mr. Joseph Dale, landholder. Though his general character was of an eccentric cast, its predominant feature was humanity to his tenants, whose rents he would never consent to raise; and when the income-tax was first established, he found an additional reason for being satisfied with his forbearance in this respect, as he humourously observed, it was the means of his having a less sum to pay to it.

At Sheffield, to which place he had retired for the benefit of his native air, Mr. John Daniell, printer of the Liverpool Chronicle. He was a young man of correct morals, and of a disposition truly amiable and conciliating. In the particular line of his profession, his attainments entitled him to consideration. Several of the specimens which he has left behind him of drawing, the amusement of his leisure hours, are a sufficient indication that had his attention been devoted to it as his leading pursuit, he might have ranked among the first artists of the day.

At Ackworth, Anthony Surtees, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the West Riding, and many years lieutenant-colonel of the 2d West York regiment of militia.

At Nunnington, Mrs. Cleaver, wife of Edward C. jun. esq.

At Wakefield, Mr. Nicholson, 61, formerly an eminent mathematician and writing-master.—Mrs. Leevesley, wife of Mr. Robert L.—Mr. Thomas Whitehead.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. William S. and daughter of Alderman Halifax, of Doncaster.—Mr. John Ash, 72.

At Moorgate, near Rotherham, Samuel Tooker, esq. one of the magistrates of the West Riding, and recorder of Doncaster.

At Boston, near Thorp-arch, Mrs. Hall, wife of Thomas H. esq. of London. 29.

At the vicarage-house, Dewsbury, the Rev. Matthew Powley, A.M. 66; upwards of 29 years vicar of that parish.

At

At Whitby, Mrs. Carnaby, wife of Mr. C. harbour-master.

At Scarborough, very generally and deservedly respected, Gawan T. Sutton, esq 37, captain-lieutenant of the Scarborough volunteer infantry, and senior chamberlain of the corporation of Scarborough.

At Ripon, Mrs. Lodge, widow of Edmund L. esq

At Offett, Mr. William Ingham, father of the Messrs. Inghams, merchants, of Leeds, 76.

At Hampsthwaite, near Ripley, Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Rev. Mr. W

LANCASHIRE.

Amongst other modes of assistance afforded by the Repository in Lancaster, the plan of selling blankets at reduced prices to the poor, has been adopted. Twenty pairs have already been ordered, which are to be paid for by those who purchase them in small weekly sums. This method has been found in other places to supply the poor with an essential comfort, without taking from their earnings more than they can conveniently afford at a time, and to be more beneficial than where the relief has been entirely gratuitous.

The buildings on the scite of the intended new Corn Exchange at Liverpool, are now taking down, and we are happy to hear that this necessary public establishment, which has been so long wanting in that town, will be proceeded on with the utmost expedition.

Married.] At Liverpool, John Clayton, esq. of Enfield Old Park, to Miss Jane Buchanan, youngest daughter of the late Charles B. esq. of Burton on Trent.—Mr. G. F. Harris, printer, to Miss Fargeson.—Mr. John Clements, attorney, to Miss Ann Filkin.—John Walker, esq. to Miss Mary Anne Holford.—Samuel Peck, esq. to Miss Rebecca Whiteside.

At Lancaster, Joseph Blount, esq. to Miss Jane Satterthwaite, daughter of John S. esq.

At Warrington, John Chadwick, esq. of Ellesmere, to Miss Eliz. Delville, of Liverpool — James Watt, esq. to Miss Hannah Chorley, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Alex. C.

At Manchester, Mr. Samuel Arrowsmith, to Miss Joule, of Salford.—William Warner, esq. of Uttoxeter, to Miss Norris, of Salford.—John Barlow, esq. of Middlethorp, Yorkshire, to Miss Bayley, daughter of James B. esq. of Ardwick.

Died.] At Liverpool, in her 100th year, Elizabeth Marchant, whose husband died on the 16th of October last, aged 107.—Mr. Richard Dixon, 61.—Mr. Jos. Stokes, 62.—Mr. James Robinson, 40.—Mr. Alexander Grierson, merchant, 46.—Mr. Wm. Thompson, 69.—Mr. Benedict Paul Wagner, the first merchant in the foreign line that ever settled in this town.—Mrs Fletcher, widow of Mr. Thomas F.—Miss Martha Cash, 19.—Mr. Henry Appleton, schoolmaster.—Capt. Thomas Oliver, 46. Thirty years of his life were devoted to the sea, in the trade to Africa chiefly, when he constantly distinguished himself by the tenderness and humanity with which he exercised the necessary duties of his situation. In private life, he was liberal and benevolent; and with a generous disposition he united extensive hospitality.—Mrs. Eliz. Bevan, relict of Captain B.—Miss Grierson, daughter of Mr. James G.—Mr. John Holland, 58.

At the Hazels, Miss Eleanor Birch, second daughter of Joseph B. esq. 18.

At Huyton, near Prescot, Mr. Thomas Riding, 58.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. John Wych, 52.

At Latus-hall, near Preston, Mr. Parkinson, father of Roger P. M.D. of Lancaster.

At Lancaster, Mr. Richard Masbiter.—Mr. Richard Layfield.—Edward Suart, esq. formerly one of the aldermen of this town, and who had thrice served the office of mayor, 92.

At Blackburn, Mr. Lancaster, surgeon and man-midwife, 61.

At Ulverston, Mrs. Peele, wife of Mr. Henry P. 72.

At Preston, Mr. William Hodgkinson.—Mr. James Barton.

At Broughton, in Furness, James Brade, esq. father of the Messrs. Brades, merchants, in Liverpool, 68.

At Castlehead, near Cartmel, Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of John W. esq. 82.

At Dalton, Miss Atkinson, daughter of Mr. Thomas A. of Furness-abbey.

At Manchester, Mrs. Ollis, wife of Mr. O.—Mr. Hugh Joule, of Salford, 42.—Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. Thomas P.—Miss Mary Burgess, 19.—Mr. Charles Dean.—Miss Heywood, sister to the late Mr. John H.

At Ormskirk, Mr. Robert Bradburn, 55.

At Wavertree, the Lady of James Gregson, esq. banker.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Chamberlain, of Hoole, to Miss E. Chamberlain, daughter of Mr. C. of Trafford.

At Middlewich, Mr. Johnson, of the King's Arms, to Mrs. Becket, of the White Lion.

At Chester, Mr. Samuel Bromfield, of Tattenhall, to Miss Larden, daughter of John L. esq. one of the aldermen of the corporation of Chester.—Mr. G. Peers, to Miss M'Leur.—Jaan Hughes, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Miss Rowley, daughter of the late Rev. Mr R. of Endon-house, Staffordshire.—Joshua Walker, jun. esq. to Miss Anna Maria Holford.

At Sandbach, H. W. Wharton, esq. of Ofmaston, Derbyshire, to Miss Nancy Daniel, youngest daughter of William D. esq. of Hassall hall.

Died.] At Leftwich, near Northwich, in the 13th year of his age, Master Highfield. Young as he was, his attainments, as well classical as mathematical, were precious and almost incredible. With the best Latin authors he was intimately and familiarly acquainted,

and

and as all his leiſure hours were entirely devoted to the cultivation of his mind: ſo happy and rapid was the proficiency he made, that it ſeemed the effect of intuition rather than of painful ſtudy or of mental fatigue. The natural ſimplicity and innocence of his heart, his cheerful diſpoſition, and his ſweet and engaging manners, could not fail to conciliate the love and eſteem of all around him; and it muſt ever be a ſource of ſolacing reflection to his ſurviving friends, that he was never known in any ſingle inſtance to relax in his duty to his parents, or in his devotion to his God.

At Cheſter, Mr. William Dawſon.—Mr. Thomas Jones.—Mrs. CatharineVaughan, 93.—Mrs Jackſon, and her daughter, Mrs. Hale.—Mrs. Townſend, widow of Robert T. eſq. of Chriſtleton, and formerly recorder of Cheſter.—Miſs Mary Vaughan Williams, youngeſt daughter of the late Henry W. eſq. of Crickhowel, Brecon.—Mr. Jordan, 72.—Mrs. Rawdon, widow of Arthur R. eſq. and aunt to the Earl of Moira, 85.

At Stockport, Robert Newton, eſq. 55.

At Altrincham, Mr. William Warren, of Mancheſter.

At Nantwich, Mr. John Crompton, partner in the houſe of Crompton and Brown, linendrapers, of Liverpool.

At Bradley-hall, Mr. Thomas Wright.

At Aſh, near Whitchurch, Tho. Murhall, eſq. 77.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Iſaac Pratt, merchant, of Boſton, America, to Miſs Harriet Hancock.

At Youlgreave, John Saul Waleſby, eſq. of Stenigot, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Prime, of Birchover.—Mr. William Briddon, of Mancheſter, merchant, to Miſs Pidcock, of Aſhborne.

At Tideſwell, Jonathan Moore, eſq. of Wormhill, to Miſs Frith, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Thomas F.

Died.] At Southwingfield, Matthew Platts, gent. 57.

At Derby, Mr. Job Headley, grocer.—Mr. William Eyre, 43.

At Morley, Mr. John Lacy, 54.

At Boylſtone, Mr. John Adams, jun. 28.

At Crich, Mr. William Haſlam, of the King's Arms, 68.

At Cheſterfield, Mr. John Webſter, formerly a banker at Derby.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The number of baptiſms, burials, and marriages, in the pariſhes of St. Mary, St. Nicholas, and St. Peter, in the town of Nottingham, during the laſt year, were as follow:—St. Mary. Baptiſms, 1010; marriages, 307; burials, 548.—St. Nicholas. Baptiſms, 101; marriages, 35; burials, 102.—St Peter. Baptiſms, 68; marriages, 47; burials, 89.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr Whitehead, to Miſs Markland, daughter of Jonathan M. eſq.—Mr. John Whitfield, to Miſs C. Dalby.—Mr. Sanſom, lace-manufacturer, to Miſs Warburton.—Mr. Joſhua Elliot, to Mrs. Smith.—Mr. George Haſtie, to Miſs Margaret Innes.

At Southwell, Mr. Joſeph Hunt, to Miſs Oliver.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Ugnall.—Mrs. Stenſon, wife of Mr. Samuel S.—Mr. William Alvey, 60.—The infant ſon of Francis Hardwick, eſq.—Francis Jones, gent.—Mrs. Ann Woodward, wife of Mr. George W.—Mr. Acton, ſon of Mr. A. wharfinger.—Mr. Hague.—Mrs. Robinſon, relict of Mr. Thomas R.

At Colwick, Mr. Edward Tatterſall.

At Bramcote, Miſs Mary Hucknell, daughter of Luke H. gent.

At Gainſton, Mr. Robert Hornbuckle, 91.

At New Basford, Mr. Fowler, publican.

At Lenton, Mr. John Hopkin.

At Beeſton, Mr. James Lacey, 16.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Harmſton, near Lincoln, Mr. William Hall, of that city, merchant, to Miſs Clerke.—Mr. G. Kelſey, of the Strand, London, to Miſs Sarah Clarke, daughter of Mrs. Clarke, of the Red-hall, near Lincoln.

At Grantham, Mr. Beaumont Leeſon, to Miſs Eaſton, daughter of the Rev. Thomas E. vicar of that place.

At Langton, Mr. S. Scott, of Horncaſtle, merchant, to Miſs Merrill.

At Lincoln, Mr. John Parkinſon, to Mrs. Elizabeth White.—Mr. William Maltby, chemiſt, of London, to Miſs Drummond, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Patrick D. of Brampton.

At Waſhingbord, Mr. Harold Stanley, of Newark, ſolicitor, to Miſs E. Brown, of Heighington, ſecond daughter of the late John B. eſq.

Died.] At Barton upon Humber, Mrs. Blunt, relict of the late William B. eſq. of London, 90.

At Stamford, Mr. William Pearſon.—Mrs. Gilchriſt, wife of Mr. Horatio G. 24.

At Fulbeck, George Smith, gent. 95.

At Lincoln, Mr. Henry Green, a member of the Lincoln volunteer infantry, 19.—Mrs. Huddleſton, wife of Mr. William H. and eldeſt daughter of Mr. Drury, printer, 22.—Mrs. Bailey.

At Manthorp, Mrs. Holland, 81.

At Branſton, Mrs. Loft, 79.

At Horncaſtle, Mrs. Hill, formerly of the George Inn.—Mrs. Milns.

At Gainſborough, Mr. Barber, 56.—Mrs. Bellwood, wife of Mr. B.—Mr. Rich. Awty.—Mrs. Slater, widow of Mr. S. ſchoolmaſter.—Mr. James Stuttiard, captain of the Hope London trader, 55.

At Goſberton, Mrs. Calthorpe, wife of the Rev. John C. 53.

At Boſton, Capt. Samuel Aſhton, of the William, of that port.—Mr. G. Linton, 53.

At Louth, Mr. Richard Harriſon, 80.

The Rev. Humphry Hyde, vicar of Bourn and Dewſby, 68.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Thompſon, to Mrs. Newby.

Died.] At Coleorton, Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. Thomas P. 63.

At Queenborough, Mrs. Mary Staples, 90.

At Market Boſworth, Mr. Nath. Moxon, landlord of the Bull Head inn, 47.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Alderman Price, 83. Courteous in diſpoſition, warm in affection, and ardent in friendſhip, the great object of his life was uſefulneſs, and the grand ſpring of his actions religion.—Mrs Peppin, 84.—Mr. John Elverſton, eldeſt ſon of Mr. E. 29.

At Loweſby, Mr. Wright, 75.

At Braunſtone-houſe, Jane, the wife of Clement Winſtanley, eſq. and ſiſter to the late Lord Rancliffe.

At Hinckley, Mrs. M. E. Braithwaite, wife of the Rev. Mr. B.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Jenks, of the Marſh, to Miſs Miller, of Dunſtable.—Mr. Richard George Smart, of Birmingham, to Miſs F. Hughes, of Chapel-houſe ſchool.

Samuel Willmot Hodgetts, of Dudley, gent. to Miſs Underhill, daughter of the late Tho. U. eſq. of Hamſtead.

At Handſworth, Mr. Bangham, ſurgeon, of Birmingham, to Miſs Reynolds, daughter of James Reynolds, eſq.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Stephen Willock, to Miſs Chamberlain, of the Star inn.—Mr. William Smith, to Miſs Harriet Cope.

At Penn, Mr. Randle Walker, ſen. to Mrs. Scott, widow of Mr. S. of Wolverhampton.

At Madely, Mr. Hayne, of the Iron Bridge, to Miſs Hornblower, daughter of Charles H. eſq. of Coalbrook-dale.

Died.] Mrs. Thacker, wife of William T. eſq. of Muchell-hall, in the pariſh of Penn, only daughter of the late Col. William Henry Mills, formerly of Peedee, South Carolina; whoſe loyalty and great exertions as a Britiſh ſubject, in aid of his Majeſty's arms, during the American war, occaſioned the confiſcation of his eſtates in that country, for which his title to a compenſation was allowed by the commiſſioners of American claims.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Cooke, ſen. druggiſt.

At Great Barr, Mr. William Bennett, timber merchant.

At Blim-hill, Mr. Francis Yates, 52.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The ceremony of laying the firſt ſtone of the intended New Diſpenſary at Birmingham, took place on the 23d of December. From the liberal ſubſcriptions already received, we may anticipate the erection of a fabric, at once calculated to do honour to the opulent town of Birmingham, and to anſwer, in every reſpect, the benevolent intentions of its projectors. The ſubſcriptions towards it amount to upwards of 1600l.

Married.] At Coventry, the Rev. Robert Simpſon, vicar of St. Michael's, in that town, to Miſs Tandy, daughter of Daniel T. eſq. of the cuſtoms, London.

At Sedgley, the Rev. P. Robinſon, of Dudley, to Miſs Ferreday, daughter of Mr. F. of Ettingſhall Park.

At Harborne, Mr. J. Adley, late of Warwick, to Miſs Benniſon, of Birmingham.

At Warwick, Mr. Miles Haviland, of London, to Miſs Iſrael Tatnall.—Mr. Andrew Chapman, to Mrs. Mullis, of the New Inn.

At Aſton, Mr. R. D. Goodwin, ſurgeon, of Aſhborne, Derbyſhire, to Miſs Mary Ann Webb, daughter of the late Rev. William W.—Mr. Thomas Williams, of Birmingham, to Miſs Sarah Tomlinſon, of Worceſter.—The Rev. Thomas Edgell, of Bordeſley Green Academy, to Miſs Alicia Sawgar, of Biſhampton.

Died.] At Birmingham, Miſs Charlotte Dalby, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Edward D.—Mrs. Grove, wife of Mr. Daniel G.—Miſs Dudley.—Mr. John Kentiſh.—Mr. Charles V. Webb, ſurgeon, 39.—Mrs. Smart, wife of Mr. William S.—Mrs. Legge, wife of Mr. John L. 39.—Mrs. Tomlinſon, 28.—Mr. John J. Wilſon, ſerjeant-major in the Birmingham volunteers, 27.—Mrs. F. Mear, who many years kept the Caſtle Inn.

At Coventry, Mrs. Elizabeth Court, late of Welleſbourne, 78.—Miſs Ann Butterworth, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Henry B.

At Moſeley, Mrs. Myddelton, 75.

At Warwick, Mr. John Jones.—Mrs. Bevan, wife of Mr Richard B.—Mr. Price Pritchard, only ſon of Mr. P. mercer.

At Foxcoat, E. Canning, eſq.

At Rugby, Mrs. Harris, widow of Thomas H. eſq.

At Barton on the Heath, of which pariſh he had been rector 27 years, the Rev. James Wilmot, D. D. 84.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. John Ellis, to Miſs Ann Young.

At Church Pulverbatch, Mr. Titley, of Coleſmere, to Miſs Frances Ambler, of Wilderley.

At Biſhop's Caſtle, Mr. Richard Sayce, to Miſs Oakley, of Snail's Croft.

At Worfield, Mr. Henry Jones, merchant of Bridgnorth, to Miſs Jaſper, daughter of —— Jaſper, eſq. of Stableford.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Joſhua Blakeway, eſq. 65.—Mrs. Davies.—Mrs. Ann Richards.—Miſs Elizabeth Lloyd.—Mr. Philip Heath, 80.—Mrs. Williams.—Mr. John Hill.—Mr. James, of the Oak.

At Hanwood, Mr. Blower, ſen.

At Barchurch, Mr. Edwards.

At the Iſle Gate, near Shrewſbury, Mr. Kitchin, 80.

At Aſh, near Whitchurch, Thomas Murhall, eſq. 77.

At Biſhop's Caſtle, Mr. Thomas Jones, ſurveyor, 79.

At

At Albion Hayes, Mrs. Dale.

At Coleham, Mrs. Roden, of the Seven Stars.

At Uffington, Mrs. Aris, wife of James A. esq.

At Creffage, Miss Frances Pritchard.

At Welshpool, John Meredith Williams, esq. of Dolannog, Montgomeryshire.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, the Rev. W. Stafford, rector of St. Clements, to Miss Thompson, daughter of Mr. T. of Henwick.—Mr. Tho. Viner, of Hungerford, Bucks, to Miss Penelope Lee, daughter of Mr. John L.

At Sedgely, the Rev. P. Robinson, of Dudley, to Miss Fereday, daughter of Mr. F. of Ettingshall Park.

At Bretforton, Mr. Hall, to Miss Ashwin, daughter of James A. esq.

At Blockley, Mr. Stott, of Coventry, to Miss Susan Fretwell, daughter of the late Thomas F., esq. of Upton-upon-Would.

At Norton, near Evesham, Mr. R. Lunn, to Miss Morris, daughter of Wm M. esq.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. George Wainwright, glover.—Dr. Shaw, formerly a physician, of Windsor.—Mr. Luke Pyfinch.—Miss Smith, niece of Mr. Davies, of the Castle.—Mrs. Brazier, wife of Mr. B. of St. John's.—Mrs. Dipper, wife of Mr. D. haberdasher of the cross.

At Pershore, Charles Selwood Marriott, esq., 30.

At Bewdley, Mrs. Jackson, 81.

At Bretforton, Mr. Hancock.—Mr. Cottrel Corbet, 86.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. W. Thackway, to Miss Meredith.—Mr. Wakefield, surgeon, of Pentonville, London, to Miss Sophia Thackway, second daughter of Mr. T.

At Kington, Mr. Mitchell, surgeon, to Miss Meredith, eldest daughter of Mr. John M.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Havard, wife of Mr. H. 50.—Mrs. Gough of the Nelson public-house.

At Ross, at the house of her uncle, Mr. Partridge, Miss Campbell, sister to Captain A. Campbell, in the East India Company's service, 27.

At Kington, Mr. J. E. Troughton, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. T. of Weobly, 17.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Edward Gardiner.

At Leominster, W. Duppa, esq. 77.

At Staunton upon Arrow, Mrs. Wynde, wife of Mr. W.

At Credenhill, Richard Eckley, esq.

At Luntley, Miss Sheward, daughter of Mr. S. of Ludlow, Salop, 15.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Robert S. Walker, of Bristol, to Miss Eliza J. Walton, fifth daughter of Lieut. Colonel W. of Charfield.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Samuel Chandler, to Miss Elizabeth Mann.

At Wesbury-upon-Trym, Mr. Geo. Titterton, of Bristol, to Miss Cooke, of Kingsdown.

At Gloucester, Mr. George Wood, statuary, to Miss Mary Bryan.

Mr. Hayward, surgeon of Stow, to Miss Bulley, eldest daughter of George B. esq., of Sarsden, Oxon.

Died.] At Gloucester, of the small-pox, Mr. Thomas Morgan, of the Duke public-house.—Mr. Evans

At Tetbury, Mrs. M'Gaff, late of the Prince and Princess, 77.—Mr. Tho. Alexander, schoolmaster, of Tetbury; who never slept a night from his own house during a life of 66 years: he has bequeathed his property to various charities, amongst which he has ordered a bible to be given to every couple that may hereafter be married at Tetbury-church.—Sir John Ranger

Near Stroud, Mrs. Grimes, relict of Mr. Sam. G. 82.

At Old Street House, near Blakeney, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J., purveyor of his majesty's forest of Dean, 48.

At Pitchcomb, John Carruthers, esq.

At Berkley, Mrs. Marklove, relict of Rob. M., esq., 85.

At Newland, W. Wood, gent. late surgeon of the 64th regiment, and apothecary to his majesty's forces.

At Cheltenham, Charles George, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes at Oxford, for the year ensuing.—For Latin Verses.—*Plata Fluvius*; for an English Essay—*On Duelling*.

Married.] At Steeple Ashton, Richard Parkinson, esq. son of Leonard P. esq. of Kinnersley Castle, Herefordshire, to Miss Lechmere, daughter of Captain L. of the Royal Navy.

At Crowell, Mr. R. Kimber, to Miss Wiggins of Pyrton.

Died.] At Woodstock, Joseph Brooks, esq.

At Oxford, the Rev. Charles Leslie, 58; chaplain to the Roman Catholic congregation in that city.—Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. E. of Sidbury, Worcester.—Mrs. Blayney, widow of Dr. B., canon of Christ Church.—Mrs. Cresswell, widow of Major C., and sister to the Rev. Dr. Cole, of Exeter College, 45.—Mr. George Wells, 48.—Mrs. Freeborn, 83.—Mrs Gilbert, sister of Thomas G., esq., of Henley on Thames, 49.—Mrs. Shellard.

At Woodstock, Mr. Joseph Brooks, many years in the service of the duke of Marlborough, but latterly a banker.—Mrs. Billings, 86.

At Bampton, Joseph Andrews, esq., 82; formerly a surgeon and apothecary of that place of considerable eminence, but who had retired from business for some years.

At Culham, Mr. Matthew Phillips, third son of the late John P. esq.

At Wolvercot, Mr. John Swann, an eminent paper-maker, 38.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Treſlove, ſurgeon of Cliptone, to Miſs Bullivant, daughter of the late Rev. John B. rector of Marſton Truſſel.

At Northampton, Mr. Joſeph H. Lomas, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Manning, daughter of Wm. M., eſq.

At Welford, Mr. W. Adkins, of Lothbury, Bucks, to Miſs Mary Lowel, ſecond daughter of Mr. J. Cook L.

At Harpole, Mr. Collier, ſchoolmaſter to Miſs Smith.

Mr. Harris, ſurgeon and apothecary of Long Buckby, to Miſs Sarah Coach, of Harleſton.

Died.] The Rev. Joſeph Lodington, vicar of Oundle, Northamptonſhire, and of Horbling, Lincolnſhire, formerly of Sydney College, Cambridge, B.A. 1777; M. A. 1780.

At Stamford, Mr. Alderman Elgen.—Mrs. Gilchriſt, wife of Mr. Horatio G.

At Oundle, Mrs. Sugars, wife of Mr. S.

At Northampton, Mr. John F. Taylor, 75.—Mr Francis W. Jeyes, attorney.—Mrs. Eliz. Davie, 94.

At Kingſutton, Mr. W. Lovell, 89.

At Thornhaugh, Mrs. Scotney, wife of Mr. R. S.

At Elton, Mr. Clayſon, of the World's End Inn.

At Badby, Mr. Rob. Marriot, 63.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The military ſchools at Marlow and Wycombe, are to be removed to Winchester, as ſoon as the neceſſary arrangements can be made for that purpoſe.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Edward Martin, of Brampton Lodge, to Miſs Stephenſon, of Buckden.

Mr. John Waller, of Sturtloe, to Miſs F. Martin, of Brampton Lodge.

Mr. Robert Underwood, of Ipſwich, to Miſs Suſanna Aſhton, eldeſt daughter of Mr. John A. of St. Ives.

Died.] At Fletton, Mrs. Maxwell, wife of George M. eſq.

At St. Ives, Mrs. Hutchinſon, wife of Mr. Tho. H.—Mr. John Conſtable, 64.—Mr. John Barnes.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. Truſſon, wife of lieutenant T., of the royal marines.

At Alwalton, Sir R. Hetley, 69. He ſerved the office of high ſheriff for the county in 1800, and received the honour of knighthood on occaſion of preſenting the addreſs to his majeſty to congratulate him on his happy eſcape from aſſaſſination by Hatfield.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The ſubject of the poem for Mr. Seaton's prize for the preſent year, is *The Shipwreck of St. Paul.*—The ſubjects appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for Sir W. Browne's Medals for the preſent year are, for the Odes—In Obitum Gulielmi Pitt. Epigrams.—Μέγα Βιβλίον μέγα Κακόν.

The Truſtees for the Hulſean prize have given notice, that a premium of forty pounds will this year be given for the beſt *Critical Eſſay on the Ninth Book of Biſhop Warburton's Divine Legation of Moſes.*—The Rev. Claudius Buchanan, Vice-Preſident of the College at Fort William, in Bengal, having propoſed, that two ſermons ſhall be preached before the Univerſity on the ſubject of *Tranſlating the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages*, by ſuch members of the univerſity as the univerſity may appoint, and at ſuch times as may be convenient; and having requeſted that each of the preachers will accept the ſum of thirty guineas, to be paid by Meſſrs. Boehm and Co. London, on delivery of a printed copy of the ſermons for the college of Fort-William in Bengal:—The Vice-Chancellor, with the concurrence of the heads of colleges, has given notice, that a grace will be offered to the ſenate, early in the next term, for veſting the election of the ſaid preachers, and the appointment of the days of preaching, in the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius and Norriſian Profeſſors of Divinity, or their Deputies, and the two Proctors, or a majority of them, of whom the Vice-Chancellor ſhall be one.

Died.] At Saffron Walden, Mrs. Sparrow.

At Cottenham, John Callender, eſq.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Jackſon, relict of Mr. J. apothecary.—Mr. John Golland.—Mr. W. Cooper, formerly a bookſeller on the market hill.—Mr. Peter Spencely.—Mr. T. Scott.

The Rev. Baptiſt Proby, D.D. dean of Litchfield, rector of Doddington, in the iſle of Ely, and of Thornhaugh and Wansford in Northamptonſhire, and formerly of Jeſus College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1747, M.A. 1755, and D.D. 1769. He had held Doddington, which is ſaid to be the moſt valuable rectory in the kingdom, upwards of 55 years. Sir Henry Peyton is the patron of Doddington, and Thornhaugh and Wansford are in the gift of the Duke of Bedford.

At Ely, Mrs. Cuttris, 92.—Mr. R. Metcalfe, ſecond ſon of the Rev. Wm. M., 19.—The Rev. Lewis Jones, vicar of Witchford, 82. He was formerly of Jeſus College, Cambridge, B.A. 1745, M.A. 1749.—Henry Lawrence, gent.

At March, Miſs Ann Townſend, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Attorney, of Downham Market, 22.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Lakenheath, Mr. Henry Beſt, ſurgeon of Thetford, to Miſs Waddelow, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Matthew W., of Undley Hall, Suffolk.

At North Repps, John Gurney, jun. eſq., of Lynn, to Miſs Eliz. Gurney, daughter of Richard G. eſq. of Keſwick.

At Lynn, Joſhua Hewitſon, eſq. of Hickley

ley Houſe, Northumberland, to Miſs Crawforth, daughter of Mr. C., ſurgeon.

The Rev. John Lloyd, of Barney, to Miſs Baker, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Dr. B, of Cawſton.

Died.] At Buckingham houſe, the Rev. Mr. Patterſon, chaplain to Lord Petre.

At Norwich, Sarah Rickwood, aged 49 years. For the laſt ſix years of her life this poor woman ſupported, with admirable fortitude, the complicated miſeries of one of the moſt aſtoniſhing caſes of dropſy on record. In the courſe of about 50 months, ſhe was tapped 38 times, and diſcharged 350 gallons of a fluid, weighing 4666 troy pounds. The greateſt quantity diſcharged at one operation meaſured 11½ gallons, and weighed 153½ lbs.

Mrs. Anguiſh, widow of the late Tho. A., eſq. accomptant general of the court of chancery, and mother to the duchess dowager of Leeds.—Mr. J. Dunn, 38.—Mr. R. Atterton, 45.—Mrs. Cooper, 87.—Miſs Mary Branch.—Miſs Barcham, only daughter of Mrs. B., 16.—Miſs Jane Reynolds, fourth daughter of Mr. Charles R.—Mrs Webſter, wife of Mr. W. of the Maid's Head Inn.

At Weſt acres High-Houſe, Mrs. Hammond, wife of Anthony H. eſq. 60.

At Mattiſhall, Miſs Anna Maria Donne, youngeſt daughter of the late William D., eſq., of Heigham-Lodge, near Norwich.

At Edgefield-houſe, Mr. Thomas Marcon, in the 47th year of his age, youngeſt brother of John Marcon, eſq. of Swaffham.

At Trowſe Hall, Mrs. Money, 93.

At Lynn, Mr. Joſeph Parker, 58.—Mrs. Shipp, wife of Mr. James S., 26.

Mrs. Anſdell, wife of the Rev. James A., vicar of Shoteſham, 81.

At Thetford, John Rolfe, eſq. many years one of the principal burgeſſes of that borough, 84

At Yarmouth, Mr. B. Thompſon, 76.

SUFFOLK

Married.] Nicholas Freeman, eſq. of Boxted, to Miſs Simpſon, daughter of E. F. Simpſon, eſq. of Stoke, by Nayland.

At Ipſwich, Mr. Thomas D. Huſtler, of Drinkſtone, to Miſs Eccleſtone.—Mr. Pidcock, of London, to Miſs Sarah Barker, daughter to Mr. Joſeph B. of Sudbury.—Mr. Mich. Sidney, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs L. Scott, both of Woolpit.—Mr. T. Gray, jun. of the Fleece Inn, Needham, to Miſs Sarah Hunt.—Mr. W. Plumb, of London, to Miſs Bacon, eldeſt daughter of Mr. S. Bacon, of Lawſhall.

At Woodbridge, Lieutenant Francis, of the Weſt Kent regiment of militia, to Miſs Vage, daughter of Thomas V., M.D. of the Northampton militia.

Died.] At Walſham-le-Willows, Mr. Edmund Rogers, 73. He was maſter of the reſpectable boarding ſchool at that place 46 years.

At Bury, Mrs. Cockſedge.—Mr. John Simpſon.—Mrs. Sutton, relict of Mr. Rob. S. 67.—Mr. J. Noble.—Mr. Samuel Smith.—Mrs. Peyſter.—Mr. R. Marley, late of the Spread Eagle.

At Toſtock, Mr. John Owers, jun. 31.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Binfield, 56.

At Ipſwich, Mrs. Stiſted, mother of Cha. S., eſq., 80.—Mrs. Mann, relict of Gibſon M., eſq., 60.

At Redgrave, John Garnham, gent. 88.

At Rickinghall, Mrs. Ventris, widow of the Rev. Mr. V rector of Burgate and Brandon cum Wangford, 85.

At Sudbury, Mr. S. Oliver, one of the aldermen of that corporation.

ESSEX.

Died.] At New-Hall, Miſs Henrietta Fermor, 34. She was the ſecond ſurviving daughter of the late William F. eſq. of Tuſmore, Oxfordſhire.

At Colcheſter, Mr. Samuel Carr, 72.—Mrs. Abell, wife of Mr. Frank A.

At Rayleigh, Mr. Joſeph C. Emery, riding officer of the cuſtoms.

At Great Baddow, Miſs Cordelia Larcher, ſecond daughter of Mr. Philip L.

At Weſt Merſea, Mr. Thomas Cooke, 38.

At Langford Hall, William, only ſon of the late Mr. William Jarvis, 15.

KENT.

From the report of the managers of the General Kent and Canterbury Hoſpital, for the laſt year, it appears that the in and out-patients on the 31ſt of December, 1805, were 126; and that 592 perſons have been ſince admitted. Of theſe have been diſcharged cured 294; received benefit 52; diſcharged for irregularity 25; died 45. The number remaining in the houſe is 36; and the out-patients on the books are 100. During the ſame period 384 perſons have been inoculated with the cow-pox, at the hoſpital, gratis.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. George Aſh, jun. to Miſs Culmer.—Mr. Joſeph Jacobs, of London, to Miſs Eſther Solomon.

At Cranbrook, Mr. James Blacket, of Southwark, to Miſs H. Ralph, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. R. of Maidſtone.

At Maidſtone, William Stileman, eſq. of the War-office, to Miſs Stevenſon, eldeſt daughter of Mrs. S.

At Folkſtone, Mr. George Sampſon, ſurveyor of the Cuſtoms, to Mrs. Mary Beſſant.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Townſend, third daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. T. formerly Dean of Norwich.—Mr. John Baskerville, 70.—Mr. John Emery, 66.—Mr. Robert Furley, of the Mermaid Inn.

At Dover, Mrs. Aphra Kennett, youngeſt daughter of the late Matthew K. eſq. 46.—Mrs. Elve, wife of Mr. John E.

At Sittingbourn, Thomas Torge, eſq.

At Tunbridge, Mr. Cumfield, of the Loggerheads inn.

At Maidſtone, Miſs Fletcher.—Mrs. Stewart, relict of Daniel Stewart, gent.

SURRY.

Married.] At Beddington, the Rev. Philip L. Story, second son of the Rev. Philip S. of Lockington Hall, Leicestershire, to Miss Lydia Baring, daughter of Sir Francis B. bart.

Died.] At Kingston, Abraham Goodwin, esq.

At Castle Grove, Chobham, Bartholomew Churchill, esq. 71.

At Thorp, George Auriol, second son of James Peter A. esq. of Park-street, London, 7.

At Egham, the wife of Mr. J. R. Webb.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Ashton, Lady Eyles, relict of Sir Joseph E.

At Brighton, Mr. Thomas Mitchell.

At Robertsbridge, while eating his dinner, Mr. Noakes, a wealthy yeoman, 78.

At Rye, Jeremiah Curtis, esq. 72.

At Peasemarsh, Miss Smith, youngest daughter of the Rev Mr. S. 18

At Bellingby Park farm, Mr. S. Rickman.

At Lewes, Stephen Weller, gent. 66.—Mrs. Grigg.—Miss Sarah Ann Best, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas B. 15.—Mr. Hugh Poole, many years house steward to the late Earl of Chichester.

At Climping, Mr. George Boniface.

At Chichester, Mr. Lawrence.

HAMPSHIRE.

It is said that the projected canal from Southampton to Salisbury, which has for some time lain in an unfinished state, will be completed; an eligible proposition having been made to the proprietors to effect this desirable purpose.

Married.] At Boldre church, in the New Forest, John Wilson, esq of St. Kitt's, to Miss Irwin, eldest daughter of the late James I. esq. one of the directors of the East India Company.

At Stoke, Mr. Thomas Holland, of Peter's field, to Miss Charlotte Port, third daughter of Mr. P. of Westmarket.

At Winchester, Mr. J. Brown, to Miss Leach.—Mr. Marks, to Mrs. Leader, widow of Mr. L. of the coach and horses inn.

Died.] At Droxford, aged 54, Mrs. Burch, wife of Mr. H. Burch, master of the academy. Her unassuming manners, and the unaffected goodness of her disposition, endeared her not only to her relatives, but to all her acquaintance.

At Coldrey, near Alton, Mrs. Warton, widow of the Rev. Dr. W. head master of Winchester college.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. J. Smith, commander of the Crown prison ship.—Mr. Thornborough, school master.—Mrs. Chaldecott.—Mrs. Bettesworth, wife of Mr. George B. 65.—Mrs. Randall, relict of Lieutenant R. of the Royal navy.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] R. B. Fisher, esq. of Pembroke college, Oxford, to Miss Hopkins, daughter of Joseph H. esq. of Cholsey.

At Sanford, Mr. Charles Maggs, of Melksham, Wilts. to Miss Ann Herberts, of Bullock Pitts farm, near Oxford.

At Hurley, the Rev William Wheeler, A.M. fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and chaplain to the royal military college at Marlow, to the eldest daughter of John Mangles, esq.

Died.] At Winterbourn, Mr. Fidler, 104.

At Abingdon, Mrs. H. Woolley, 91.

At Windsor, Mrs. Jenner, 85.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S.—Mrs Hammersley, 98.—Mr Spicer

At Steventon, Mr. Scarcebrook, of the king's arms, 74.

At Newbury, Mrs. Holditch, milliner.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

As some labourers were digging a few days since near Walcot church Bath, about twelve feet below the surface, they discovered two rouleaus encrusted in mortar; on breaking them, they were found to contain about 7080 small silver coins, Roman, Numidian and Carthaginian; none of a later date than some of the earlier Cæsars. This ancient treasure, which is in high preservation, must have belonged to some curious collector of a former age: it is intended by the gentleman, who has fortunately obtained possession of it, to be sent to the Antiquarian Society.

Married.] At South Brent, Joseph Ruscomb Poole, esq. of Bridgwater, to Miss Stone, eldest daughter of George S. esq. of Somerset Farm.

At Castle-Cary, Thomas Fooks, esq. of Penzance, to Miss Woodforde, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W

At Bristol, Mr Robert Shiercliff Walker, to Miss Eliza Julia Walton, fifth daughter of Lieut. Col. Walton, of Charfield, Glocestershire.

At Taunton, Lieut. Col. Prevost, to Miss Henrietta, second daughter of C. Hamilton, esq. of Hamwood, Ireland.

Died.] At Bristol, William James Roberts esq. of a consumption, aged 21. The progress of his disease was accelerated by close application to a sedentary employment, and by too severe a pursuit of literary improvement. Evincing at an early age fine poetical talents, the cultivation of these was the delight of his transient life, and his solace from the fatigues of a laborious profession. His Poems display an elegance and playfulness of fancy, with great boldness of imagination. A volume of these will shortly be published. His brief period of earthly existence, was marked by no deviations from rectitude, no neglect of moral or social duties. Pale and solitary, by the midnight lamp, he nursed the hope of future fame: and when parting from a world whose charms had not yet palled upon his enjoyment, the feelings of nature, and the vanity of earthly hope, mingled with his reflections; and his last prayer to Heaven was for resignation.

At Bath, Miſs Frances Hall, daughter of S. Hall, eſq. 14. — Mrs. Harvey. — Mrs. Luders, wife of Alexander L. eſq.—Captain Wilſon.—Mrs. Dutton, relict of Ralph D. eſq. brother of Lord Sherborne, the once lovely Honoria Gubbins, whoſe accompliſhments, amiable diſpoſition, vocal powers, and refined taſte, were ſo long the theme of praiſe.—The youngeſt ſon of Charles Walmeſley, eſq.—Mr. Jones, many years a wine merchant, 87.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Right Hon. Lord Boringdon is going to lay down mooring-chains, with buoys, weſt of Farm-chapel Reach, near Mr. Blackburn's Dock, in Catwater, Plymouth, for the accommodation of ſhips and veſſels coming into that arm of the port, either to moor the ſhips during their ſtay in Catwater, or when they are driven in there by ſtreſs of weather

Married.] At Ringmore, near Teignmouth, George Whidborne, eſq. of Newton Abbot, to Miſs Anna Bulley, daughter of —— B. eſq. of Shaldon.

At Exeter, Mr. T. W. Smerdon, ſurgeon, to Miss Partridge, ſecond daughter of the late Rev. William P. of Boſton, Lincolnſhire.—T. Jones, eſq. purſer in the royal navy, to Miſs Pinhay, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Alderman P

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. E. A. Ezekiel, engraver and jeweller. As an engraver he poſſeſſed a very correct taſte, and his performances were deſervedly admired.—Richard Jenkins, eſq. an alderman of the corporation; an active and uſeful magiſtrate, and indefatigable in his attention to the poor.—Mr. Tho. Wilcox.

At his ſeat at Pound, near Taviſtock, aged 80, John Lloyd, eſq. late Clerk of the Cheque of his Majeſty's Dock-yard, Plymouth, and one of the juſtices of the peace for the county of Devon: a gentleman, in whom the active and paſſive virtues were ſo equally and harmoniouſly blended as to leave a doubt, which prevailed, but which jointly contemplated, threw a luſtre on each other, and formed a character at once reſpectable and amiable. In him a gentleneſs of manners, and ſuavity of diſpoſition, tempered the ſtrictneſs and ſeverity of office, and rendered all thoſe, who, as far as the nature of his employment extended, came under his authority, orderly and obedient to government, and attached to his perſon. Thus eminent in his public ſtation, he was no leſs diſtinguiſhed in his private capacity. To theſe uſeful and engaging recommendations, by which a certain (though, his long ſervices taken into the account, a very numerous) body of men were principally affected and benefited, ought to be added thoſe, which conſtitute the other part of his intereſting character. The ſincerity of the chriſtian, the uprightneſs of the magiſtrate, the integrity of the moral, and bounty of the charitable man, the equity and generoſity of the landlord, are qualities that deſerve to be recorded by the community at large; while the piety of the ſon, the tenderneſs of the huſband, the ſolitude of the parent, the kindneſs of the relation, the conſideration of the maſter, the warmth of the friend, the urbanity and hilarity of the companion, by his family, domeſtics, and acquaintance, the more immediate objects of his affectionate attention, will never be forgotten. This ſummary of the virtues of a moſt worthy, and, alas! regretted member of ſociety, while it hardly does juſtice to the deceaſed, and is almoſt injurious to the public by being ſo imperfectly and inadequately preſented to its notice, is as a ſmall tribute of high eſteem, and grateful acknowledgment for many acts of friendſhip, conſecrated to his memory by one, who, from an intimacy of more than forty years, may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to have known him well. Sure he is, that truth is the matter of what is here aſſerted, though perſonal regard may have dictated the expreſſions. Beſides the humble preſumption of his eternal happineſs, it is a great conſolation to thoſe to whom he was neareſt and deareſt, that his death was as placid, calm, and tranquil as his life had been.

CORNWALL.

Married] At Fowey, Captain Hammond, late of the Lively frigate, to Miſs Kimber, daughter of Mr. John K. collector of the cuſtoms at that place.

Died.] At Helſton, Mr. Simon Bolitho, an eminent tanner, 67.—Mrs. Margaret Thomas relict of Mr. James T.

At Penzance, Miſs Melliar, only daughter of William M. eſq. of Wells.

WALES.

In a field at a farm houſe belonging to Mr. Roberts, of Pyennor, near Knighton, Radnorſhire, were lately found ſeveral hundred pieces of gold coin, ſuppoſed to have lain there many centuries if not a thouſand years; they were depoſited in pipkins, and are now in a perfect ſtate, about the ſize of a half crown and of the value of eighteen ſhillings or thereabouts.

Died] At Brecon, Mrs. Bold, wife of Hugh B. eſq. and one of the co-heireſſes of the late John Philips, eſq. of Tregare, Breconſhire.

At Haverfordweſt, John Griffiths, eſq. ſurgeon of the Carmarthen militia, 28.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. Elizabeth Dunbar, relict of James Stewart D. eſq. Miſs Jane Blair, daughter of John B. eſq. of Balthayock.—Miſs Jean Ferguſon, youngeſt daughter of the late James F. of Craigdarroch.

At Perth, David Roſs, eſq. ſon of the late Lord Ankerville.

At Glaſgow, James Burne, eſq. provoſt of Renfrew.

At Ormiſton, Dr. Alexander Whitehead, of the royal navy.

At Whitehaugh, William Forbes Leith, eſq.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

NEWS the moſt unpleaſing to the merchants and underwriters have been at laſt received in regard to the fate of Buenos Ayres. It was retaken by the Spaniards, on the 19th of Auguſt laſt; conſequently, even the firſt of the merchant-ſhips freighted from this country for that port could not arrive before it had returned into the enemy's poſſeſſion. Point Maldonado, however, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, and conſiderably to the ſouth-eaſt of Monte Video, has been occupied by the troops from the Cape of Good Hope. Not one, therefore, of the Britiſh merchantmen can have ſailed, unwittingly, into the harbour of Buenos Ayres, while it was again an enemy's port. They would all go into Portugueſe ports, or ſtop at Point Maldonado; but the ſales of their cargoes are, in a great meaſure, prevented. A part may be diſpoſed of to the Portugueſe; part, alſo, may be ſmuggled in among the Spaniards along the coaſt. Some of the ſhips may return with their cargoes to Jamaica, or others of the free ports in the Weſt Indies; others may ſend goods into the Spaniſh market, by the intervention of American traders; others may await the re-conqueſt of Buenos Ayres by a new Britiſh force. But, after all, the loſs upon ſo many hundred thouſand pounds' worth of goods muſt be very large. It will be ſuffered rather by the merchants than by the under-writers. Much of it falls upon the manufacturers and petty dealers; Sheffield and Birmingham, in particular, ſuffer very conſiderably. We fear that Mancheſter has alſo its part, and that not a ſmall one, in the loſs.

The homeward Weſt India fleet has arrived, without misfortune by ſtorm or capture; but there is no brisk ſale for Weſt India produce. Raw cottons ſcarcely fetch a price equivalent to the freight. Sugars continue too low to afford any thing like an adequate return to the proprietors of Muſcovado ſugar of middling or inferior quality. The caſe is the ſame with rum and coffee. The attempt to exclude Britiſh commodities from the Continent, cannot but be ultimately fruſtrated; in the mean time, it fails not of inflicting ſome part of that miſchief upon Britiſh commerce which its author intended. The price of ſugar, computed from the returns for the week ending January 21, is only 1l. 17s. 0½d. per cwt.

The manufacturers of linens in Scotland and Ireland, derive advantage from the preſent ſtate of Germany. The German linen manufactures are ruined. The demand continues nearly the ſame in thoſe ſtaples, in which was the principal competition between German and Britiſh linens. Our manufacturers have the advantage of ſupplying that whole demand; but there is a ſcarcity of flax and hemp.

The conditions of the new commercial treaty with the United States of America will not be made public till they ſhall have been finally ratified by the Anglo-American government. But doubts have been expreſſed, that, to the exceeding detriment of our own Weſt India trade, the Anglo-Americans may be permitted, under that treaty, to introduce into the ports of France the produce of St. Domingo, of St. Thomas's, of their own South Carolina; and, under ſmuggling deceits, that alſo of Martinique and Guadaloupe: by which France will retain an advantage toward procuring the ſupplies ſhe wants from the Weſt Indies, of which the late edict of blockade againſt the Britiſh iſles ſhould have deprived her.

The ſhip-owners continue to complain, that the ſpirit of the navigation-laws is not rigorouſly adhered to in their favour; that ſhip-building declines in the port of London; and that, without the ſpeedy adoption of a very different policy from that upon which government has for ſome time acted in relation to the ſhipping intereſt, both the ſhip-building manufacture, and the carrying trade by ſea, are in danger of being, within no long time, utterly loſt to this country.

The juſt and equitable meaſure of the immediate abolition of the ſlave-trade is again under the conſideration of Parliament. It is certain that the merchants and planters have been providing againſt that meaſure, and have this year ſent out more ſhips to the coaſt of Africa than have, for ſeveral years previous, been employed in the ſame traffic, for the uſe of the Britiſh plantations ſolely. It is ſtated, that 4 or 5000 landmen have, for ſome time, entered every year on board the ſhips fitted out on the African trade; that in the voyage from Britain to Africa, from Africa to the Weſt Indies, thoſe landmen have acquired the ſkill and expertneſs of ſailors; that, on their arrival in the Weſt Indies, a great part of them have been always impreſſed into the ſhips of war upon that ſtation; and that, without ſuch an annual ſupply of freſh ſeamen, thus ſeaſoned in hot climates for the ſervice, it is impoſſible for us to maintain an adequate naval force in the Weſt Indies.

The Britiſh trade to Portugal ſurvives the conſequences of the French edict of blockade; but that to the coaſts of Italy, and to the Mediterranean in general, ſuffers already great injury from the edict. Mercantile correſpondence is interrupted by it; and even the trade from Malta, as an emporium or depôt, to Leghorn, by neutrals, cannot be continued as before. The trade of export and import with Sicily and Sardinia, however, proceeds as before.

The preſence of Admiral Louis at the Dardanelles happily prevents any interruption of our trade to the Levant or the Black Sea, and cuts off all poſſible communication between the French and India.

It is aſcertained, that if the carrying trade between this country and India were free and open to all, the freight between the two would be reduced from 15l. per ton, which it now coſts, to 5l. or 6l. per ton. Should this reduction of freight be accompliſhed, not only indigo, but alſo ſilk, ſugar, ſtarch, hides, and fruits of ſeveral ſpecies, might be imported with peculiar advantage.

The Anglo-Americans are preparing to purſue the fur-trade from Louiſiana, in a manner in which they may greatly outrival our Canadian and Hudſon's Bay companies.

The 3 per cents. have fluctuated, all this month, from 59 to 61. Others in proportion.

The average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares and Dock Stock, for January 1807, at the office of Mr. SCOTT, 25, New Bridge-ſtreet, London:—The Coventry Canal, 420l. to 435l. per ſhare; the laſt half-yearly dividend was 12l per ſhare net.—Aſhton and Oldham, 106l. per ſhare.—Grand Junction, 86l. to 87l. ex. dividend.—Rochdale, 45l., including the laſt call of 5l. per ſhare.—Worceſter and Birmingham, at 39l. per ſhare, all calls paid.—Lancaſter, at 19l.—Monmouthſhire Navigation, at 97l. ex dividend.—Weſt India Dock Stock, at 144l. ex. dividend of 5l per cent. net for the half year to Chriſtmas.—Eaſt India Dock, 120l. to 122l. per cent.—London Dock, 100l. to 105l. ex. dividend of 2l. 15s. per cent. net half yearly dividend to Chriſtmas.—Globe Inſurance, 102l. per cent. ex. dividend of 3l. 10s. per cent. half-year to Chriſtmas.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE mild weather which we have experienced in the preceding month has been favourable to the wheat and tare crops, which in general look better than could be expected from the general humidity of the winter, which has been unfriendly to ſheep-feeding on turnips and coleſeed, although thoſe crops at this ſeaſon were never more luxuriant and abundant.

From the general good condition of the paſtures, much fodder has been ſaved, and the outlying ſtock thrive well.

In the country markets, the prices of grain (oats excepted, from the great purchaſes made by government) are much lower. Wheat averages, throughout England and Wales, 77s; Barley, 40s. 3d.; and Oats, 27s. 2d.

The weekly markets are well ſupplied with fat cattle and ſheep at reduced prices. Cows and calves are now brought there in plenty, and ſell well; but at preſent there is little or no demand for lean cattle or ſtore ſheep. Much buſineſs is done in the pig markets, which are well ſupplied, and meet with quick and ready ſales. In Smithfield, Beef fetches from 4s. 4d. to 5s.; Mutton, from 4s. 8d. to 6s.; and Pork, from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

In the fen counties, where the practice of breeding cattle has become pretty general, it is now the cuſtom, and has been for a winter or two paſt, to feed their yearling calves with raw potatoes and ſome hay, on which they are found to do well.

But the writer of this Report recommends, from experience, the improved method of ſteaming them as food for horſes and cattle, making them more nutritious and leſs laxative.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

And now; behold the joyous winter days,
Froſty, ſucceed; and through the blue ſerene,
For ſight too fine, th' ethereal nitre flies;
Killing infectious damps, and the ſpent air
Storing afreſh with elemental life.

WE have had ſome froſty days, and on the 11th of January a fall of ſnow of a few hours' continuance; but hitherto (January the 19th) the weather has been unuſually, and unſeaſonably, mild.

Chriſtmas-day was cold and rainy; but, on the day before and the day after, the ſun ſhone bright and warm, and the bees were flying about as at the commencement of ſpring.

On Chriſtmas-day I obſerved the following plants in flower: *winter aconite, helleborus hyemalis* of Linnæus; *greater periwinkle, vinca major*; *oxlip, primula elatior*; *primroſes*; *violets*; the *dropwort, ſpiræa filipendula*; *wall-flowers, ſtocks, marigolds, anemones, hepaticas*. The *cuma roſis (roſa ſinenſis)*, were likewiſe in great beauty in the open ground.

In the bottoms of ſome of the ſheltered hedges, expoſed to the ſouthern ſun, I remarked, about the ſame day, the *red-flowered campion (lychnis dioica)*, and the *pile-wort (ranunculus ficaria)*; the former a relic of the autumn, and the latter a harbinger of ſpring.

January 1, 1807. The young leaves of the *elder* and *woodbine* begin to appear. The firſt leaves of the *milk thiſtle (carduus marianus)* are alſo ſeen.

At an eſtate belonging to the Earl of Malmſbury, in Wiltſhire, there was a *rook's neſt* containing young ones ſo early as the 1ſt of January.

The ewes begin to produce their *lambs* in the open fields,

After

The *moles* ſtill continue to throw up hillocks.

After a few days of heavy rain the flocks of *gulls* that came inland were very numerous. They ſeemed buſily employed on the flat grounds that had been overflowed by the rivers, in picking up freſh water ſhell animals, and other ſubſtances which the fury of the current had caſt aſhore. Perſons who are curious in collecting *ſhells* would find it worth their while to examine the wreck thrown up by freſh water floods. It often contains ſmall ſhells in myriads, as well as ſome of the larger ſpecies which are not otherwiſe eaſily to be obtained.

At the commencement of the rainy weather the *fieldfares* retired to the more elevated parts of the county. They are ſince returned.

January 6. *Geeſe* begin to lay their eggs.

Salmon fiſhing has recommenced, but hitherto (January 19th) only one ſalmon has been caught in the neighbourhood of the place from which I write.

A *jurbelow* or *herald moth* (*phalæna libatrix* of Linnæus), was caught in flight, on the 6th of January.

After a heavy gale of wind a piece of wood was picked up on the ſea beach, containing three or four of the *barnacle ſhells* (*lepas anatifera* of Linnæus, *anatifa lævis* of Boſc). This ſhell, which was believed by naturaliſts of former times to contain the embryo of that large bird, the *barnacle gooſe*, is not often found upon the ſouthern coaſts of England.

January 19. *Mezereon* and *ſnowdrops* are in flower.

Hampſhire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of December, to the 24th of January 1807, *incluſive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.*

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.55. Jan. 2. Wind S.E.
Loweſt 28.90. Jan. 21. Wind Weſt

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 6 tenths of an inch. Between the evenings of the 21ſt and 22d inſt. the mercury roſe from 29.3 to 29.9.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 53°. Dec. 26. Wind S.W.
Loweſt 16°. Jan. 15. Wind N.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 28°. Between eight and nine in the morning of the 15th inſtant, the thermometer was no higher than 16°, at the ſame time on the next day it ſtood at 44°.

The quantity of rain fallen during this month is equal to between one and two inches in depth.

This has been the coldeſt month that we have experienced, but the average height of the thermometer is rather more than 40° ; we have ſcarcely at any time had a continued froſt for 48 hours. The mean height of the barometer, for the whole month, is 28.68.

About the 27th ult. the tides were higher in the Thames than have been known very many years; the overflowing of the water did conſiderable damage. The ſame, we happen to know, was experienced at Margate ; and alſo in the Firth of Forth in Scotland. The wind blew from the W. S. W.

In the neighbourhood of Perth, North Britain, many of the ſpring-flowers were in full blow on Chriſtmas-day.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Correſpondent at Sligo is informed, that the beſt means of ſecuring a regular ſupply of the Monthly Magazine is the General Poſt Office. Conſiderable numbers of all the London periodical publications are circulated through that medium ; and we are happy to be able to ſtate, that the Monthly Magazine, which has always maintained the enviable diſtinction of being at the head of the Poſt Office liſts, increaſes in that as well as every other mode of circulation, with a degree of rapidity of which no periodical work ever perhaps afforded a ſimilar inſtance.

Several friends, the value of whoſe communications we gratefully acknowledge, muſt indulge us till our bureau is cleared of various intereſting papers on temporary and practical ſubjects. We have added to the bulk of the Magazine, without any addition to the price, in the hope of being able to comply with the preſſing ſolicitations of all our correſpondents, to oblige whom as faſt as poſſible is our obvious duty and intereſt. The ſuperior circulation of our Miſcellany naturally occaſions this ſuperabundance of valuable communications, and the only preference we give to thoſe which we deem admiſſible, ariſes from their temporary importance or their practical utility.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 154.] MARCH 1, 1807. [2 of Vol. 23.

"As long as thoſe who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the moſt extenſively circulated Miſcellany will repay with the greateſt Effect the "Curioſity of thoſe who read either for Amuſement or Inſtruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.**

SIR,

I TAKE the earliest opportunity to inform you, that, ſoon after my arrival at Madras, I had the good fortune to meet with a friend who commands a country ſhip belonging to one of the ports on the Coromandel coaſt. He immediately gave me a birth, and I have accompanied him hither to take in a cargo of pepper. The laſt evening I had the pleaſure of ſpending in your company in England, you made me promiſe to ſend you a copy of my Journal: but the places we touched at during our voyage outward, have been ſo often and ſo minutely deſcribed, that there remained nothing new to communicate.

I hope, however, that the following account of this ſettlement will be found to contain ſome particulars that are not generally known in Europe. It is founded either on actual obſervation, or on facts and details for which I am indebted to a gentleman of diſtinguiſhed abilities and high rank here.

Pulo-Pinang, to which the Engliſh have given the name of Prince of Wales' Iſland, is ſituated at the entrance of the ſtraits of Malacca, about a mile and a half from the coaſt of Quida, between 5.7 and 5.25 of northern latitude. Its greateſt extent from north to ſouth is about eighteen miles: at the north end it is about fifteen miles in breadth; but it decreaſes towards the ſouth to about eleven miles.

The climate is very mild and healthy: for, notwithſtanding its vicinity to the equator, it is never liable to the extremes of heat and cold; ſeldom to violent and never to continued rains as are common on the coaſts of Coromandel and Malabar. On the other hand it is frequently refreſhed with agreeable and cooling ſhowers. The ſeaſon of moſt rain is from the beginning of October to the beginning of December, after the ſetting in of the north-eaſt monſoon: then alſo is the greateſt heat, but during the ſouth-weſt monſoons, the violence of which does not extend ſo far into the ſtraits of Malacca, the air is cooled by a delightful alternation of land and ſea-breezes. While, from Quida to Junk Ceylon, the countries only one degree farther to the northward are under the influence of the violent gales and deluges of rain, which mark the ſetting-in and clearing up of the ſouth-weſt monſoons; Prince of Wales' Iſland is bleſſed with a ſerene ſky, and only now and then a day of moderate and light rain, no more than is neceſſary to invigorate and quicken vegetation. Theſe advantages render it a place equally ſuited to European and Aſiatic conſtitutions. During a late excurſion into the country, a few hours ride from Fort-Cornwallis, brought our party to an elevation where the air is cooler by ſixteen to twenty degrees. On theſe ſalubrious heights, European convaleſcents find their health perfectly reſtored in a few weeks; and accordingly they are much reſorted to by invalids from the other Engliſh ſettlements in India.

Almoſt the whole of the northern part is mountainous, and covered with fine timber down to high-water mark. Through the centre run three ranges of hills and fine vallies between them; ſome of which are cultivated with pepper and a variety of fruit-trees. About one half on the Iſland is either level ground, or of ſo gentle an inclination, as eaſily to admit of cultivation. Into the large weſtern bay run two very fine rivulets of remarkably good water; one of which is navigable for ſhips' long-boats, two miles inland, and empties itſelf into the harbour, about a mile to the ſouthward of Fort-Cornwallis. Water is alſo found in all the low parts by digging to the depth of only a few feet.

The uncultivated parts are thickly covered

* The public cannot fail to be gratified with the new and important information contained in this valuable communication, and we have reaſon to believe we ſhall be favoured with others from the ſame intelligent correſpondent.

vered with wood; the hills and dry grounds, with trees of an immenſe ſize mixed with canes, rattans, and a great variety of creeping plants; the ſwamps, with large trees of a more flimſy texture, and with the neeboon or cabbage and beetle-nut-tree; and the ground overflowed by the tides, with the mangrove, from the bark of which a rich red dye is prepared, and other trees that grow in ſalt water.

The ſoil is generally light, and in ſome parts ſandy, and mixed with a black vegetable mould. For the moſt part it is too rich for grain; ſo that from its luxuriancy, the crop falls down and rots before it is ripe. The moſt proper objects of cultivation are ſuppoſed to be pepper and other ſpices, and the fruits common on the peninſula of Malacca.

It is well known that the Dutch derived immenſe advantage from the ſale of Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Mace, and Cloves. The true cinnamon tree is peculiar to Ceylon, which is now in our poſſeſſion. The monopoly of the other three ſpices the Dutch Eaſt India Company had for more than a century ſecured to themſelves, by extirpating the trees that produce them wherever they could be found, except in Banda and Amboyna; with which no other nation was allowed to have any intercourſe. When the Iſlands were captured laſt war, the Directors of the Eaſt India Company, and the Indian Government, foreſeeing, I ſuppoſe, that on the reſtoration of peace they would probably be given up again to our rivals, ſent thither an intelligent botaniſt, *under whoſe ſuperintendance the Nutmeg and Clove trees in various ſtages of growth, were tranſported to the coaſt of Sumatra, (near Bencoolen,) and to Prince of Wales' Iſland, where the climate and ſoil have proved ſo congenial to them, that we may hope, ere long, to ſee thoſe valuable ſpices become as plentiful as pepper;* eſpecially as they will not be expoſed here to the hurricanes, which ſome years ago blew down in one night, almoſt all the nutmeg-trees in Banda.

At any rate, the monopoly, which the Dutch had eſtabliſhed by fraud, cruelty, and uſurpation, and cemented with the blood of our countrymen ſacrificed to their avarice, in the infamous maſſacre of Amboyna, is wreſted from them for ever.

I have been told, that the French had before ſucceeded in carrying plants of the clove-tree to the Mauritius and the Weſt Indies, with what ſucceſs I know not; but as we have heard nothing of their produce, it is probable that they have failed.

The iſland produces a great variety of foreſt-trees, many of which are fit for ſhip-building. The Chinga is in much eſteem among the Malays, for the purpoſes of houſe and ſhip-building. A tree at its full growth will yield from 70 to to 90 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet diameter of clear timber. The Pennager, which grows only on the ſea-ſhore and rocky ground, furniſhes knees and crooked timber for ſhips. The Bentanghoor, or red poon, affords the beſt timber for maſts and yards, of any that is produced in India, and is eſteemed next in quality to fir. It grows to a very great ſize and perfectly ſtraight.

The forests abound with gum and wood-oil trees. One of the numerous ſpecies of creepers, is about five inches in diameter, and grows continually twiſting like a cork-ſcrew, ſhooting up ſtill in a ſpiral form even when it has nothing to ſupport it: the bark of this paraſite plant, which is remarkably thick, emits, when cut, a white viſcous juice, which, on expoſure to the air, takes in a very few minutes the colour and conſiſtency of elaſtic gum, of the ſame appearance and anſwering the ſame purpoſes as the Caoutchouc of South America.

The indigenous wild quadrupeds were ſome deer and wild hogs. The latter are very large and numerous, and commit great ravages on the lands cultivated with ſugar-cane and yams. Sheep, goats, bullocks, and other animals, that have been introduced by the ſettlers, thrive well and multiply faſt; and haply are not expoſed to the fury of the hyena or other rapacious beaſts of prey, which abound on the Malay coaſt, but none of which are found here.

There are very few birds on the iſland, doves excepted, of which there is great abundance, as well as variety of ſpecies; geeſe, ducks, and other domeſtic fowls, thrive ſurpriſing well; and game and poultry may be furniſhed from the Malay coaſt. At Quida in particular they are ſo cheap, that a hundred good fowls may be purchaſed for three dollars; from twelve to ſixteen ducks, for one dollar; and the price of a full-grown bullock ſeldom exceeds ſix dollars.

The whole coaſt ſwarms with every kind of fiſh, known in other parts of India. The market is likewiſe plentifully ſupplied with oyſters, cockles, muſcles, and turtle.

The

The number of inhabitants has been eſtimated at thirty thouſand; of theſe above one thouſand are Chineſe. The remainder conſiſts of Malabars, Engliſh, European and Aſiatic Portugueſe, a few Dutch and Daniſh families, Malays, Japaneſe, Acheeneſe, Siameſe, Burmans, Bugguſes, Bengalees, Perſees, Armenians, and Arabs. Each of theſe tribes have a part of the town allotted to them, and nominates one of their own claſs for their head man, who is in ſome degree reſponſible for their conduct.

The ſhops in the Bezar, which are very numerous, are kept by Chineſe and Malabars. The Chineſe are a very induſtrious quiet people, exerciſe almoſt all the handicrafts, and carry on moſt of the retail trade in theſe parts.

The harbour is ſufficiently capacious to hold a large fleet, being the whole of that ſpace between the north-eaſt part of the Iſland and the Quida ſhore, extending a very little way to the point where Fort Cornwallis ſtands. In the whole of this ſpace there is good anchorage for the largeſt ſhips, as the water is always ſmooth, however ſtrongly and from whatever quarter the wind may blow.

In fine, the poſition of Prince of Wales Iſland, its climate, its fertility, its harbours, its produce of large timber, its contiguity to Pegu, which contains moſt abundant teak-foreſts, will render it an acquiſition of great importance, both in a commercial and political point of view; and I doubt not that it will ſoon, under the foſtering care of the Britiſh government, and by the enterpriſing ſpirit of the Britiſh merchants, become what Malacca was during the proſperity of the Portugueſe Empire in India, and in later times Batavia,—the centre and emporium of the commerce of the Eaſtern ſea.

The Directors of the Eaſt India Company were ſo ſenſible of its importance, that they have erected it into a ſeparate ſettlement under a governor and council, and commander of the garriſon of Fort-Cornwallis, which conſiſts of a conſiderable body of Sea-poys and Europeans. There is likewiſe a clergyman of the church of England, a clerk and ſchoolmaſter. Juſtice is adminiſtered nearly in the ſame manner as in the Engliſh ſettlements in India, by a Mayor, Alderman, and Juſtices of the Peace.

I am ſo well pleaſed with this place, that I ſhall with reluctance leave it for the purpoſe of fulfilling my engagement with my preſent employer. Should we in the courſe of our trading voyage touch at any port not much frequented by Europeans, I ſhall not fail to ſend you an account of my adventures, and of whatever ſhall ſeem curious and intereſting

Prince Wales' Iſland, Your's, &c.
Jan. 3, 1806. J. WALLACE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER.

No. XXI.

CONTINUATION OF THE QUESTION, "*What are the Ultimate Proſpects of the Arts in England?*"

"If it be a ſin to covet honour, I am the moſt offending ſoul alive."—*Shakeſpeare.*

IN the preceding part of this queſtion, (publiſhed November 1, 1806) ſome arguments were offered, tending to prove that one of the greateſt obſtacles to the ultimate advances of the Arts in England, aroſe from this circumſtance, viz. that commerce, the moſt general and extenſive ſource of Britiſh proſperity, does not afford the *ſpecies* of aid requiſite to the perfection of the liberal arts; that, from its nature, it neither participates in their higheſt views, nor coaleſces with their nobleſt intereſts.

It was propoſed to conſider, next, the probable effects of encouragement given to the cultivation of the arts, and of excitement produced in their progreſs, by the means of honours, and through the channels of diſtinctive rank.

The experience of the naturaliſt demonſtrates, that nothing more powerfully contributes to bring a tender and ſenſitive plant to maturity, and finally to perfection, than the nouriſhment of it by a conſtant renewal of materials agreeable to its original growth, or nature. In a ſimilar manner, reaſon will ſhow us, that, in the intellectual, as in the phyſical garden, the bloſſoms of the tree will ever be moſt beautiful, when the nutrition it receives from the care of ſuperintendance, is congenial with its eſſential qualities.

Honour, if it may not be conſidered as an innate object of deſire in the breaſt of men of talents, is at leaſt the ſenſible image of that impreſſion on the infant mind, inſcrutable in its origin, but indelible in its effect, which alone appears to command the energies and direct the ſuperior exertions of genius. The painter and the poet, indeed, often turn aſide from the guiding brightneſs of their guardian ſtar, to ſeek ſupport, or eaſe, under ignobler influence; but it will be found that they never do ſo without a conſciouſneſs that they degrade, or, as it were,

desert their native faculties, nor without, at the same time, deviating from the paths which lead to excellence and immortality.

On the other hand, necessity may sometimes chain down the reluctant spirit, and the sense of honour may remain firm and vivid, although its call can no longer be obeyed; but, on the supposition of the freedom of choice and action being on an average footing with the moderate conditions of life, it is unquestionable that the wish, the contest for honourable distinctions, may be regarded as the invariable test of such talents as are designed by providence to illumine and instruct mankind.

It is not meant, by honourable distinctions, to imply the acquisition or possession of merely ostentatious, or inappropriate titles, but the acquisition of such marked acknowledgment of eminent powers, as may every where secure the claims of the possessor to deference and respect. Titles and rank bear no essential relation to intrinsic merit, yet are they still the agreed symbols, or, in a manner, the current and legal coin of public esteem. The coin, it is allowed, is often debased, and often counterfeit; but these are circumstances which produce no alteration in the value of its original standard.

If distinctions, then, imply the acknowledgment of superior merit, if they reflect back to the mind the sensation of honour, they must be found to form one of the most congenial modes of eliciting the native powers of genius.

But, they may likewise be considered as necessary to the most salutary exertions of genius. It is desirable, not only to cultivate the genius of our land, but to give to its cultivation a philanthropic tendency, to make it beneficial as well as powerful, and that, while it acquires the force requisite to win admiration, it should also adopt the modes most calculated to obtain our affection. These modes it will the most readily assume, while it looks forward to a return of favourable attention from the minds of those, to whom it directs its influence. Merit, compelled to watch and cherish in solitude the germs of internal talent, and unable finally to rescue its claims from obscurity, will not, indeed, lose its powers, nor forfeit its essential title to superiority, but it is in danger of eventually assuming an air more savage than benevolent, of dictating rather than persuading, of deterring instead of inviting: if urged to contest by opposition, it too frequently deserts the paths of instruction, to obey the impulses of irritated feelings, derides or stigmatizes what nature would have prompted it to admire, and endeavours to subvert what it is not allowed to polish.

Every laudable purpose of society, with regard to the arts, is therefore accomplished by annexing honours to the successful exertion of talents. Nor is this doctrine new in respect of the general institutions of all civilized nations, for the progress of intellectual studies. It is, fortunately for learning, new only in respect to the cultivation of the arts of painting and sculpture; and, unfortunately for us, it is, in this respect, newer in England than in any other country in Europe. An Academy of the Arts established by royal favour has, indeed, elevated a certain number from the common mass, and the industry of its members has secured them from the desolating prospect of mendicity; but there is no great honour in attaining what it is a disgrace not to avoid; the seat which mediocrity may reach cannot be a ground of distinction; for other distinctions are necessary towards the exaltation of the arts.

Let us now enquire what other rewards of honour are open to those arts in England. The only one which our state acknowledges, is the title of King's Painter, annexed to an office to which the painter is generally advanced, not by public competition, but by private favour, and so little regarded as an object of fame, that the artist, if he do not disdain, at least overlooks the employment; for he hires inferior painters at a cheap rate, to paint the pictures required of him, and to enable him to take what he regards as the only respectable fruits of his office, into his pocket. This office was, some years since, ludicrously conferred on the late Sir Joshua Reynolds: I say ludicrously, for who but must smile on reflecting that an artist, to whom the sovereign always declined to sit for his portrait, was chosen to convey the resemblance of that very monarch to foreign nations, and to their latest posterity? Yet, ridiculous as this circumstance may appear, it was, alas! the only instance of royal favour which graced the professional efforts of that most accomplished painter, either before or after he became, from secondary views, the titled President of the Academy.—He, to whose hand nature gave her own truth, and from whose pencil she borrowed grace, he, by whom Alexander would have chosen, in the polished age of Greece, to transmit his image to future ages,

ages, abſolved his long career of public admiration, wholly unemployed by the ſovereign, whoſe reign and country he adorned.

This extraordinary, nay, almoſt incredible circumſtance, leads to the fuller elucidation of the nature of thoſe national diſtinctions, which may be conſidered as provocative of talent. Reynolds, with us, was a Knight, and King's Painter; but theſe honours were ſo far from ſerving as a ground of future emulation in his art, that they have merely left a riddle, ſcarce to be ſolved by poſterity, wherefore no picture of an artiſt ſo ſignalized, is to be found in any of the various palaces of his ſovereign. It is evident, therefore, that the caſe of Reynolds, notwithſtanding nominal honours, cannot be quoted as an inſtance of due diſtinction conferred on merit; on the contrary, it may be ſafely aſſerted, that at leaſt half of the opportunity offered by the life of ſo illuſtrious an artiſt, to raiſe the character and general eſtimation of Engliſh art, was loſt to our country for want of proper excitements, whereby his talents might have been fully called into exertion.

This inſtance is ſufficient to explain the views of our enquiry, regarding the influence of honours and rank on the arts. Such honours as empty titles can beſtow, by no means appear to conſtitute the ſpecies of diſtinction, which may be ſuppoſed at once to reward and ſtimulate genius. Before the arts can be expected to reach their ultimate degree of elevation in a philoſophical land, a more ſolid and permanent baſis muſt ſupport the honours to be allotted to them, and they muſt find their eſtabliſhment on fair and public ground, where their claims may be duly inveſtigated, and as duly rewarded. If they be truly denominated liberal arts, it is among the national claſſes of liberal ſtudy that they muſt take their ſtation. It is here that they muſt be taught to ſeek for diſtinction, not from the favour of a partial admirer, or a courtly patron, but from the more exalted ſuffrages of learning and patriotiſm.

It may be the more requiſite to inſiſt on this point, on account of ſome unjuſt prejudices under which the arts of deſign evidently labour in this country. The degree of rank or eſtimation, in which we hold thoſe ſtudies, is at variance with the terms in which we ſpeak of them. We call them liberal arts; but how can that be conſtrued liberal which is unconnected with eſtabliſhed liberal education, and in which no perſon in the liberal claſſes of life would profeſſionally engage? The father who would bring his ſon up to the practice of phyſic, or the law, will heſitate to make him a painter or a ſculptor.

Our preſent ſyſtem of opinions therefore, allows painters to be gentlemen, but will not allow gentlemen to be painters. Men of liberal rank, in their intercourſe with artiſts, rather conſider them as entitled to their condeſcenſion, than as admitted to their preſence on a footing of equality. Indeed, ſo little has the profeſſion of a painter been hitherto made the ſubject of attention, by the reflecting claſſes of ſociety, that the mental part of it, and the mechanical, are ſtill ſpoken of under the ſame denomination; and a painter is equally a term expreſſive of the man who fills the mind with the awful exhibitions of the Siſtine Chapel, and of him who covers the wainſcot or the walls of our houſes, to ſecure them from the injuries of ſmoke and rain.

There is, no doubt, a reaſon of a more ſubſtantial nature to be given, wherefore, an Engliſh gentleman ſhould not conſider painting as an eligible employment for his ſon, viz. the impoſſibility of acquiring wealth by the purſuit of it; and this, as was ſhewn in the former part of the queſtion, is a fault inherent in its nature. With regard merely to honour, many ſituations in life are preferred for our children, which yet we can hardly eſteem more creditable to the holders. It, certainly is no where thought more honourable, for inſtance, to *brew* than to *paint*, to fabricate that which eclipſes the intellect than that which enlightens it; but brewing is productive of immenſe opulence, painting of none. Let it not be ſuppoſed, from this compariſon, that the Enquirer, who is an Engliſhman, harbours the leaſt thought of diſreſpect to the patrons and providers of a liquor from which he derives daily comfort. In an enlightened country like our own, every honeſt employment ſhould fit a man for the moſt diſtinguiſhed general ſociety. It is only meant to aſſert that, in the probability of acquiring opulence, painting cannot and ought not to enter into competition with ſuch trades as England diſplays. But there is, therefore, the ſtronger neceſſity for enforcing its claims to reward in another line; and, until this be done, until the various claſſification of the arts be farther determined, and their proportional degrees of rank and value aſcertained, it will, with reſpect to national character, be a magnificent, but vain profuſion, to offer medley premiums to the pretenſions

pretenſions of merit, or to tempt an encreaſe of the number of performances by pecuniary reward.

From a conſideration of the whole of theſe circumſtances, is not the ſpecies of honours, requiſite for the advance of the arts in England, clearly pointed out to us? Can it be denied that painting, in the preſent view of the nation, demands to have its place aſſigned to it amongſt ſimilar liberal ſtudies of our Univerſities, and its progreſſive ſteps of cultivation rewarded with ſimilar honours?

In what manner ſuch an arrangement could take place in our colleges, may admit of doubt. The arts would run a riſk of being regarded as innovation, by the ſettled cultivation of other long eſtabliſhed modes of learning. But if an opportunity ſhould ever preſent itſelf, propitious to the wiſhes of the artiſt, if the ſtructure of a new college ſhould be planned, open to any mould of inſtitution which the deſire of the founder, and the laws of the country may unite to ſanction, within the walls of ſuch an edifice would it be extravagant to hope that every latter advancement of ſocial illumination may aſſume its juſt ſtate and privileges?

To ſtate the whole reſult of the queſtion: in congenial cultivation, watchful encouragement, and juſt, public diſtinctions, will be found the true ſupports of genius. Such is the real channel of honour, in which the graphic artiſt, under the philoſophic guidance of Engliſh patriotiſm, may hope to rival

> "What e'er of Latian or of Grecian fame
> Sounds in the ear of Time;"

and ſuch are the deſirable means of perfecting the ultimate proſpects of the Arts in England.

P.S. The writer of this paper has juſt heard with aſtoniſhment, and let him be pardoned if he adds, not without ſentiments of indignation, that the Univerſity of Cambridge has ſent a commiſſion to a foreign artiſt, for the execution of a ſtatue, voted in grateful remembrance of William Pitt. Such a rumour would perhaps be beſt received with diſbelief; but, if it muſt be credited, let an Enquirer be allowed to aſk, on what ground of public or private duty to our country, is ſuch a commiſſion founded? Let him aſk of the Directors of the learned Colleges, whether, if they were deſirous to celebrate the late illuſtrious ſtateſman of Britain in a funeral Eulogy, they would propoſe to ſeek an encomiaſt, properly accompliſhed for the national taſk, in the ſchools of a foreign land? Yet the orators of France and Germany are exactly as far ſuperior to the Engliſh orator, as the ſculptors of Italy, or any other modern country, are to the Engliſh ſculptor

Grant, if you will, that ſome nice advantage of talents lay on the ſide of the foreign artiſt, would it be, in that caſe, the ſpirit of patriotiſm, which ſhould conſent to forfeit the ſplendid opportunity of adding ardour to native genius? Would it be her voice, which ſhould invite the attention of the univerſe to our inferiority?—to our inferiority during a period when the exalted faculties of England were directed by the man, to whoſe glory the monument is raiſed? Or would it add to that glory, to perpetuate, in the very means by which the monument exiſts, the record of an inſufficient culture of the arts under his adminiſtration?—inſufficient even to the exhibition of a form, or a feature? Alas! poor England!

But are the learned members of the Univerſity of Cambridge yet unapprized that there exiſt ſculptors in our own country, who fear no living competitors?

The ſource of the error, into which a well-intentioned zeal has been led on this occaſion, lies in the want of proper acquaintance with the arts, and the whole circumſtance contributes to ſtrengthen what has been already propoſed in this paper, with reſpect to a National Eſtabliſhment for Painting and Sculpture. Had thoſe arts been matriculated in the colleges of England, ſuch an opprobrium could not have fallen, in the preſent day, on our Arts, and on our Univerſities.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

I CANNOT reſiſt ſome obſervations on what is ſaid by the author of the Memoirs of the Duke of Richmond; which I admit in general, to be reſpectably written.

The firſt objection which ſtrikes me, relates to the remark on Mr. Fox.

That excellent man, the beſt and greateſt and moſt diſintereſted of our ſtateſmen, was in office only from the beginning of February, till his death on the 13th of September following. Coming into office at ſuch an arduous criſis; what more, in ſo ſhort a time, could he be expected to do than he performed? What pledge has he deſerted? And how has he achieved little as a practical ſtateſman? Had he carried nothing but the Reſolve for the Abolition of the Slave-trade, that in itſelf would have been an achievement, eſpecially all the diſcouraging and impeding circumſtances conſidered, ſufficient to fill the ſhort career of his adminiſtration with a glory worthy of his preceding life; ſufficient to have proved the ſincerity of his other pledges; if, indeed,

in

in such an open ingenuous mind, a mind so alive to freedom and humanity, that sincerity could have been doubted. The negociation for peace—will any doubt his sincerity in that? will any doubt whether it contains great and characteristic features of ability, openness, and conciliating wisdom? And what fairer or better qualities of a practical statesman? It can now only be conjectured how far he would have succeeded in obtaining a peace, honourable, and which, with reason, should have been satisfactory, to all parties, had his life been continued some few months longer. I know from his own hand his unchanged sentiments on the greatest political objects which can concern us and the general interests. They were the sentiments of his life. I know them by a letter with which he honoured me after he came into office this last time. I know them by the general tenor of his life, character, and conduct, which he maintained to the last. The honour of Mr. Fox I regard as a splendid, ample, imperishable part of the honour of the English nation; and of humanity itself. It cannot therefore be but that I must strongly feel any thing which tends, (most causelessly, in my firm opinion,) to diminish the public esteem and affectionate veneration, which, for the sake of the public, ought perpetually to accompany his name and memory.

To the Duke of Richmond it is objected that he "recommended *universal suffrage;* and, by inducing the corresponding societies to act on exaggerated principles of reform, brought the idea of reform into disrepute; and tended not a little to render every proposition of reform obnoxious."

Now the fact is, that long before those called corresponding societies existed, Major Cartwright, whom but to name is his encomium, had recommended universal suffrage: had recommended it with a force of reasoning and facts, more easy to be encountered by vague objections, than calmly and distinctly answered. Among the friends of that system was to be found that true, and calm, and energetic patriot, Dr. John Jebb; and others, whom death has removed from the sphere of human usefulness. The Constitutional Society had acted upon these recommendations. For one, I have never relinquished my opinion: that this reform is, in the sprit of our constitution, the most practicable, the most beneficial, were it adopted. I am convinced too, that any plan which does not so closely approximate to this, as at least to include all householders, will be shockingly defective in point of justice, policy, utility, and permanence. All terrors founded upon the example of France, and brought up to bear against this system of reform, are groundless in point of fact. The representation of France has gradually dwindled to a narrower and a narrower scale, till it became evanescent; and the horrors of despotism which have overclouded the fair prospects of the Revolution, have originated in causes quite opposite to equality and un-equality of representation. America, the only part of the globe which can be quoted at all, certainly will not be quoted as an argument against the rights of universal suffrage.

But were it even true that universal suffrage were not so safe and beneficial, the cause why all degrees and measure of parliamentary reform has been deserted, is not to be sought here; the cause why the mention of parliamentary reform has been brought into the most unmerited suspicion and disgrace, is not to be sought here. Those who dare to open their eyes, ere it be too late, cannot be at a loss where to find it. Partial interests, prejudice, groundless and extravagant alarms, apathy, and despondency, will explain the whole.

I have reason to be convinced, and there are public proofs of it, that the most early and active friends of universal suffrage would have co-operated with Mr. Flood's, and Mr. Grey's plans. And Mr. Wyvill, whose distinguished perseverance in the cause of reform ought ever to be remembered with respect, would have extended, and had extended, his views of reform: though he declined going so far as universal suffrage; thinking it inexpedient in the present state of society in this country.

Only not precluding gradual reform, nor passing an injurious, unfounded, and at best unnecessary sentence on the friends of the most extensive reform, that great object might and would have gone on, had not Mr. Pitt chosen to lay it aside; and not merely to lay it aside, but to abandon it to discredit, suspicion, and abuse, thrown on those who had the constancy to avow themselves still convinced of the expediency and necessity of carrying it into effect. This, from him, certainly ought not to have been imaginable. I do not willingly blame the dead; and the only characteristic feature of his administration,

adminiſtration, in which he perſevered, that I can praiſe, I moſt willingly praiſe; his adoption of the plan which Lord North, on the ſuggeſtion of Dr. Price, * and other able men in the other part of the iſland, loſt the ſolid glory of adopting, the eſtabliſhment of a Sinking Fund. But it is fit to juſtify whether the living or the dead, ſo far as it can be done on ſatisfactory grounds, and eſpecially when that juſtification turns on principles of the utmoſt importance to the community in general.

None, I think, can ſuſpect the late Duke of Richmond of being led by prejudice, or any unbecoming motive, to ſtand forth in ſupport of the principle of univerſal ſuffrage. That he yielded to clamour or abuſe, or apprehenſion of the unfitneſs of the times, and ceaſed to ſupport that, or ſome comprehenſive plan of parliamentary reform, ſeems more difficult to juſtify and much to be regretted.

Troſton, Your's, &c.
February 8, 1807. CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING received an anonymous letter ſigned "A Lover of Muſic," dated Strand, January 31, 1807, I take this public opportunity of acknowledging the favour, and imparting my further opinions on the ſubject to the author. The deſign of this gentleman, who deſerves great praiſe for the clearneſs and facility with which he writes, and whom I ſhall venture to diſtinguiſh by the name of Mr. A. (as being the beſt, and therefore the firſt writer on the Stanhope Temperament,) is to confute the flimſy objections of Mr. C.

1. Mr. A. ſhews, that the third of the ſcale of A with three ſharps differs from that of the equal temperament, and that Mr. C.'s objections are unfounded.

2. That the dominants of the ſame ſcale are better, according to Lord Stanhope, than thoſe of Kirnberger. This is ſo evident, that it needs no comment.

3. That Mr. C. probably never heard the Stanhope ſyſtem of tuning, and therefore, I am happy to announce, both from Lord S. himſelf, and Mr. A. that Mr. Loeſchman, No. 82, Newman-ſtreet, is employed in the practical method abovementioned.

4. That Lord Stanhope divides and diſpoſes the natural differences of Quints and Tierces, by giving to every ſcale a more decided *character*. By thus encreaſing the effect of modulation, former defects become uſeful ornaments, and prove that nature did not conſtitute theſe defects in vain.

5. That modulation would fail, if the new ſcales had not a decided difference of *character*, &c. &c.

My friend Dr. Clement Smith, of Richmond, in Surry, thinks that the laſt ſentence in my former letter on this ſubject, is rather ambiguous. I had not then time to explain ſo fully my meaning as I can now, and at the ſame time am happy to anſwer the queries of Mr. A.

Every thinking muſician admits, that different ſcales produce different effects, or, in other words have, what Lord Stanhope calls *variety of character*. This is a general term, applicable not only to poetry, painting, and muſic; but even to morals, politics, religion, &c. &c. &c.

In a muſical ſenſe, it may be ſubdivided into three diſtinct claſſes, *natural, orcheſtral*, and *partitional*, and perhaps a further Analyſis may throw ſtill further light on the ſubject.

1. By *natural character*, I mean that peculiar effect which depends ſolely on the pitch, and conſequently on the compaſs of the leading melody. This was by the ancient church writers termed *Ambitus*.

2. By *orcheſtral character*, I mean that brilliancy which ariſes to the ſcales with ſharp ſignatures, from the open ſtrings of the violins, &c. in G, D, A, and E; while the ſtopped tonics and dominants of F, B flat, E flat, and A flat, are ſoft, &c.

3. By *partitional character*, I mean that more fully deſcribed by Lord Stanhope, at page 19, of his pamphlet; and upon which Mr. C. has ſo curiouſly commented, as Mr. A. ſo juſtly obſerves.

I have the ſatisfaction of announcing, that Lord Stanhope himſelf, conſiders this Analyſis as true, and philoſophical; at the ſame time we ſhall be happy to receive any more complete ideas on the ſubject.

For myſelf, individually, I can promiſe that no labour of reſearch will be wanting on my part; and that I will take the utmoſt care, that no *prejudice*, nor *partial view* of the ſubject, ſhall, on any account, induce me to ſhut my eyes againſt the light of truth. Your's, &c.

Feb. 14, 1807, J. WALL CALLCOTT,
7, *Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet.*

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* In his Tract on Civil Liberty, during the American war.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARTICULARS *of the* PRESENT STATE *of* POLAND, *by an* ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, *recently returned from that* COUNTRY, *after a* RESIDENCE *in it of* TWO YEARS.

THE ſoil of Poland, with the exception of the few plains, moraſſes, &c. is almoſt entirely of ſand; or, if it varies, it is to a light loam, in which the ſand greatly predominates. Hence its cultivation, in the manner it is there conducted, is attended with little trouble and expence. We no where ſee more than a ploughman with his plough and a ſingle pair of ſmall bullocks, not bigger than Engliſh ſteers, to produce a fallow. There is ſcarcely ſuch a thing as manure to be ſeen, and the produce is proportionally ſmall. The average crop is ſix to one of the quantity ſown: of theſe ſix parts, two only are calculated to go to market, the reſt being appropriated to defraying the expences of cultivation, living, &c. The ſkilful farmer will inſtantly diſcover, that the agriculture of Poland is ſuſceptible of great improvement. It is but juſt to acknowledge, however, that the Pruſſian diviſion exhibits various marks of increaſed attention to this important object. I obſerved that the lands, in a few inſtances, begin to be encloſed: for, generally ſpeaking, the whole country is without any encloſure; the ſtones, which are often abundant, are collected into large heaps, in order to be conveyed away; and here and there is to be ſeen a ſmall quantity of manure. The villages, too, are in ſome places partially rebuilt, and the houſes more firmly conſtructed. In particular, the farm-houſe of a village towers more conſpicuouſly above the reſt, is ſometimes built of brick, and white-waſhed. There are inſtances of this in Auſtrian Poland, but they are far leſs frequent. The improvements in this diviſion, though ſome have unqueſtionably taken place, are leſs obvious; and conſiſt rather in the general benefits of greater ſecurity ariſing from the protection of a regular government.

The lands are commonly let out into farms; and in ſome inſtances farmed by the proprietor, who is almoſt always a noble. The latter mode is rarely reſorted to, except perhaps in reſpect of a ſmall quantity of land lying contiguous to the country-ſeat of the poſſeſſor: for, as every thing muſt be done by agents, theſe conſume and even pilfer too large a portion of the profits. A Poliſh farm, of any conſiderable extent, commonly conſiſts of ſeveral thouſands of acres, including open land and foreſt; and the annual rent of ſuch a farm amounts to four or five hundred ducats (about 200 or 250l. ſterling). Its value, however, is not eſtimated by the number of acres, but by the number of villages within its circumference: for, as the population of Poland bears no ſort of proportion to its vaſt expanſion, the firſt enquiry of a farmer about to contract for a farm is, how is it peopled? The population of the country is univerſally allowed to be very inadequate to the proper cultivation of the ſoil. I ſhall give the reader a more accurate eſtimate of the average revenue of lands, by the following ſtatement. The territory of a nobleman, the extent of which I had an opportunity of aſcertaining with ſome exactneſs, is about five thouſand ſquare miles; which produces an income of about 100,000 ducats, or 50,000l. ſterling: this gives only 50l. a year for every twenty ſquare miles.

Poland produces almoſt every ſpecies of grain, though wheat is the principal. Rye is alſo very abundant; for the bread of the peaſantry conſiſts almoſt entirely of this grain. The general market is Dantzic, where farmers from the interior of the country reſide, during the ſummer, for ſix weeks or two months together, or till they have ſold the quantity of corn they have had conveyed thither. Heavy impoſts, however, have been laid by the Pruſſian government on all articles tranſported on the Viſtula. Speaking of the navigation of this river, I ought not to forget the immenſe floats of timber which are ſeen every now and then moving ſlowly down the ſtream: for the current is not rapid, except in the ſpring. On theſe floats are conſtructed ſmall cabins, which ſerve for the habitation of the pilot, or *floatman*, during his long voyage. The ditch of the fortifications at Dantzic is ſo ſtuffed with pieces of timber, though not wattled together like the floats, that in ſome places you may almoſt croſs, ſtepping from one to the other. The Dantzickers, expecting at this time a viſit from the French, muſt have cleared their ditch.

The cattle are in general very ſmall, and commonly very poor when killed for the table. Even at the beſt houſes, the beef is frequently larded with bacon. The veal is ſomewhat better. Mutton ſeems to be the moſt rare: I have ſel-

dom ſeen a flock of ſheep. Not only the cattle in general, but the cows, are driven about in large herds in ſummer, to collect a ſcanty ſuſtenance among the ſtubble. Hence, a Poliſh cow, from its diminutive ſize and its feed, probably gives not more than a third of the milk yielded by an Engliſh cow. I have counted, forty, fifty, and even ſixty cows, in theſe *paſtoral* dairies. The cheeſe is uſually poor and hard. The pigs fare in like manner, of which large droves are every where to be ſeen in the ſtubble. The beſt paſturage, excluſive of the plains, is found on the occaſional green patches in the foreſts. In winter, the cattle are ſtalled, the ground being covered with ſnow. Poultry abounds every where; obviouſly from the general abundance of corn.

The Poliſh horſes are alſo a ſmall, but a hardy race. The horſes of the Huſſars can be rarely, if ever, above fourteen hands high; but they are ſpoken of in terms of high admiration as war-horſes, and, from their activity in performing the various military manœuvres and evolutions, as more ſerviceable than our heavy Engliſh horſes. The common poſt-horſes too, though low, and ill-ſhaped to a high degree, will yet travel at a rate little inferior to that of our mail-coaches. Engliſh horſes are in great requeſt; but though the nobles have ſome good ones, it ſeems very clear that our jockeys contrive to impoſe upon them many which were probably the refuſe of the Engliſh markets. Scarcely a horſe of any deſcription arrives in Poland, without a coſt of at leaſt 200l. including the purchaſe-money and the expences of tranſportation. They have ſome, indeed, of which the original purchaſe-money was double that ſum, or even more.

Of wild animals, the roe-buck furniſhes the moſt frequent article of food. When dreſſed, its fleſh is of a dark colour, like that of the hare, but more tender and ſavoury. It makes an admirable diſh. There are hares, too, in ſufficient abundance. Wild fowl is alſo plentiful.

The principal ſavage animals are wolves and wild boars, the hunting of which conſtitutes a favourite diverſion with the Poles, during the winter. Both of theſe may be conſidered as common, particularly the former; as a proof of which I may mention the following circumſtances:—A horſe happened to die, and the carcaſe was dragged within the verge of a foreſt, probably not more than a quarter of a mile from the ſtable. Some perſons with guns lay in ambuſh, in the certainty that wolves would appear. Several came in a ſhort time; but the men unluckily miſſed their mark on this occaſion, and the animals were afterwards more cautious, though the carcaſe ſoon diſappeared, in all probability without much aid from dogs. On another occaſion, a wolf had the audacity to enter a public houſe in the daytime; but as the houſe was fortunately crowded with peaſants, they ſucceeded in killing him. In very ſevere winters, I was informed, that a whole pack of wolves will ſometimes attack a carriage as it paſſes through a foreſt. The horſes are commonly the firſt and moſt deſired victims; though an anecdote, which commemorates the generous reſolution of a ſervant, proves that they occaſionally give this uncoveted preference to men. A gentleman was travelling, with his valet-de-chambre, in a ſledge through a foreſt, when they were ſuddenly attacked by a number of wolves, who leaped furiouſly at the carriage. The ſervant, who inſtantly ſaw that one of them at leaſt muſt be ſacrificed, exclaimed, Protect my wife and children; and inſtantly leaped into the midſt of them. His maſter drove wildly on, and eſcaped.

The kitchen-garden in Poland is not very abundantly furniſhed. Their dinners have commonly an inconſiderable proportion of vegetables. Potatoes are rare; and when produced, are ſerved in ſlices, having been browned and baſted under a roaſting piece of meat. They eat cabbage only with boiled beef. It is always ill-boiled, and never looks nice. Carrots are alſo ſometimes ſeen, and ſour-crout is not uncommon; but ſallad-herbs conſtitute the moſt frequent, and the moſt agreeable, vegetables both in winter and ſummer. Upon the whole, there is a great deficiency of vegetable food at their meals; a deficiency which is ſupplied by copious draughts of a light beer, which in a moderate quantity is wholeſome enough, though perhaps not a very good ſuccedaneum to Engliſh porter. There is alſo a weak Rheniſh wine, a ſmall decanter of which is placed near each perſon, and which is always drunk mixed with water, which it ſlightly acidulates. The ſtronger wines are chiefly from Hungary, a red ſpecies of which diſtantly reſembles our port; but

but the beſt ſort is of a light colour. The higheſt price is not more than a ſhilling a bottle. This laſt is frequently kept a great number of years. I have myſelf drunk wine of this ſpecies, which had been kept a hundred years. It is then very ſtrong; and no liquor can be more fine, mellow, and delicious. When new, it is ſomewhat harſh. The French wines, too, are not uncommon, though not in ordinary uſe. Engliſh bottled-porter, likewiſe, is to be had in all the large towns, and even at the beſt public-houſes on the moſt frequented roads; at the high price, however, of about one and twenty pence a bottle, in Engliſh money; and, from having paſſed the ſea, it is commonly even of a ſuperior flavour to bottled-porter in England.

The moſt abundant fruits are perhaps raſpberries and ſtrawberries. There are few apples or pears, and no cyder nor perry. The genuine liquors of the country are beer, and a ſort of ſpirit reſembling whiſky more than any other ſpirit, and is uſually converted into a cordial by the infuſion of hot ſpices. The beer met with at the public-houſes, is always ſo weak and flat as to be ſcarcely drinkable. The ſpirit is alſo wretched ſtuff; but the *liqueurs*, which are common and of various ſorts, are very fine. On the roads we ſometimes get a little mead, which is always very bad; as well as an ordinary French wine.

The climate of Poland, in the different ſeaſons, paſſes through a wide range of temperature. In the depth of winter, the thermometer of Fahrenheit fluctuates between 16 and 24 degrees below the freezing point. I ſpeak of a ſituation about 70 Engliſh miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Warſaw, but the ſtatement is alſo applicable, or nearly, to that city. The winter of the latter end of 1804, and the beginning of 1805, which I ſpent in Poland, was unuſually long and ſevere. It laſted for ſeven months; during ſix of which, the whole face of the country—land, water, trees, and houſes—was completely covered with ſnow. It is curious and wonderful to behold all nature thus literally a *blanc*—thus robed, ſo many months, in a ſheet of univerſal whiteneſs! If there be any wind, it blows keenly, not forcibly, from the north or north-eaſt; more commonly, it is perfectly ſtill, and ſo clear, that one can almoſt *ſee* the cold: the ſun, the while, pours his gliſtening glory on the ſubject ſnow, impenetrable as a rock to his beams. This is the ſort of ſeaſon which the Poles admire; this is the time for the *diverſion* of the ſledge. In this weather, they will travel hundreds of miles, undaunted either by the cold or the wretched accommodations ſometimes to be met with; and even with leſs ceremony than Engliſhmen occaſionally make to travel a hundred miles, at the ſame ſeaſon of the year, in our mild climate. When on a journey, the ſledges go at the rate of ſeventy or eighty miles a day; and often proceed by night, as well as by day. All ſorts of carriages are ſo contrived as to be placed on ſledges, as occaſion requires. A ſeries of coaches, chariots, and other carriages thus ſituated (as when a family travels), furniſhes a very odd ſpectacle to a perſon unaccuſtomed to ſuch things; and what ſeems ſtill more ſtrange, is the very circumſtance of meeting a number of handſome carriages and genteel travellers in ſuch a dreary wilderneſs of froſt and ſnow as a Poliſh winter exhibits! The view of any traces of the elegant arts, or of any appearances of poliſhed ſociety, is ſo little in uniſon with ſurrounding objects, that it is like the effect of enchantment!

The winters moſt dreaded by the Poles are rainy winters, or thoſe in which rain alternates with froſt. The roads, whether from the melting of the abundant ſnow, or from their being glazed with ſubſequent froſt, become almoſt impaſſable. I myſelf witneſſed the general thaw at the commencement of ſpring; and can aver, without hazard of contradiction, that even Poland is at no time ſo little deſirable as a place of reſidence. We are told, that during the preſent winter the rains have been continual. To me, who know what muſt be the phyſical condition of things in ſuch a ſeaſon, the grievous mortality which is ſaid to have afflicted the French army, can be matter neither of aſtoniſhment nor doubt. Nor can I well conceive, how two ſuch vaſt armies as the Ruſſian and French can be at all ſubſiſted in winter, for any length of time, in this wild region: at leaſt, within ſuch a diſtance of each other as to be capable of any extenſive and effective operations. They muſt ſpeedily produce a famine throughout a circumference of ſpace, a hundred miles diameter. The wretchedneſs, and relative diſtances of the towns and villages; the habitually coarſe and meagre fare of their inhabitants, ſuch as would half-

ſtarve a *poor* man in England; the ſcantineſs and leanneſs of their cattle, all conſpire to render the continual and healthful ſubſiſtence of a large army, to me, almoſt miraculous. Accordingly, we find that the French do actually ſuffer great diſtreſs, not merely from the rigors of the climate, but from a want of the neceſſary ſupply of proviſions. The Ruſſians have manifeſtly the advantage in both theſe reſpects: they are comparatively in a mild climate, and have been habituated from childhood to the coarſe food they muſt uſe in Poland: they are *caſe-hardened*, therefore, againſt all contingencies of the country, but famine. The French, on the contrary, bred in a more favoured clime, have not merely enemies in arms to contend with. Their ſouthern conſtitutions muſt require time to adapt themſelves to their new circumſtances, and have to repel the conſtant attacks of phyſical hoſtility. Fortunately for them, the ſpring is approaching, when we may expect more effective operations.

Spring, in Poland, is by far the moſt agreeable ſeaſon of the year; though her ſmiling countenance borrows a portion of its charms from its contraſt with the ſtern aſpect of winter. No ſooner is the face of the earth unveiled to the view of the ſun, than vegetation proceeds (as uſual in cold climates) with great rapidity. The foreſts are ſoon covered with verdure. Not a day paſſed, but I involuntarily exclaimed, as I looked from the window, what a wonderful change! The air, too, is gentle and bland; and all is calm and peaceful, while nature is arraying herſelf in her ſummer-robes. The progreſs of ſpring is gradual, and the more delightful on that account. There is never a juxtapoſition of the extremes of heat and cold, as in England. The Poliſh ſummer is hotter than the Engliſh: the thermometer is uſually at from 65 to 75°. This is partly owing to the ſandy ſoil, but chiefly, no doubt, to the continental poſition of the country.

In paſſing through a ſpot of ground, green with the riſing corn, or yellowing towards harveſt; where the view is confined by the ſkirtings of a foreſt, and embelliſhed by its varied foliage; though there is a total abſence of that collection of objects neceſſary to conſtitute a picture, yet the traveller, from the general proſpect of plenty and of agreeable colours, is diſpoſed to be pleaſed and ſatisfied. But he proceeds not far, before the appearance of ſome miſerable hovels deforms the fair ſcene; or the ſight of human beings, in the perſons of the wretched boors, the faint reſemblances of men, inſtantly breaks the charm of his illuſive reveries.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

GIVE me leave to correct a miſtake with which I am *erroneouſly* charged by your correſpondent, Mr. Robinſon, in your laſt Magazine. He ſays, p. 31,—To the paſſage which was quoted from Biſhop Hare, Mr. P. has given the following meaning: "Accent gives a little addition to a long vowel, but the privation of accent does not occaſion a long ſyllable to become ſhort." This ſentence was not intended by me to convey the meaning of Biſhop Hare's words, or to have any immediate connexion with them. What I ſaid upon the ſubject was expreſſed in the following words: The acute accent, according to the meaning of the Greek word ὀξὺς, conveys the idea of quickneſs; i. e. it hurries to give the ſound of a word, and, by the ſtreſs which it lays on one ſyllable, occaſions the next to it to be ſhorter, or leſs diſtinctly heard, than it otherwiſe would be: ſo that whatever time is added to the accented ſyllable, is deducted from that which is next to it. *This*, I think, *is the true meaning* of the paſſage quoted by Mr. R. from Biſhop Hare. "Hinc uſu venit ut ſyllaba acutæ proxima pro correptâ habeatur, breviorque acutâ videatur, etiam cum ipſa quoque brevis eſt." Theſe words may, I think, be literally tranſlated thus: Hence it happens, that the ſyllable next to the acuted (or accented) one is ſuppoſed to be ſhortened, and ſeems to be ſhorter than the acuted (or accented) one, even when that is ſhort. *Acutus* is a participle from the verb *acuo*. *Syllaba acuta*, therefore, means a ſharpened or accented ſyllable; and conſequently, *ſyllaba acutæ proximæ* muſt mean the ſyllable next to the accented one. Mr. R. ſeems to conſider *acutæ* as a ſubſtantive, meaning acute accent. I do not recollect that I ever ſaw it uſed in that ſenſe, or indeed in any other than that of a participle or adjective.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Hackney, J. PICKBOURN.
Feb. 6, 1807.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.—NO. XIV.

SETTLERS in a new country are invariably compelled to build temporary or log-houſes, as their firſt ſhelter againſt the inclemencies of the weather: theſe houſes are run up in a few days, and at a ſmall expence. Although their appearance is very uncouth, they make a very good ſhift, as they are warm and dry. They are made by logs croſſing each other, and filling the interſtices with clay. Their windows are generally ſmall, and ſlide in a frame: whilſt the fire-place is an immenſe opening, in which, when neceſſary, moſt enormous fires are burnt The chimney is of clay, and the houſe covered with bark. They generally contain two rooms on the firſt floor, and a loft which is, or may be, divided into two apartments. Some of them have a cellar, and moſt a kitchen, adjoining the houſe, built in the ſame manner, and with the ſame materials. In theſe a new ſettler ſpends his firſt two or three years; and if they contain not as much ſplendour, I heſitate not to ſay, they poſſeſs as much happineſs, ſecured on republican ſimplicity and manly independence, the reſult of ſucceſsful application, and often even as much ſcience, as your more lofty palaces. After having cleared as much land as the farmer deems neceſſary, his firſt object is to build his barn, ſtables, &c.; and here lies his vanity,—indifferent to the look of his houſe, whilſt his table is plentifully ſupplied, he will ſtretch his purſe-ſtrings to the utmoſt to have his out-houſes the beſt poſſible: when that is accompliſhed, he has time to think about his dwelling-houſe, but that is with him a very ſecondary conſideration to his barn. The permanent houſes at preſent in Trumbull are all frame-buildings, roomy and commodious. At Poland, where we entered this county (Trumbull), there were already 84 families ſettled; and 12 more, having purchaſed land in the townſhip, were daily expected. Five of the ſettlers had built their barns and frame-houſes, and the inhabitants generally appeared to have ſubdued moſt of the inconveniences of a new country.

Leaving Poland on the 20th of May, we entered Boardman, not ſettled, the proprietor refuſing to ſell at the preſent price of land: thence to Caulfield, in which were 70 reſident families; we ſaw ſeveral reſpectable frame-houſes, particularly that of General Wandſworth's, the commander of the militia of the ſtate of Ohio, which is a very excellent houſe, and in which the reſpectable veteran enjoys domeſtic happineſs, amidſt improvement directed by his own taſte, and now nearly perfected by his own judgment.

Leaving Caulfield, we paſſed through Elliſwood, which had but ſix families, and Mather, entirely unſettled; and arrived the ſame evening at Deerfield.

Each townſhip in Trumbull being a ſquare of five miles, has a road from eaſt to weſt; which, in the centre of the townſhip, is croſſed by another road, running from north to ſouth. The farm-houſes are generally placed about 100 yards from the road, ſo that the paſſenger ſees every houſe as he paſſes along. In the front of the houſe there is ſufficient room for entrance, on each ſide of which are planted peach and apple orchards; and at the back is the kitchen-garden: this is the common, though not the invariable diſtribution, of the property neareſt home. The roads were very bad; and in ſome places the horſes would plunge up to their bellies in mud, formed by the rotting of the roots of trees, in a very rich marrowy ſoil. The white pine, or (as it was by ſome called) the ſatin wood, is very abundant in every part of Trumbull: this gigantic tree riſes ſtraight as an arrow for 60 feet, without a branch, and ſmooth as a maſt; after which it ſupports an enormous head, the extreme point of which is from 100 to 130 feet above the ſurface of the earth. The oaks, cheſnuts, &c. &c. alſo grow to a prodigious height.

The roads, though now bad, will rapidly improve, as the land gets cleared, and admits the ſun and air: beſides, one half of the ſtate-taxes are applied to make new and improve old roads, and to erect bridges. The only tax known in the ſtate of Ohio is a land-tax, which is raiſed in the following manner:—The land is divided into three claſſes, and deſignated firſt, ſecond, and third quality of land; the firſt is taxed 40 cents the hundred acres, the ſecond 60, and the third claſs pays annually 80 cents for every hundred acres. As this is the only tax paid, and as half of it goes into the public treaſury, and the other half is applied in each county for the purpoſes

above ſpecified, I imagine an Engliſhman will not deem the tax very oppreſſive.

Being myſelf unwell, our party ſtaid the whole of the 21ſt of May at Deerfield, where our accommodations were bad; but we made out with fried chickens and egg-nog (made with whiſkey, a vaſt many eggs, maple ſugar, and milk), the fried ham not being eatable. The Beevor is navigable for ſmall craft up to Deerfield, and its banks were covered with beautiful flowers, and will, I think, one day with the ſeats of men of taſte. Along the Beevor, and the Ohio, and Miſſiſſippi, the timber of this county has already been ſent to New Orleans, where it is in high repute The whole of the county is, I think, better adapted for graſs than grain: however, the oak lands are conſidered well adapted for corn; whilſt the grazier moſt anxiouſly ſeeks for the beach, maple, and hickory.

Although two dollars may be conſidered as the market price for wild lands in Trumbull, yet particular circumſtances will advance the price, eſpecially neighbouring population and improvement. We looked at a tract of fine land on the Beevor, covered with moſt luxuriant graſs and lofty timber, beautifully receding from the river, and conſiſting of 5,700 acres, which was for ſale, and for which was required three dollars per acre; but more, if ſold in farms, would be demanded. By a farm is always meant 160 acres.

I think no part of the eaſtern diviſion of the county is ſo beautiful as Deerfield; it is a poſt-town, and has an office; it had alſo 26 families, one public ſchool, a ſaw and griſt mill; and is a very thriving ſettlement.

On the 22d we left Deerfield, paſſed through the unſettled townſhips of Palmyra, Boardman, and two others not yet named, for Warren, the county-town of Trumbull. In this journey of 22 miles, we rode along many fine groves of wild cherries and crabs, though ſomewhat inconvenienced by the effects of the waters of Deerfield, which holding in ſolution conſiderable quantities of neutral ſalts, are both very unpleaſant and purgative to ſtrangers. In that townſhip we alſo ſaw lime-ſtone, free-ſtone, white flint, coal, allum, and ſome maſſes of ſaltpetre. Although the greater part of the inhabitants in Trumbull are proprietors of the ſoil on which they live, yet there are ſome tenants; the mode of renting is as follows: tenant leaſes the land for ten years, during which period he pays no rent, but engages to lay down, and leave at the expiration of his leaſe, 10 acres of orchard, 10 of meadow (meaning either land near or diſtant from water in graſs), and 10 in ſmall grain or maize. The tenant moreover convenants to leave a houſe on the land, worth at leaſt 100 dollars. It is calculated, that one year's crop will pay for clearing and fencing it. Girdling, which is the moſt common mode of getting rid of the trees, coſts one dollar the day, and the quantity girdled ought to be half an acre; or laborers can be had for 10 dollars a week, who will completely clear one acre of ground. Where the land is girdled, a fair crop of maize averages from 40 to 60 buſhels an acre; generally ſpeaking, there is no underwood in theſe foreſts.

As the Indians had been ſummoned to meet at Cleveland on the 1ſt of June, we propoſed ſpending a part of the intermediate time with our friends at Warren, and in viſiting thoſe parts of the county which border on the lake. Warren is the preſent reſidence of Judge P——, who has cleared a conſiderable piece of land, and laid out a garden with much taſte. With the amiable family of this reſpectable man we ſtaid ſome days, and by him were informed, that the Britiſh agents* were uſing all their influence to prevent a meeting of the Indians at Cleveland, and that there was great reaſon to fear they would fruſtrate the deſign. I received other information, which was individually mortifying: expecting to meet numerous bodies of Indians, I had procured, and brought with me, ſome vaccine matter, with the hope of inducing them to ſubmit to inoculation; but I was now told, that, if they came, the very mention of ſuch a deſign would immediately diſſolve the aſſembly; that their dread of the ſmall-pox was extreme, and that it would not be in my power, or that of any other man, to induce them to ſubmit to vaccination. I therefore determined to divide the matter as well as I could: part I gave to a medical man in Warren; part to ſome of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants in the county; and with the reſt I inoculated ſeveral individuals, in

* By Britiſh traders are here meant Canadian traders, who had long ſmuggled through the Indian territories into thoſe of the United States.

various

various townſhips in Trumbull. Having thus introduced vaccination among the inhabitants on Lake Erie, I may be permitted to ſtate the pleaſure I felt on my return, to know that all them I inoculated, as well as thoſe who were under the care of my friends, went through the diſeaſe with that mildneſs that diſtinguiſhes this great diſcovery. I truſt, ſince I left that part of the United States, the advantages ariſing from its introduction have been followed up, and that no neglect has occaſioned an inability to continue them.

As the mail will preſently be cloſed, by which this letter will be tranſmitted to the packet, I muſt haſtily conclude with the aſſurance of your poſſeſſing the eſteem and reſpect of

R. DINMORE.

Alexandria, 2 Auguſt, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT the commencement of the laſt year, I ſolicited the attention of the readers of your Magazine to recent inſtances of perſons who had died at great ages; and, as I conceive an annual notice of the ſubject may be the means of gradually collecting much information, relating to this neglected, though certainly not unintereſting branch of inquiry, I ſubjoin a liſt of the inſtances which have occurred during the year 1806, requeſting ſuch additional particulars reſpecting any of them, as your correſpondents may be able to furniſh.

Ages.

100 Ann Dixon, Fenwick Hall
100 Margaret Barrow, Holker
100 Mr. Hornidge, Glouceſter
100 John Bell, Moorhouſe
100 Mrs. Battie, Throſtle Neſt
100 Mary Gregory, Briſtol
100 Mrs. Criſp, Loddien, Norfolk
100 Mary Evans, Oſweſtry
100 Samuel Griffiths, Kennarth
100 Andrew Fraſer, Iſle of Sky
101 Margaret Shirwin, Kirkby
101 Thomas Willy, Buckland St. Mary
101 Margaret Tate, South Shields
101 J. Moore, Newcaſtle
101 Mrs. Galey, Norwich
101 Mrs. Hammond, Horndean
102 Sarah Chaſe, Polruan
102 Ann John, Llandelog
103 Maria Tereſa Twiſt, Birmingham
103 John Potts, Edlingham
103 Samuel Anſtey, Coleſhill
104 Sarah Fiſher, Knutsford
104 Mary Lazell, Colcheſter
104 Mrs. Hunt, Limerick
104 Gayner Thomas, Capel Cerig
104 John Turner, Eventhorpe
105 Elizabeth Spencer, Fareham
105 Mrs. Lawrence, Lincoln
105 Janet Cormack, Whitehill, N.B.
105 Mary Biggs, Thornbury
105 Robert Sheriffs, Udny
106 Anne Griffiths, Hereford
106 John Hunter, Elh, Durham
106 John Shortal, Ireland
107 John Benbow, Northwood
107 Suſan Paxman, Great Glenham
107 Joſiah Freeman, Reading, America
107 John Stubings, Breccles, Norfolk
107 William Marchant, Liverpool
107 Sarah Parris, Jamaica
111 Ann Strounge, Eltham
112 Mary Farmer, Sunderland
113 Mrs. Roope, Thurſton, Norfolk
114 John Blakeney, Skibbereen
120 Sarah O'Leary, Ireland
125 Mr. Creek, Thurlow, Suffolk
131 John Tucker, Itchen Ferry
134 Catherine Lopez, Jamaica.

Of the above forty-eight perſons, nineteen were males, and twenty-nine females, of the latter, only one is mentioned as not having been married: forty were at the time of their deceaſe, inhabitants of England and Wales; two of Scotland, three of Ireland, and three of other countries.

Of above half the number nothing more is recorded, than the mere name and age, and the particulars given reſpecting the others, are ſo few and unimportant, that they ſupply very little additional information on the ſubject. Although it is probable that nearly the whole number in the liſt were perſons who had been married, only ſixteen are mentioned as ſuch; of theſe Mrs. Gayner Thomas had fourteen children, William Marchant was the father of nineteen children, and Samuel Griffiths the father of twenty-five children.

As inſtances of ſuch great age, although more numerous than is commonly ſuſpected, bear a very ſmall proportion to the whole population of the country, it would appear highly improbable, if longevity entirely depended on the natural conſtitution of the individual, that ſuch perſons ſhould happen to meet with huſbands or wives of conſtitutions equally durable; yet in the above liſt there are four inſtances in which this appears to have been the caſe. Andrew Fraſer had been

been married to one wife nearly seventy years, and has left her behind him; John Shortal has left a widow in her one hundred and second year; John Hunter has left a widow aged ninety-two; and William Marchant, a widow, in her ninety-ninth year. This certainly shews that the situation and mode of living of the parties must have materially contributed to their long life.

It is not probable that long life can be attained by any other means than such as promote health and vigour, and consequently qualify the individual the better to enjoy existence, nor would it be at all desirable under other circumstances; but it is almost invariably found, that persons who do attain to very great age, possess their powers of body and mind, during the latter years of their life, in a greater degree of vigour than most who die at the more common periods of duration. Thus in the above list, defective as the accounts are from which it is formed, there are ten persons mentioned as having retained the enjoyment of all their faculties to the last. Your's, &c.

January 12th, 1807. J. J. G.

N.B. Permit me to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. W. Singleton for the particulars respecting W. Welsh, inserted in vol. 21. p. 296.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* WRITINGS *of* HISTORIANS *of all* AGES *and* COUNTRIES, *chiefly with a* VIEW *to the* ACCURACY *of their* MILITARY DESCRIPTIONS, *and their* KNOWLEDGE *of the* ART *of* WAR. *By* GENERAL ANDREOSSI.

THE Memoirs of BUSSY RABUTIN have every appearance of sincerity and candour. He makes us very fully acquainted with the Belgic wars carried on by Henry II. and Charles V.

BRANTOME is very intelligent in his opinions on the existing war-system of his day, and the state of our armies.

BOIVIN appears to be an excellent record of the French expeditions in Italy, from 1550 to 1561.

ROHAN, author of the Finished Captain, shews us, that the tactics of the ancients are capable of unfolding much useful instruction to modern professors. His memoir on La Valteline may be set down as a very perfect topography of that mountainous country.

Of foreigners, the celebrated MONTECUCULLI ranks high as the author of a very sensible Memoir, descriptive of the general principles of the art of war, which he exemplifies very successfully in the narrative of his four campaigns. His sentiments on the war between the Emperor and the Turks, from 1661 to 1664, are truly edifying; as well on account of the high authority he quotes, as from the scarcity of information on Turkish tactics. At that time two-thirds of their infantry were armed with pikes, and the remainder loaded with muskets so unwieldy that they were obliged to rest the barrels on pronged supporters. His warlike manœuvres are as unrefined as his instruments of war; and, consequently, useless since the discovery of fire-arms and bayonets. Still, with all these defects, his manner is admirable; he leaves nothing undefined, but gives us notes on every paragraph, drawn up with great judgment, and containing maxims highly useful in their application, even to the present day.

FEUQUIERES unites precept with example. His is the work of a man well versed in the mysteries of war, as well theoretically as experimentally; he establishes maxims on various military operations; examines into the duties of all ranks of officers respectively; describes marches and the necessaries indispensable for the occasion; the manner of subsisting troops; pursues the track of an army through every possible situation; and passing from this theory to actual service, he presents us with a critical review of battles, at that time modern. The severity of his censures, sometimes arising from a disposition naturally morose, and sometimes without even that pretext, has procured him the name of *The Aristarchus and Zoïlus* of generals. He has even been accused of intentional misrepresentation, solely to indulge his ill-natured propensity. Still, generally speaking, the profound reasoning with which he expounds the art of war, entitle him to rank among the foremost of those who have undertaken this arduous task.

We can only express our regret that Marshal DE TURENNE's Memoirs are so short.

BERWICK's Memoirs are written with judgment and correctness; and are, on the whole, very instructive, particularly so, indeed, during the period of his command. He is the first writer who has given us any perfect ideas on the defensive system of the *Alps du Dauphiné*.

In the Memoirs of the Marshal DE NOAILLES,

Noailles, we are introduced to all the great perſonages of Europe. Theſe characters are well drawn, and are followed by a curious inſight to the war of 1741. The ſtyle is pure and correct.

Marſhal de Saxe, whom the King of Pruſſia ſurnamed the *Profeſſor*, or head of all the generals in Europe, has written, under the modeſt title of Contemplations, a conſummate treatiſe on the art of war. This work diſcovers entirely new ideas on the ſubject, reſulting from a vigorous mind, and profound obſervation. It is his opinion, that every citizen, of whatever rank, ſhould ſerve for five years; that their clothing ſhould be regulated by the ſeaſons; and that the infantry ſhould be drawn by means of numerical tables. His maxims for the formation of a line of battle have been adopted; and the whole of his diſcuſſion on cavalry movements are judicious and improving. He compoſes his legions of battalion, light infantry, and cavalry troops; arms part of his infantry with pikes; and contends, that fire-arms, as the moſt deſtructive, ſhould only be reſorted to when not in motion. His chapter on diſcipline deſerves every poſſible attention; he reprobates a continued line of defence, as being difficult to protect, and recommends out-works; aſſerts that regular battle ſhould never be given, unleſs under evident advantages; that ſkirmiſhing is more haraſſing to the enemy, and leſs fatal to the party; but when a general engagement takes place, he is decidedly for purſuing the enemy to the laſt extremity, inſtead of being ſupinely ſatisfied with gaining the field.

The Memoirs of our Civil Wars are completely deſcriptive; but they ſhould be read with caution. The leaders of popular factions, however illuſtrious, cannot eſcape the cenſure of adding fuel to the flames of diſcord.

Sully's Memoirs of Henry IV. illuſtrate the character of thoſe diſaſtrous times, and diſplay the native vigour of that great prince, who, in the conqueſt of his kingdom, diſplayed all the talents of an experienced warrior.

Cardinal de Retz's works are an unrivalled production of hiſtorical talent and a knowledge of mankind.

The genial warmth of Louis XIVth's court, which foſtered every riſing genius, extended its influence to the military, who zealouſly laboured for the improvement of that ſcience. Men were no longer ſatisfied with an ingenuous detail of events ſimply ſet forth; an intimate acquaintance with antiquity now became eſſential to their hiſtorical records.

At the moment of dawning improvement, the Prince of Nassau reſtored to light models of ancient warfare, which indolence had buried in oblivion.

Gustavus Adolphus did the like; and the ſucceſſes of thoſe two great men became an additional motive, with other nations, to ſtudy and compare ancient with modern tactics.

Towards the ſeventeenth century, the works of Folard contributed materially to aſſiſt this inveſtigation. He contended, againſt violent oppoſition, for the excellence of an extended and well-formed line of battle, ſupported by ſteadineſs in the troops. Theſe diſputes, by arouſing a general enquiry into the merits of the queſtion, naturally gave birth to many theoretical diſquiſitions; whence may be ſaid to have ſprung that multitude of volumes on the art of war, which were written at a time when the practice was leaſt underſtood.

It was the principle of Folard, that an army drawn up in line of battle, on an open plain, ſhould be protected in the centre, and on the flanks, by columns; or that ſuch part of the line as led to the attack ſhould be ſo ſupported; and, that this doctrine might have the air of being founded on the practice of the ancients, he made many comments on thoſe paſſages of Polybius, where he maintains his ſyſtem, partly by phyſical arguments founded on the natural connection between cauſes and effects, and partly by experience. He traces the formation of columns to the Greek and Roman ſchools; he details their manœuvres; explains that ſuperiority of tactics which had ſo long given them the reputation of being our maſters; he aſſimilates our practice with their victories; and enforces theſe long digreſſions by very able and uſeful obſervations. He was the founder of a new military ſchool, and ſoon had numberleſs ſcholars.

A ſceptic, however, from a remote part of Holland, and then a ſubaltern officer, whoſe name is Charles Guischard, undertook to ſubvert the ſchool of Folard, by contending that his ſyſtem was all a romance; that he affected to dreſs up chimerical objects in the garb of antiquity, without even underſtanding the language of the authorities he cited; that ſuch ignorance led him to miſrepreſent the actions deſcribed by Polybius; that his manœuvres were falſely tranſlated; and

that, his principles being founded in error, his deductions could not fail to be incorrect. The severity of this attack is, however, softened by complimentary allusions to his talents, and experience in modern warfare.

Guischard then proceeds to exemplify his text by narrating some of the most brilliant actions of antiquity. He discusses, circumstantially, the whole of their tactics, and frequently with explanations altogether differing from the exposition by Folard. In a dissertation on the attack and defence of posts, he is still more contradictory in his assertions. He maintains that, in this respect, our theory and that of the ancients is the same; but that the practice differs. This is a difficult point to decide, the invention of powder having materially changed our exercise. His analysis of Cæsar's wars in Africa explains the obscurities of Hirtius.

In other memoirs, historical and critical, Guischard discusses the campaigns of Cæsar in Spain, when opposed by Pompey's armies. He illustrates the subject by learned notes on the Roman method of constructing bridges for the passage of their troops; on the method of reconciling the calendar used by Julius Cæsar with that of his predecessors; on their military views; their geographical knowledge, &c. &c.

This writer appears to be perfectly conversant with the Greek and Latin languages.* His translations of Onosander, of Arrian's Tactics, and partly of Julius Africanus, supplementary to his Memoirs, are creditable to his pen, and claim the gratitude of literary as well as military characters.

The Chevalier Lo-Looz takes up the gauntlet thrown down by Guischard; he begins by asserting that war, as a science, is founded on self-evident propositions, on theory so demonstrative, that those whom it is intended to instruct should learn to move by principle, instead of being misled by conjecture often unsupported even by the appearance of probability. He describes Guischard as an unsteady guide, whose ignorance of Roman tactics, added to his extravagant hypotheses and bold assertions, have estranged him from the true interpretation of his text. He pursues the track of his opponent, seizes on the same objects, and makes them subservient to the elucidation of his own system. Guischard, in his reply, adds to the proofs he had already given; and descants on the futility of his adversary's affected learning. These disputes, however, were very serviceable to the general cause.

Menil Durand, inspired with a hope of being able to create and mature a national system of war, undertook the extension and developement of Folard's plans. He forebodes events destined to raise the arms of France to an height of glory which shall exceed all human calculation; and contends, that his proposed manœuvres are adapted to the character of his countrymen, who, naturally lively, want constitutional phlegm to sustain a continued fire unshaken: whereas edged weapons would suit their impetuosity of temper, and contribute materially to success. He contrasts a column so armed with a battalion column; and infers from thence, that by means of this mixture of arms (so much recommended by all masters of the art), the former would possess a decided advantage over the latter, by spirited and active movements certainly practicable in the very heat of battle. With the columns of the ancients he is perpetually finding fault; but in his own, he assures us, all their advantages are united, without any mixture of their defects. His system, however, has a formidable opponent in the author of A General Essay on Tactics.

The judicious Marshal de Puysegur, a decided partisan of the ancients, has thrown some important light on Military Evolutions. In his grand tactics, he appeals to the example of the Greeks, who had military schools for the instruction of youth in the theory of war; and asserts the possibility of perfecting that science without the aid of troops: for the positions being incontrovertible, and the principles geometrically true, no other experience is, in his opinion, essential to their operation than a perfect understanding of the established rules.

Puységur, in opposition to Folard, is of opinion that a battalion, according to its present numbers, is of a proportionate consistency to wheel without awkwardness, and manœuvre with activity and effect. He says, the *cohorts* resembled

* On this account the King of Prussia called him *Quintus Icilius*, after a Roman general, one of whose most skilful manœuvres he had imitated. Frederic took him into his service, and treated him with esteem and distinction.

bled our battalions; and that nations, moſt renowned for war, had ſimilar inſtitutions: ſo that the preſent ſyſtem emanates, as it were, from that of the ancients. His parallel of Cæſar's wars in Spain, and of Turenne's with the Duke of Lorraine, is the production of a ſcientific general. His reflections on remote military hiſtories; his comparative view of the French army in its original, and in its preſent, ſtate; his details, comprehending the whole movement of an army, atteſt equal judgment and experience. In a ſuppoſed campaign between *La Seine* and *La Loire*, he calls all his principles into action.

Turpin and Guibert were cotemporary, and are celebrated, although they conſtantly differ from each other. The one is a zealous defender of unwieldy battalions, heavy ſquadrons, redoubts, &c. and recommends the uſe of pikes and other two-edged weapons. Guibert, on the other hand, rejects this practice. Each of them appreciates the achievements of the King of Pruſſia, but differently. Their works, however, prove them to be experienced officers. Turpin, like Folard, is deficient in elegance, preciſion, and method. Guibert is nervous, methodical, and accurate; his Eſſay on Tactics, in a general ſcale, is univerſally admired, and proves him to be a ſound patriot. The freedom, nay boldneſs, of his preface, which he dared to print at a time when every man's public opinions were regulated by caution, are teſtimonials of his independent ſpirit, which proclaimed the truth at the expence of his advancement; the language is very beautiful. He ſupports his ſyſtem by a very clear and well drawn-up analyſis of Turenne's, de Luxembourg's, and the King of Pruſſia's moſt memorable actions. Nor has he been leſs ſucceſsful in determining the importance of a ſtanding army in a great empire like France, co-equal with her neighbours. His work, entitled a Defence of Modern Warfare, in refutation of Menil Durand, contains many excellent criticiſms, and confirms the unſhaken independence of his principles.

Maizeray diſplays a perfect knowledge of ancient languages, as well as tactics. His works are much eſteemed by foreigners.

The Memoirs of the Count de St. Germain are written with all the ſimplicity of the ancients; he recounts many of the projects he had formed during his miniſtry, and, with great candour, points at the errors he committed. His plan of reform, which he unfolds with becoming modeſty, originated in moral as well as political views; it comprehends all the details of government, and extends from the enliſtment of a private ſoldier to the retreat of an army. His opinions, founded on thoſe of many general officers, by exciting curioſity, give additional intereſt to the work. His Memoirs have been reviewed at large by an anonymous writer, whom Mirabeau in his Pruſſian Military Syſtem, acknowledges to be a very able commentator.

Mottin de la Balme was the man who firſt diſpelled our falſe notions on cavalry operations: his elementary treatiſe thereon is highly applauded both at home and abroad. His opinions are preferred to thoſe of Folard, de Puyſégur, and even M. de Saint Germain. He thinks we ſhould have a very ſuperior ſtud, if we paid more attention to our breed of horſes.

Pezay is author of Maillebois' Campaigns in Italy. The plates, although very incorrect, have hitherto been very uſeful in developing the military operations in a country ſo frequently the theatre of our arms. The firſt volume contains the Italian wars, as tranſlated from the Latin of Buonamici, whom Pezay calls a mercenary and bombaſtic ſcribbler; although he is generally eſteemed an elegant, learned, and even impartial writer. The latter's ignorance in Latin is ſo great, that he gives interpretations diametrically oppoſite to the meaning of his author, and then caſts an odium on his unoffending original.

Bourut's Hiſtorical Memoirs of the Seven Years' War, deſcribe accurately the cauſes of our humiliating ill fortune during that memorable period; and we receive the expoſition with the more confidence, as the author was in the ſecrets of the cabinet, and privy to all the diſpatches and plans ſent to the army; many of which had been digeſted by himſelf. An eaſy comprehenſive ſtyle, and admirable preciſion, diſtinguiſh this work, which compriſes a faithful narrative of the war, and a true deſcription of the country.

Mirabeau's Military Pruſſian Syſtem ranks him among military hiſtorians. He developes, very circumſtantially, the organization, the conſtitution, and tactical principles of the Pruſſian army. It is a complete work, and more deſcrip-

tive than any other of the military ſyſtem of Frederic II., which ſyſtem all the powers of Europe ſeem diſpoſed to imitate. The whole of the work tends to ſhew, that Mirabeau is a great warrior, as well as a moſt eloquent and profound politician.

The Revolution has already been the ſubject of various hiſtorical labours; and the intereſt naturally attaching to events ſo truly important, gives celebrity to the patriotic zeal of our countrymen, who (amid changes ſo rapid, and diſaſters ſo univerſal, that the impreſſion of the exiſting hour was frequently loſt in the more eventful contemplation of the hour to come) have reſcued from oblivion ample materials to record our national glory. This praiſe, however, does not attach to all our hiſtorians. Some of the moſt able, even, have imagined that a haſty but faithful ſketch was as much as could be expected from the moment; while others, in contemplating the vaſt picture in perſpective, but without being able to groupe the variety of its features, have merely ſketched the moſt prominent among them; and with the graceful touches of ſcience and reflection, have leiſurely given an impoſing grandeur to their painting.

General Alexander Berthier's Narrative of Bonaparte's Campaigns in Egypt, preſents the compendious account of an event which hiſtory will record as one of the moſt memorable on our modern annals. The author's ſtyle is as rapid as the movements he deſcribes, yet every detail is perfect. Method regulates his objects, correctneſs deſcribes them; and the whole borrows a pleaſing variety from a happy combination of moral reflections and deſcriptive talent.

The ſubject is always harmoniſed by the language, and contains a diverſity of tone and inflection, which adds greatly to the general intereſt of the work.

An elegant ſtyle, intelligent obſervation, excellent geographical and topographical details on the nature of the ſeat of war, and unbiaſſed opinions, are the real merits of a Summary of Military Events, by Matthieu Dumas; beginning with the diſſolution of the congreſs of Raſtadt, and cloſing with the 18th Brumaire. This work (notwithſtanding ſome inaccuracies admitted by the author) will form, hereafter, a perfect treaſure to thoſe who may be diſpoſed to write the hiſtory of that period of the war.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES in the BACK SETTLEMENTS of NORTH AMERICA.

Obſervations on certain Parts of the Country in Louiſiana; by Anthony Soulard, *Eſq. Surveyor-General of Upper Louiſiana.*

THE Miſſouri, whoſe ſources are ſtill unknown, is, however, already claſſed amongſt the largeſt rivers. It is an object of aſtoniſhment to every body. The uninſtructed admire the rapidity of its ſtream, its extraordinary length, the ſalubrity of its waters, and their uncommon colour. The experienced traveller, aſtoniſhed at the riches ſcattered along its banks, and looking into futurity, beholds this rival of the Nile paſſing through countries as fruitful, as populous, and more extenſive than thoſe of Egypt. The moſt lucid narrative can afford but an imperfect idea of the riches accumulated on its ſhores.

The Miſſouri unites with the Miſſiſſippi about fifteen miles above the town of St. Louis, in about the 40th degree of north latitude. After this junction, they run about 1200 miles before they fall into the Gulf of Mexico. But as this part of the courſe is well known, I ſhall confine myſelf to the Miſſouri.

I have aſcended this river about 1800 miles, without perceiving any diminution of its breadth or velocity.

The principal ſtreams which fall into the Miſſouri, as you aſcend it, are the Gaſconade, the Oſage, the two Charatons, the Grand River, the River of the Plains, the Nichinan, the Batoney, the Great and Little Nimahas, the Platte, the Sioux, the Running Water, and others.

For 75 miles above its junction with the Miſſiſſippi, there are different ſettlements of American families, eſpecially at Bonhomme, Femme Oſage, &c.; beyond theſe the banks are inhabited by ſavages only. The Great and Little Oſages, ſettled at 120 leagues on the waters called by their reſpective names, the Cams, the Otas, the Panis, the Loups or Panis Mahas, the Mahas, the Pincas, the Ricaras, the Mandanes, and the Sioux. The latter tribe has no fixed habitation on the Miſſouri, but viſit it regularly for the purpoſe of hunting.

The borders of the Miſſouri are alternately foreſts and meadows, or cleared plains. The higher we go up this river, the more common are theſe plains; and

they ſeem to enlarge every year, in conſequence of the fires which overrun them in autumn. Theſe fires are kindled either by the Indians or the white hunters, ſometimes by accident, and at others for the purpoſe of favouring their hunting.

The water of the Miſſouri is turbid, and depoſits a ſediment of very fine ſand, which readily falls to the bottom. This admixture, which renders it unpleaſant to the ſight, diminiſhes not in the leaſt its wholeſomeneſs. Experience has proved it to be more ſalubrious than that of the Ohio and the Upper Miſſiſſippi.

The rivers and ſtreams that empty into the Miſſouri below the Platte, are clear and limpid; but above that river they are as turbid as the Miſſouri itſelf. This muddineſs is cauſed by the ſandy banks or hills of white earth through or down which they run. The bed of the Miſſouri is interrupted by ſhoals, ſometimes of ſand, and ſometimes of gravel, which frequently change place, and conſequently always render the navigation uncertain. Its general courſe is north, a quarter north-weſt.

To give a preciſe idea of the incalculable riches ſcattered along the ſides of the Miſſouri, would require unlimited knowledge. The low bottoms are covered with huge trees, eſpecially the poplar and cotton trees, large enough for firſt-rate canoes; the ſugar-maple; the red and black walnut, ſo uſeful to joiners; the red and white elm; the three-thorned acacia, of which impenetrable hedges may be made; the oſier; the red and black mulberry; the lime-tree, and the horſe-cheſnut: all of which are very plentiful. Red and white oak, fit for veſſels, and all other ſorts of timber, pine, and (on the ſtony mountains) cedar, are common productions.

I find it impoſſible to enumerate all the trees which are yet unknown in other countries, and with whoſe uſes and qualities we are as yet unacquainted. The ſmaller plants are ſtill more numerous: I, however, touch that article ſuperficially, for want of ſufficient botanical information. The Indians know the virtues of many of them. Some are uſed to heal wounds, others to poiſon arrows; ſome again for dyeing colours; and they employ certain vegetable ſimples to cure radically and promptly the venereal diſeaſe. They conceal from us, with great care, a plant which renders them for ſome moments inſenſible of the moſt vehement fire. I have ſeen them take hold of red-hot irons and burning coals, without ſuffering any inconvenience.

The lands in the neighbourhood of the Miſſouri are excellent; and, when cultivated, are capable of yielding all the productions of the temperate climates, and even ſome of the hot ones: ſuch as wheat, maize, and every kind of grain: common and ſweet potatoes; hemp, which ſeems to be an indigenous vegetable: even cotton ſucceeds there, though not ſo well as farther ſouth; and the raiſing of it anſwers a good purpoſe for the families already ſettled on the river, for from a field of about two acres they obtain a crop ſufficient to clothe a family.

The natural meadows are a great reſource for them. Theſe afford excellent paſture, and require but little labour to clear them. After one year's exertion, a man may enjoy his fields duly prepared for crops. Brick and potter's earths are very common; and the true Chineſe kaolin is reported, by good judges, to be there,—that ſubſtance to which porcelain owes its peculiar fineneſs. And there exiſt on the borders of this grand river ſalt-ſprings enough to furniſh ſalt for the country when it ſhall become inhabited, and a great deal to ſpare.

Saltpetre is found very abundantly in numberleſs caverns near the Miſſouri. The rocks are generally calcareous; though there is one which is peculiar to this river. It is of a blood-red colour, compact, yielding to a tool, hardening in the air, and receiving the neateſt poliſh. The natives make their pipes of it. The ſtrata are ſo extenſive, that there is any quantity that may be wanted for other purpoſes. There are alſo quarries of marble; but we know as yet little more than its colour, which is veined red. It is ſaid there is a body of gypſum there; and this would not be difficult to explore. Volcanic productions are alſo found, evincing the exiſtence of burning mountains in former times, or in ſituations now unknown.

The ſhort ſtay uſually made among the ſavage nations, has hitherto been unfavourable to the acquirement of correct information concerning the mines and ores near the Miſſouri: we know with certainty of none other than thoſe of iron, lead, and coal; but from the accounts given by the Indians, there can be no doubt that tin, copper, and ſilver, are found in thoſe parts; and particles

of

of gold are ſaid to have been picked up on the ſurface of the earth, and in the bottom of brooks.

The productions of the Miſſouri at this time are received from the Indians and the hunters, in exchange for goods and merchandize, and are exhibited in the following table:

MISSOURI PRODUCE.

		doll.	*cent.*	*doll.*	*cent.*
Beaver	12,281 lb. at	1	20	14,737	00
Fox-ſkins	802	0	50	401	00
Bear-ſkins, black, grey, yellow, and brown	2,541	2	00	5,082	00
Cow-hides	189	1	50	283	50
Deer-ſkins in the hair	6,381	0	50	3,190	50
Bear's greaſe	2,310 galls.	1	20	2,572	00
Otter-ſkins	1,267 lb.	4	00	5,068	00
Raccoon-ſkins	4,248	0	25	1,062	00
Biſon-hides	1,714	3	00	5,142	00
Dreſſed deer-ſkins	96,926	0	40	38,770	40
Tallow and fat	8,313	0	20	1,662	60
				77,971	00

This table, which is made as correct as poſſible on an average of fifteen years, thus gives an amount of 77,971 dollars, without mentioning muſquaſhes and martins. Calculating at the ſame rate, the value of the goods carried up the Miſſouri and exchanged for this peltry, would be 61,250 dollars, reckoning the charges to amount to a quarter part of the worth of the articles. From this it follows, that the trade affords an annual profit of 16,721 dollars, or about a profit of 27 per cent.

If the Miſſouri trade, badly regulated, and without encouragement, gives annually ſuch a profit, there can be no doubt of its increaſe, if encouraged by government. It muſt be obſerved, that the price fixed in the preceding table is that current at the Illinois. If the London price were taken, deducting freight and charges, the profit would appear much greater. If the Miſſouri, left to the ſavages, and having but a ſingle branch of trade, affords ſuch great returns in proportion to the capital employed in it, what might we not expect from individuals or companies with large funds, aided by a numerous population, and devoting themſelves to other ſorts of traffic. Some of theſe, I am bold to ſay, may be undertaken with a certainty of ſucceſs, when we conſider the riches afforded by its banks, and of which I have endeavoured to ſketch an outline.

Although it was my intention to have written ſolely about the Miſſouri, I think I ought, at the ſame time, to give an account of the mines and licks of ſalt which lie in the ſame latitudes on the branches of the Arkanſas.

At about 300 miles from the village of the Great Oſages, in a weſterly direction, after having croſſed ſeveral ſtreams of the Arkanſas, the traveller comes to a low bottom, ſurrounded by hills of a vaſt extent. This valley is about 45 miles acroſs. The ſoil is a black ſand, very fine, and ſo hard, that horſes ſcarcely leave any tracks on it. During the hot and dry ſeaſon, vapours riſe from this bottom, which condenſe and fall back upon the black ſand, covering it with a layer of exceedingly white and fine ſalt, about half an inch thick. The rains waſh away this accumulation. At about 18 miles from this bottom, he meets with mines of ſal gem on the very ſurface of the earth. The Indians, who are perfectly acquainted with it, are obliged to make uſe of levers to break it up, and looſen it. At about 45 miles diſtance from the laſt mentioned place, to the ſouth, there is a ſecond mine of ſal gem, of the ſame nature with the firſt. They only differ in colour; the former being white, and the other of a reddiſh hue. Further ſouth, and ſtill upon the ſtreams of the Arkanſas, there is a ſaline, which may be conſidered as one of the moſt intereſting phenomena of nature.

On the declivity of a ſmall hill, there are five holes, about a foot and a half in diameter,

diameter, and two feet deep. They are always full of a very falt water, but never run over. Dip out as much as you pleafe, there is no apparent diminution; the deficiency is inftantly fupplied: and about ten feet lower down the hill, there iffues a fpring of pure and freth water. When thefe regions become peopled, the tranfportation of this rock-falt will be perfectly eafy, by means of the Arkanfas. Experience has proved it to be preferable to every other kind in curing provifions.

St. Louis of the Illinois,
March 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* STRATAGEMS, *&c. of* APES *and* MONKIES, *in a* WILD STATE, *and in* CAPTIVITY.

INDEPENDENTLY of the general form of thefe animals, and of their external and internal organization, which in many refpects prefent a ftriking and humiliating refemblance to thofe of men, their playfulnefs, their frolics, and gambols, have in all ages attracted the notice of mankind. Some naturalifts have afferted, that they are capable of reafoning and reflecting; and that they are guided by an inftinctive fagacity much fuperior to that of the brute creation in general. They are, however, certainly deftitute of every eflential faculty of man: incapable as well of thought as of fpeech, there is an immenfe interval betwixt the creature formed in mind after the image of God, and thefe mere brutes, bearing fome rude traits of the elemental parts of the human frame.

Every one will acknowledge that, in general, both apes and monkies are exceffively ugly. Their limbs are peculiarly ftrong; and they have great delight in breaking, tearing in pieces, or ftealing whatever comes in their way. In all their operations and manœuvres, their agility is aftonifhing. Whenever any thing offends or throws them into a paffion, they indicate their rage by chattering violently with their teeth. Many of them, if beaten, will figh, groan, and weep, like children; but moft of them, on thefe occafions, utter dreadful fhrieks of diftrefs. They make fuch ridiculous grimaces, place themfelves in fuch ftrange and whimfical attitudes, and in other refpects conduct themfelves fo fingularly, that few perfons, even of thofe who moft diflike them, can on thefe occafions refrain from fmiling, and nearly all muft be amufed by them.

It is faid, that there are fome races of monkies which keep up a certain difcipline among themfelves. Though active in the higheft degree in pillaging plantations and cultivated grounds, they feldom go on important expeditions for this purpofe but in numerous troops. If they meditate an attack (for inftance) on a melon bed, a large party of them enters the garden. The animals range themfelves, if poffible, under a hedge or fence, at fome diftance from each other, and throw the melons, from hand to hand, with aftonifhing rapidity. The line they form ufually terminates in a mountain or foreft, and all their operations are executed during the moft profound filence.

Wafer tells us, that when he was on fhore in the ifland of Gorgonia, he obferved feveral monkies (of the *four-fingered* fpecies) come down, at low water, to the rocks of the fea coaft, for the purpofe of devouring oyfters. They got at the food contained within the fhells, by placing one oyfter on a ftone, and beating it in pieces with another. The *malbrouk* of Bengal (*Simia Faunus* of Linnæus) is reported to do the fame.

Many of thefe animals, and particularly the *preacher*, and *four-fingered* monkies (*Simia beelzebul* and *Simia paniftcus* of Linnæus), have fometimes dreadful contentions, in which great numbers on both fides are frequently flain. They employ weapons in their combats; and often arm themfelves with ftones and pieces of wood, which they throw with fure aim, and aftonifhing violence, at each other. They have, on thefe occafions, neither deferters nor ftragglers; for in times of danger they never forfake each other. They run along the plains, and even leap from tree to tree, with furprizing rapidity.

The inftincts and fagacity of thefe animals are, in many inftances, fuch as not to be injured or diminifhed even by captivity. In fome houfes we fee the *wanderu* (*Simia Silenus* of Linnæus), a cunning and audacious monkey, much inclined to ridicule and grimace. He may be taught to drefs and undrefs himfelf, to fpin, to poke the fire, to puth a wheel-barrow, or play on a tambourine. He will wafh earthen veffels or glaffes without breaking them, and carry light burthens from place to place, whenever he is ordered to do fo. A monkey of this fpecies has been obferved to turn a fpit with one hand, whilft with the other he held a piece of bread under the meat

to

to receive the gravy: it is perhaps needleſs to remark, that he immediately afterwards devoured it.

A wanderu was exhibited at Bourdeaux, in the year 1762, which by his actions excited much aſtoniſhment in the ſpectators. When mounted on an extended cord, he firſt ſtretched out each of his feet to have them chalked; then, taking in his hand a pole weighted at each end (ſimilar to the balance employed by rope-dancers), he walked backward and forward, cut capers, and executed numerous other tricks, with infinitely greater eaſe and celerity than the moſt expert rope-dancer that had before been ſeen.

The monkies, however, that are trained and educated by ſome of the Indian buffoons, are reported to be by far the moſt agile and adroit of all animals that are reared in captivity.

Some of the apes, ſuch as the *oran otans*, the *patas*, and the *dog-faced apes*, are ſaid always to place a centinel on the top of a tree, or on ſome other elevated ſituation, to keep watch when the reſt are either about to ſleep or to engage in any marauding expedition. The motions or the cry of this animal are a ſignal of danger, and immediately the whole troop ſcampers off with the utmoſt rapidity. It has been aſſerted, but few perſons will be inclined to credit the aſſertion, that the centinels are often puniſhed with death for neglecting their duty.

The Europeans at the Cape of Good Hope ſometimes catch young apes by ſtratagem, or by previouſly killing their dam, and bring them up with care for the purpoſe of rendering them afterwards ſerviceable. When they have attained their growth, they are taught to guard the houſe of their owner, during the night, and on all occaſions of his abſence. This they do with great fidelity; but as they increaſe in age, their miſchievous propenſities develope themſelves, and they oftentimes become extremely ill-tempered and ferocious. Theſe apes, which are of the *urſine* ſpecies, are ſo much inclined to imitation, that they ſeldom ſee any thing done without attempting to do the ſame. Some of them are very ſtubborn and perverſe; but many are readily ſuſceptible of education, learning, without difficulty, almoſt every thing that is taught them.

Condamine and Bouger ſaw, in Peru, ſome domeſticated monkies of large ſize, which had been admitted into the apartments of the academicians, during the time they were employed in making obſervations in the mountains. Theſe animals greatly excited the aſtoniſhment of the academicians, by afterwards, of their own accord, going through a ſeries of imitations. They planted the ſignals, ran to the pendulum, and then immediately to the table, as if for the purpoſe of committing to paper the obſervations they had made. They occaſionally pointed the teleſcopes towards the heavens, as if to view the planets or ſtars, and performed numerous other feats of a ſimilar nature.

The whimſical occurrence which took place before the troops of Alexander the Great, is too ſingular and too amuſing to be paſſed over in ſilence. The ſoldiers under command of this monarch always marched in order of battle. They happened one night to encamp on a mountain, that was inhabited by a numerous tribe of monkies. On the following morning, they ſaw at a diſtance what appeared to be an immenſe body of troops approaching them, as if with the intention of coming to an engagement. The commanders, as well as the ſoldiers, were in the utmoſt aſtoniſhment. Having entirely ſubdued the prince of the country, they could not conceive from whence this new force could have come; they had not previouſly been informed of any thing of the kind. The alarm was immediately given, and in a ſhort time the whole Macedonian army was drawn up in battle-array, to combat with this unexpected enemy. The prince of the country, who was a priſoner in the camp, was interrogated reſpecting it. He was ſurpriſed to be informed of ſuch a force in the neighbourhood, and requeſted permiſſion to behold it himſelf. He ſmiled at the miſtake; and the Macedonians were not a little chagrined that they ſhould have been ſuch fools as to take a troop of theſe imitative animals for a band of armed men.

All the apes and monkies are reported to entertain a natural averſion and antipathy to the crocodile. It is ſaid, that ſome of them will even faint at ſeeing or ſmelling the ſkin of one of theſe frightful reptiles.

The animals of that ſubdiviſion of the tribe denominated *ſapajous* have long tails, which they can coil up, and employ (in ſome reſpects, but particularly in deſcending trees,) as a hand. By means of

of their tails, they are alſo able to ſwing themſelves backward and forward amongſt the branches of trees.

Monkies are ſeldom known to produce young ones, except in hot climates. The *Barbary apes*, however, (*Simia inuus* of Linnæus), which are found wild at Gibraltar, bring young ones in great abundance amongſt the inacceſſible precipices of the rock. A female of this ſpecies has alſo been known to produce offspring in a ſtate of captivity, at one of the hotels in Paris. A *ſtriated monkey* (*Simia jacchus*) brought forth young ones in the houſe of a merchant at Lisbon, and another in that of a lady in Paris.

Female monkies generally carry their young ones nearly in the ſame manner as negreſſes do their children. The little animals cling to the back of their dam by their hind feet, and embrace the neck with their paws. When the females ſuckle them, it is ſaid that they hold them in their arms, and preſent the teat as a woman would to a child.

Monkies uſually live in much more extenſive troops than apes. The troops of *patas*, or *red monkies of Senegal*, are reported to amount ſometimes to as many as three or four thouſand. Some naturaliſts believe that they form a ſort of republic, in which a great degree of ſubordination is kept up; that they always travel in good order, conducted by chiefs, the ſtrongeſt and moſt experienced animals of their troop; and that, on theſe occaſions, ſome of the largeſt monkies are likewiſe placed in the rear, the ſound of whoſe voice immediately ſilences that of any of any of the others that happen to be too noiſy. The orderly and expert retreat of theſe creatures from danger, is an amuſing ſight to Europeans, unaccuſtomed to the native manners of ſuch animals. The negroes believe them to be a vagabond race of men, who are too indolent to conſtruct habitations to live in, or to cultivate the ground for ſubſiſtence. They ſometimes commit dreadful havoc in the fields and gardens of perſons who inhabit the countries where they abound.

The different ſpecies of monkies are ſeldom known to intermix or aſſociate together, but each tribe generally inhabits a different quarter. The negroes who have not been taught the uſe of fire-arms, are ſaid to kill them by ſhooting them in the face with arrows. But it often happens, when the *ſapajous* are ſhot, that in the act of falling from the tree they ſeize hold of a branch with their tail, and, dying in this ſituation, continue ſuſpended even for a long time after death. When a monkey of ſome of the larger ſpecies is wounded, the reſt will frequently collect together, and with great fury purſue the hunters to their huts or lodgments.

It was formerly ſuppoſed that man was the only animal which could be infected by the ſmall-pox and meaſles; but it is now aſcertained that monkies, kept in houſes where theſe complaints prevail, are alſo liable to receive the infection.

In the year 1767, the inhabitants of Saint Germain-en-Laie, near Paris, were witneſs to a monkey's catching the ſmall-pox, by playing with children who were infected, and the animal bore the marks of it for a conſiderable time afterwards. A circumſtance nearly ſimilar was obſerved alſo at Paris. M. Paulet, a medical man of ſome eminence, was called upon, in 1770, to attend a perſon who had the meaſles. As the diſeaſe was contagious, he requeſted that every poſſible precaution might be taken to prevent it from ſpreading; and particularly that a monkey, accuſtomed to play with the children of the houſe, ſhould on no account have any communication with the invalid. The requeſt was made too late. One of the ſick perſon's ſiſters, and at the ſame time alſo the monkey, which had been accuſtomed to ſleep at the foot of her bed, was attacked by the diſeaſe. The monkey, in conſequence, was treated in the ſame manner as a human ſubject. M. Paulet, on examining the ſtate of the animal's pulſe, found it ſo quick that it was ſcarcely poſſible to count the pulſations. In the axillary artery, theſe were much more ſenſible than in any other; and he declared that, as nearly as he could count them, they were about five hundred in a minute. We ought to remark, that this monkey was of very low ſtature, and that, in all animals, the ſhorter they are the quicker is their pulſe. Theſe facts, which are well authenticated, ſufficiently prove (independently of others) that the ſmall-pox and meaſles are not diſeaſes entirely confined to the human ſpecies; but that animals, as well as men, are liable to receive the infection from them. Numerous inſtances have occurred of the ſmall-pox being communicated to and from animals. Thoſe from cattle are now well known. A ſhepherd infected with the ſmall-pox has been known to communicate the diſeaſe to his ſheep, and theſe ſheep to thoſe of another

flock. A horſe has been obſerved to be covered with the puſtules of the ſmall-pox. Goats are ſometimes attacked by it, and, when this is the caſe, great numbers generally periſh. *(See Roder. à Caſtro, lib. 4. de Meteor. Microc. cap. 6.)* This dreadful contagion is likewiſe frequently known to extend to the flocks of rein deer in Lapland.

Such is a ſummary of the principal obſervations that have been tranſmitted to us by different travellers, reſpecting the manners and habits of life of the animals which conſtitute this intereſting tribe; and from what has been ſaid, it appears that they have a nearer alliance than any other quadruped (in the general conformation of their bodies) to the human race. They conſequently have the art of imitating human actions better than any others, ſince they are able to uſe their fore-feet as hands. From the general organization of the monkies, they are likewiſe capable of an education nearer allied to that of man, than any other animal. Some naturaliſts have attributed infinitely too much ſagacity to them, whilſt others have certainly not allowed enough. The monkies ſeem to do thoſe things which mankind do before their reaſon is matured by age; and in this reſpect there is no other quadruped which bears any reſemblance to them. Moſt animals ſeem at times to be actuated by the ſpirit of revenge: by the different means that are employed to gratify this paſſion, we may in a meaſure judge of the different degrees of their inſtinct; and every one knows how greatly the monkey exceeds all other brutes in its vindictive malice. There appears, in ſome meaſure, an analogy even betwixt the vices (if we may ſo call them) of the monkies, and the diſguſting brutality too often obſervable in the vicious and degraded part of mankind.

The animals of the monkey tribe differ very eſſentially from each other in their general manners and habits of life. The *oran otan* is ſuſceptible of more conſiderable attainments than any of the others. The ſhort muzzled monkies, with long tails, ſuch as the greater part of the *guenons, ſapajous,* and *ſagoins,* are for the moſt part exceedingly tractable, and receive a certain degree of inſtruction without much difficulty. But ſome of the *apes,* and *baboons,* with long muzzles, are ſo ſavage and ferocious as to be incapable of any education whatever.

The monkies of the new continent, as might naturally be ſuppoſed, differ (at leaſt in ſome degree) in their habits of life from thoſe of the old world. The Great Author of Nature has aſſigned to them ſeveral characteriſtics that are peculiar to themſelves: ſuch, amongſt others, are the ſituation and ſeparation of the naſal orifices; and the preſence of two additional grinders in each jaw. We, likewiſe, are acquainted with no ſpecies of monkey, belonging to the ancient world, that has a preheuſile tail, or the bony pouch obſervable in the throat of the preacher monkey and the arabata, *(Simia beelzebul* and *Simia ſeniculus* of Linnæus).

In ſome countries monkies, even in their wild ſtate, are rendered ſerviceable to mankind. It is ſaid, that in diſtricts where pepper and cocoa grow, the inhabitants, availing themſelves of the imitative faculties and the agility of the monkies, are able to procure an infinitely greater quantity of theſe articles than they could do by any other means. They mount ſome of the loweſt branches of the trees, break off the extremities where the fruit grows, and then deſcend and carefully range them together on the ground. The animals afterwards aſcend the ſame trees, ſtrip the branches all the way to the top, and diſpoſe them in a ſimilar manner. After the monkies have gone to reſt, the Indians return and carry off the ſpoil.

In ſome places, it is this inclination to imitate human actions which leads to their deſtruction. The Indians carry in their hands veſſels filled with water, and rub their faces with it, in the preſence of the monkies; then ſubſtituting a kind of glue inſtead of water, leave the veſſels behind them, and retire. The obſervant creatures ſeize the veſſels, and do the ſame; when the glue, adhering ſtrongly to their hair and eyelids, completely blinds them, and prevents every poſſibility of their effecting an eſcape.

In other places, the natives take to the habitations of the monkies a kind of boots, which they put on and pull off their legs ſeveral times ſucceſſively. Theſe are then rubbed over in the inſide with a ſtrong glue; and when the monkeys attempt to do the ſame, they are unable to diſengage themſelves, and, conſequently are caught without difficulty.

Sometimes the inhabitants carry in their hands a mirror, and appear to amuſe themſelves by looking at it in different attitudes. In place of theſe they leave a kind of traps, not unlike

the glaſſes in external appearance, which, when the animals take them up, ſeize and ſecure them by the paws.

The inhabitants of St. Vincent le Blanc catch monkies in ſeveral kinds of traps and ſnares. Sometimes, when they have caught the young ones, they put them into a cage, and appear to teaze and torment them, in order that they may likewiſe catch the parents.

The hunters of ſome countries place near the haunts of monkies veſſels containing ſtrong and intoxicating liquors. The animals drink of them, and in a ſhort time become ſo drunk as to lie down on the ſpot and fall aſleep.

Some of the Indians aſcend to the ſummits of the mountains in which the animals breed, and conſtruct there a pile of wood, round the baſe of which they ſpread a quantity of maize. They place on the pile ſome ſubſtance, which, on being expoſed to heat, explodes with tremendous noiſe. This is contrived to explode during the time that the monkies are employed in devouring the maize, and, in the terror and aſtoniſhment, the old animals ſcamper off on all ſides with the utmoſt rapidity, leaving their young ones a prey to the hunters.

The dexterity of monkies is ſuch, that, although burthened by their offspring clinging to their backs, they can leap from tree to tree, if the diſtance is not very great, and ſecure their hold among the branches with the greateſt certainty. When they perceive any perſon taking aim at them, either with a gun or bow, they cry out and grind their teeth ſometimes in the moſt horrible manner. They are often able to avoid the arrows that are ſhot at them, and ſometimes they even catch them in their hands. When any one of their community is ſhot, and falls to the ground, all the reſt ſet up a diſmal and tremendous howl, which makes all the adjacent mountains and woods reſound. If a monkey is wounded, and does not fall, it frequently happens that his companions will ſeize and carry it off far beyond the reach of their enemy: and miſerable is the fate of that hunter who is imprudent enough to venture near their haunts during that ſame day. When the animals re-aſcend the trees, they each carry a ſtone in their hands, and generally another in their mouths; and, in ſuch caſe, theſe are thrown at their adverſary with a correctneſs of aim that is truly aſtoniſhing.

The inhabitants of ſeveral countries derive a means of ſubſiſtence from the fleſh of theſe animals. We are aſſured by Condamine, that in Cayenne the monkies are the kind of game that is more frequently purſued than any other; and that the Indians of the country bordering on the river of the Amazons are peculiarly fond of their fleſh. Their fat is eſteemed a ſovereign remedy for ſtiffneſs in the joints. In the Portuguefe ſettlements in South America, powdered monkies' bones are conſidered an excellent ſudorific, and likewiſe as anti-venereal. In the gall-bladder of one or two of the Indian ſpecies (but particularly of the *doric* and *wanderu*), a kind of gall-ſtone is ſometimes found. Theſe, ſays Tavernier, the natives have been known to ſell for as much as a hundred crowns each. They will not, in general, permit them to be exported out of their country as articles of commerce, but chiefly preſerve them as an invaluable preſent to foreign ambaſſadors reſiding amongſt them. They are conſidered to poſſeſs all the properties that have been attributed to the moſt precious of the bezoar ſtones.

Chriſt Church, W. Bingley.
Feb. 1, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORATION *delivered by* BENJAMIN MILNE, ESQ. COLLECTOR *of his* MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS *at* BRIDLINGTON, *on the firſt* EXHIBITION *of the* NEW LIGHTS *at* FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD.*

ROME, in the plenitude of power, enriched with the plunder of conquered provinces, and elated with pride, erected ſtately pillars, ornamented with exquiſite ſculpture, to commemorate the achievements of her illuſtrious citizens; but thoſe ſplendid embelliſhments were the oſtentatious monuments of an unbounded ambition which graſped at univerſal dominion, and in the career of victory extended a wide ſcene of ruin and deſolation. Under the influence of a better principle, and for purpoſes infinitely more uſeful, this ſuperb edifice

* The height of the building from the baſis to the ſummit is 85 feet, and from the level of the ſea 250 feet —The lanthorn contains three frames, with ſeven large lamps and reflectors in each, making in the whole twenty-one. The lights revolve, and the motion is horizontal. One of the lights is red, to diſtinguiſh Flamborough lights from all others; and in a clear night, they may be ſeen at the diſtance of thirty miles.

for the exhibition of lights is erected—It was raiſed with the benevolent intention of ſecuring the property of individuals, and of preſerving human life, from the calamities of ſhipwreck.

To the honour of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-houſe, Deptford Strond, London, it muſt be obſerved, that with laudable zeal they have patronized the undertaking, and completed the building in a ſtile ſuperior to every other of the ſame claſs in the United Kingdom—an eminent diſplay of taſte and judgment. The grandeur of its ſituation on this elevated promontory is unequalled—the ſublimity of the proſpect muſt excite the admiration of every beholder—the vaſt ſweep of the northern ocean fills the eye with its immeaſurable expanſe, and exhibits a ſcene which inſpires exalted ideas. Innumerable fleets laden with the produce of the coal-mines, and rich trading veſſels from Scotland, daily paſs in view; ſhips freighted with naval ſtores and valuable merchandize, from Archangel, from Norway, the ports of the Baltic, and Holland, and others from the whale-fiſheries, direct their courſes to this diſtinguiſhed promontory. Scenes of this kind are characteriſtic of national grandeur: the bold enterpriſe and mercantile ſpirit of Britain aſtoniſh the world; the magnitude of her commerce covers the ſea with her fleets; her flag waves triumphant in every quarter of the globe; the unrivalled ſkill, induſtry, honourable conduct, and opulence of the country, are the ſolid baſis of its ſtability. Surely, ſuch important intereſts merit a ſedulous attention to their ſecurity.

While you view with complacency the multitude of ſhips floating on the extended ocean, ſhould you at the ſame moment take into conſideration the immenſe value of their cargoes, and the many thouſands of ſeamen by which they are navigated, you would then be able to form ſome judgment of the extenſive advantages which muſt reſult from the execution of a plan ſo highly uſeful and beneficent If, prompted by curioſity, you have ever ſurveyed the formidable rocks which line the adjacent ſhore, and have obſerved the foaming waves of the ſtormy ocean daſhing with irreſiſtible fury againſt the perpendicular cliffs, the ſight alone muſt have filled you with aſtoniſhment and dread!—Figure then to yourſelves the melancholy ſcene of ſome unfortunate veſſel enveloped in midnight darkneſs, driven by the tempeſt, and ſuddenly ſtranded on the tremendous coaſt; paint to your imaginations, the crew of helpleſs ſeamen ſinking among the overwhelming billows, and raiſing their ſupplicating voices, in vain, for aid!—reflect on the inexpreſſible agony of their tender connexions, deprived in one ſad moment of all that is eſteemed dear in life, and left perhaps deſolate and forlorn, in a ſtate of helpleſs indigence, to mourn the loſs of a huſband, a father, or a ſon! Theſe are not viſionary ideas: they are ſcenes, alas! which have too frequently been realized. With ſuch impreſſions on your minds, you muſt aſſuredly acknowledge the utility of a deſign calculated, under Providence, to prevent conſequences ſo wounding to the tender ſenſibilities of human nature. Had this building been erected at a more early period, the late loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip the Nautilus, Captain Gunter, from the Baltic, and ſeveral of the veſſels under her convoy, with many valuable lives, might, in all human probability, have been prevented.

From the exhibition of theſe brilliant lights, innumerable will be the advantages to navigation. I will detail the moſt prominent:—The light of them will diſpel the gloom which frequently ſeizes the boldeſt and moſt ſkilful navigator, in a critical moment; and direct him, when ſurrounded by the obſcurity of a winter's night, to avoid the dangers of this projecting coaſt. They will guide the tempeſt-beaten mariner to the Humber, or to a ſafe anchorage in Bridlington-bay, famed for its convenience and ſecurity. Diffuſing their friendly luſtre afar, they will ſhine as leading ſtars to enable ſhips in a large offing to aſcertain their ſituations with accuracy, and to take a new departure; and alſo warn others contending with eaſtern gales, to keep at a proper diſtance from the dangers of a lee-ſhore. To the fiſhermen, who are frequently expoſed to great perils on the unſtable element, they will be eminently uſeful in the night: they will guide them to the proper fiſhing grounds, and direct them, on their return to the ſhore, to a place of ſafety. Numerous have been the diſaſters of this induſtrious race of men at Flamborough. I am perſuaded that many of you, who are now preſent, have witneſſed the painful ſcene of the whole village in mourning: the lamentations of the diſconſolate widow and mother muſt have pierced your ſouls.

With inexpreſſible anguiſh, *I have ſeen* the tears of the helpleſs orphan flow for

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an indulgent parent, who perifhed in the mercilefs wave:—while I retain the faculty of memory, the fad impreffion will never be erafed; and at this moment it is difficult to reftrain my emotions: but the confideration that my humble exertions have been inftrumental in promoting a defign to prevent thofe calamities in future, will be a fource of fatisfaction to me to the remoteft period of life. This defcription of an undertaking fo conducive to the fecurity of navigation, will not, I truft, be deemed too highly coloured—the facts are incontrovertible, the utility is indifputable. So long as this noble edifice fhall ftand unfhaken on its firm foundation, and lift its afpiring fummit to the view of the admiring fpectator, it will remain a confpicuous monument of the humanity and munificence of the Britifh nation, unparelleled by any other of the maritime ftates on the face of the globe.

May the kind Providence of Almighty God favour this and every other effort of national utility with fuccefs, and crown with glory the ardent courage and determined refolution of our matchlefs feamen, in the defence of their native land. While afflicted Europe mourns her defolated provinces and fubjugated ftate, may this United Kingdom, firm in loyalty, in patriotifm, and every exalted virtue, oppofe an infurmountable barrier to the impetuous torrent which threatens to overwhelm the earth. May Britain ever continue in the envied poffeffion of the empire of the main; and, lifting her unclouded head with diftinguifhed luftre amid the gloom which, at this awful crifis, overfhadows the world, exhibit to defponding nations a bright example of glory—invincible on every hoftile fhock, unfhaken as the rocks which guard her fea-girt fhore.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ABSTRACT *of* EVIDENCE *given before a* COMMITTEE *of the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *relative to the* USE *of* MACHINERY, *the* EXCLUSION *of* PERSONS *not having ferved* APPRENTICESHIPS, *the* ASSEMBLAGE *of the* WEAVERS *in large* MANUFACTORIES, *and the* MAINTENANCE *of the* OLD LAWS *of* REGULATION *in the* WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES *in the* COUNTIES *of* SOMERSET, WILTS, *and* GLOUCESTER.

THIS evidence was received in the year 1803.

The gentlemen examined were, Edward Sheppard, of Uley in Gloucefterfhire; William Sheppard, of Frome in Somerfetfhire; Daniel Lloyd, of Uley in Gloucefterfhire; John Jones, of Bradford in Wiltfhire; Abraham Lloyd Edridge, of Chippenham in Wiltfhire; John Wanfey, of London; Henry Dyer, of Wotton upon Edge in Gloucefterfhire; George Wanfey, of Warminfter in Wiltfhire; Richard Bowfher, of Bath; Thomas Joyce, of Freffford in Somerfetfhire; John Wallington, of Stinchcombe in Gloucefterfhire; John Vizard, of Durfley in Gloucefterfhire; John King, of Freffford in Somerfetfhire; John Maitland, Efq. of Bafinghall-ftreet; and Charles Brooke, Efq. M.P. alfo of Bafinghall-ftreet, London.

The following were the principal facts afcertained by the teftimony of thefe witneffes.

I. *Apprentices.*—By the ancient law, (a fyftem gradually formed between the reigns of Edward III. and George II.) no perfon ought to be employed in the woollen manufacture, without having ferved an apprenticefhip of feven years: but this law has gone into difufe, by the changes and improvements in the manufacture. The majority of the weavers now employed in Gloucefterfhire, Wiltfhire, and Somerfetfhire, have become fuch without having been apprentices. The art of weaving may be competently learned within twelve months. It is now practifed by women, as well as by men; and children begin to learn it from the age of five or fix years. The fpring-looms, which, with great advantage to the manufacture, have become general, would be rendered at once ufelefs, if the old law of apprenticefhip fhould be now enforced. The whole manufacture and trade would be brought to a ftop. It would be impoffible to anfwer, on the fudden, any extraordinary demand; nor could the manufacture be extended into villages, for the convenience of falls of water to work the mills, as it has lately been. Of the *cloth-workers*, ftill fewer than of the weavers have ferved apprenticefhips. The ufe of the fpring-fhuttle has proved of advantage chiefly to the working weaver. In confequence of its being adopted, one weaver executes what was before the work of two, and receives the wages of two. None of the weavers or cloth-workers that ferved regular apprenticefhips of feven years, have been left without employment in confequence of perfons being employed who have not ferved apprenticefhips. Yet combinations of the weavers and cloth-

cloth-workers, inſtructed by regular apprenticeſhips, have been formed to proſecute thoſe who were not ſo bred to the buſineſs. The poor's rates have not been enhanced in conſequence of the employment of unapprenticed weavers, cloth-workers, and dyers.

II. The weavers are averſe from being aſſembled to work together in *large manufactories*. The manufacturers have no inducements to incline them to aſſemble their workmen to labour together, but that they may have the work performed quicker, and with leſs embezzlement of the yarn. The weavers are averſe from this, becauſe they do not like to work under too rigorous an inſpection of their employers. Great quantities of yarn are embezzled while it is in the hands of the weavers. The weavers are, alſo, accuſtomed to take in work from different employers, and to keep it much too long beſide them unexecuted: a practice which would be checked by bringing them to work together under the employer's eye. Within theſe laſt thirty years, Spaniſh wool has riſen in price 100l. per cent.; the wages to cloth-workers, 100l. per cent.; the price of the manufactured cloth, only 30l. per cent.

III. *Machinery and Regulations.*—The new machinery, &c. employed in the woollen manufacture, is contrary to the regulations of the ancient law, yet indiſpenſably requiſite to the proſperity of the trade.

By the uſe of the *ſpring-ſhuttle*, much more cloth than formerly is now made. The annual manufacture of ſuperfine broad-cloth, in the town of Chippenham, is now twice as much as it was at the diſtance of twenty-five years ſince.

The *gig-mill*, prohibited by two ſtatutes of the reign of Edward VI., is uſed in the operations called *the rowing* and *the dreſſing* of cloth. It renders the expence leſs, by one half, than if the ſame work were performed with the hand only. It does not ſtretch out the cloth to more than one-twentieth part of that which was its firſt length when it came out of the loom. It has been uſed, time out of mind, in Glouceſterſhire; and is now employed alſo in the counties of Wilts and Somerſet. The cloth is not found to ſhrink more from the uſe of this machine, than if it were dreſſed with the hand only. Cloths dreſſed in the gig-mill are preferred, both in the home and the foreign markets, as ſofter, mellower, and more uniform, than that which is dreſſed with the hand. Cloths, unſaleable as being dreſſed with the hand, find purchaſers after they are re-dreſſed in the gig-mill. Before the uſe of the gig-mill was adopted in Wilts and Somerſet, much of the cloth made in thoſe counties was ſent into Glouceſterſhire to be mill-dreſſed.

From the gig-mill, the cloth is put into the hands of the ſhearmen, or into *ſhearing machinery*, to be finiſhed for the market. The ſhearmen in Wiltſhire refuſed, for a long time, to work after the gig-mill. They have been ſince induced, in general, to return to their maſters. In conſequence of the riots of the weavers, cloth-workers, and ſhearmen, becauſe machinery was introduced, the principal part of the Wiltſhire cloth-working branch was transferred, in 1802, to London, Bath, and other places.

It is impoſſible now for the manufacturers to find ſale for cloths made of the exact *length*, *breadth*, and *weight* preſcribed in the old ſtatutes. The diverſity of the markets now requires a variety of fabrics unknown when the old ſtatute-law was framed. 1 The fineſt and thinneſt cloths are made for the Turkey-trade; 2, ladies' cloths are in the next degree thicker; 3, the next in thickneſs are made for the Weſt India trade; 4, the next are for the Ruſſia trade; 5, ſuperfine cloths are thicker ſtill; 6, the thickeſt of all are double-milled ſuperfines, and a ſpecies of narrow-cloths named *ratteens*. The ſtatutes which forbid the exportation of cloths tacked and preſſed, and cloths unbarbed or unſhorn, cannot now be enforced without rendering the manufacturer unable to ſupply his foreign orders.

The uſe of the *hot-preſs*, prohibited by the old laws, has become general, and could not be now diſcontinued without ruin to certain branches of the manufacture.

Certain prohibited ingredients are now uſed with advantage in the *boiling*, from the improvements in the chemiſtry of dyeing.

Spaniſh wool has been introduced into the manufacture ſince the enactment of the ſtatutes, and has occaſioned great changes in it, which are moſt beneficial, but which the ſtatutes could not anticipate and provide for.

Lamb's wool, of which the uſe is forbidden in the ſtatutes, has, by the improvements in machinery, and the pro-

greſs

greſs of ſkill in manufacture, become a valuable material in the fabrication of certain cloths.

Under the ancient laws, there are *inſpectors* to examine the cloths, and report at the quarter-ſeſſions whether they be made according to the ſtatute-regulations. Theſe perſons now take their fees; but yielding to the progreſs of the manufacture, no longer inſiſt upon the rigorous performance of their duty. Their office appears to be quite unneceſſary.

The quantity of capital in the woollen trade and manufacture in the Weſt of England, has been prodigiouſly augmented ſince machinery came to be employed. The conſequence of its employment has thus been to increaſe the quantity of the manufacture, not at all to throw the workmen of any claſs out of bread.

The Spaniards, having oil, ſoap, and wool, one-third or one-half cheaper than theſe articles can be purchaſed in England, might rival us in the woollen manufacture if they could procure our machinery. S. T.

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THE ILIAD.

SUCH then is the uncertain account we have of Homer; ſuch are the faint ſhadows which antiquity reflect at this diſtance of time. But if we recall the mind from this dark view of his ſtory, and fix it all at once on the poems he has left us, our pity is turned into wonder. We forget the rude draught of his perſon and fortune, to contemplate the nobler image of his ſoul. The blind ſongſter immediately vaniſhes, and in his room we are preſented with the father and prince of verſe, the preacher of wiſdom and virtue, the founder of arts and ſciences, the great maſter of civil life, and the counſellor of kings. Theſe were the titles which the ancients conferred on him, in their enthuſiaſtic admiration of the greatneſs of his thoughts, the torrent of his words, the charms of his fictions, and the utility of his precepts.

The Iliad, the firſt and moſt conſiderable poem of Homer, is founded on the memorable war of Troy, occaſioned by the ſeduction of Helen, carried on with alternate ſucceſſes and misfortunes, and not terminated till after a cloſe and vigorous ſiege of ten years. Some critics of former ages, and a very ingenious writer of our own, have not only aſſerted that no ſuch poet as Homer ever exiſted, but have even denied the occurrence of any ſuch event as the taking of Troy. But the attempt to eſtabliſh ſo fanciful an hypotheſis, contradicted by the whole body of ancient literature, can be conſidered only as the chimera of men who, diſdaining to follow the tract purſued by ſo many other writers, have ſought for novelty in the wildeſt paradoxes and in the looſeſt conjectures. It is too late for all the efforts of modern ſcepticiſm to throw doubts upon a tranſaction corroborated by the teſtimony of every claſſic author, and which is in no one of the ancient writings either expreſsly denied or even incidentally queſtioned. That we are indebted for many of the incidents in the poem ſolely to the invention of the poet, is beyond diſpute; but it may be conſidered as equally certain, that the ſubject was not invented by him, but is the repreſentation of a real fact which took place long before his time.

The Iliad is unqueſtionably the nobleſt monument of human genius ever exhibited to the world, and has been tranſmitted to us with the juſteſt admiration, through every age. But when we commence its peruſal, we ſhould previouſly conſider that we are about to read the moſt ancient book that ever was written, except the Bible. It is highly neceſſary that we ſhould keep this in mind, or we cannot enter into the ſpirit, nor taſte the compoſition, of the poem. The reader muſt not expect to find the correctneſs and elegance of the Auguſtan age. He muſt diveſt himſelf of all modern ideas of refinement, and ſuffer himſelf to be tranſported in imagination 3000 years back in the hiſtory of mankind. He will ſee admirable repreſentations of characters and manners, but ſtill retaining a tincture of the ſavage ſtate; moral ideas, as yet imperfectly formed; bodily ſtrength prized as a principal endowment; paſſions not curbed by the reſtraints of a more advanced ſtate of ſociety; uncommon beauty of language, ſometimes employed on very trivial ſubjects; and a motley aſſemblage of portraits variouſly drawn, but each repreſenting, in the trueſt colours, the virtues or the imperfections of the human mind.

The opening of the Iliad certainly does not poſſeſs that dignity which a modern expects in a great epic poem. It begins with no higher ſubject than the diſpute

diſpute between two chieftains, reſpecting a female ſlave. A prieſt of Apollo implores Agamemnon to reſtore his daughter, who, in the plunder of a city, had fallen to that king's ſhare of booty. He is refuſed. Apollo, at the requeſt of his prieſt, ſends a plague into the camp of the Greeks. The augur, when conſulted, anſwers that there is no way of appeaſing the God, but by reſtoring the fair captive virgin to the arms of her parent. Agamemnon is enraged at this anſwer; declares that he prefers this ſlave to his wife Clytemneſtra; but ſince he muſt reſtore her in order to ſave his army, inſiſts upon having another to ſupply her place, and demands Briſeïs, the ſlave of Achilles. The young warrior, as might be expected, is incenſed at this demand; reproaches the king of kings with rapacity and inſolence; and, after beſtowing on him many injurious appellations, he ſolemnly ſwears that, if thus treated, he will withdraw his troops, and no longer aſſiſt the Grecians againſt the Trojans. He accordingly leaves the camp. His mother, the Goddeſs Thetis, intereſts Jupiter in his cauſe, who, to revenge the wrongs which Achilles has ſuffered, adopts his reſentment, and inflicts on the Greeks many and tedious calamities, until Achilles is pacified, and a reconciliation effected between him and Agamemnon. Such is the baſis on which the action is founded; ſuch the *ſpecioſa miracula* of this extraordinary poem.

From this ſketch it is ſeen, that Homer did not take for his ſubject the whole Trojan war, but ſelected the moſt intereſting part of it, the quarrel between the two principal perſonages. Such a ſubject was, no doubt, happily choſen. The ſiege of Troy formed a ſplendid and dignified event, which had engaged the attention of many ages, and was worthy to be commemorated by the verſe of Homer. A confederacy of the monarchs of Greece to revenge the violation of hoſpitality committed by Paris, and to vindicate the injured honour of Menelaus, combined at once a grandeur and a moral in the action, eminently calculated to excite the admiration and improve the manners of his cotemporaries. We ſhall conſider the poem under three heads, with reſpect to the invention it diſplays, its characters, and the narration or ſtyle.

The great merit of inexhauſtible invention has been univerſally allowed to Homer; and though Virgil may diſpute with him the palm of judgment and taſte, he is here without a rival. It runs through all the poem, and whether in the choice of incidents, of deſcriptions, or of images, is equally remarkable. The prodigious number of events deſcribed, of delineations of characters divine and human; the infinite variety by which they are all diſtinguiſhed; the different colours in which they are characteriſtically drawn,—diſplay an almoſt boundleſs invention. In order to give an air of dignity and importance to the fable, he has ſo conſtructed it as to intereſt the Gods themſelves, not only in the general cataſtrophe, but in every particular incident that might either haſten or retard it. It is admirably invented to make the calamities which Agamemnon and the Greeks ſuffered, the effect of Thetis' importunate addreſs to Jupiter, in which ſhe implores vengeance on the Grecian army, that their leader might be ſenſible of his injuſtice to her ſon Achilles, in depriving him of his fair captive, by feeling the want of his aſſiſtance againſt the Trojans. The deluding phantom ſent by Jupiter to the tent of Atrides, in order to perſuade that monarch to give battle to the enemy, deceiving him with the vain hope of ending all his labours and dangers by one effort, which ſhould accompliſh the entire deſtruction of Troy, is a beautiful machine, and introduced with ſingular propriety. The interpoſition of Venus to reſcue her ſon from the danger of impending death, is alſo highly invented. The epiſode of Glaucus and Diomed, in the ſixth book, makes an agreeable pauſe in the narration; but that of Hector and Andromache is, of all others, the moſt deeply intereſting. But this epiſode is more properly claſſed under Homer's talent in exciting the paſſions, and is only mentioned in this place as a finely imagined incident. We may add, the ſtratagem of Juno's borrowing the girdle of Venus to revive the tenderneſs of Jupiter; and the art with which ſhe lulls him to ſleep, that Neptune in the mean time may aſſiſt the Greeks,—as exquiſite fictions of a moſt creative imagination. The embaſſy to Achilles, the inflexibility of that hero, and the final extinction of his reſentment againſt Agamemnon, ſo naturally effected by the death of Patroclus, by which alone a reconciliation could have been produced conſiſtently with his character: theſe are a few of thoſe beautiful and well-invented incidents which compoſe

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ſo much of the fable of the Iliad. It is, indeed, this aſtoniſhing power of invention which creates the enthuſiaſm with which Homer is always read, which gives life, animation, and action, to every thing he deſcribes. His councils, his battles, his epiſodes, and his fictions, ſucceed each other with a rapidity which allows no pauſe for the imagination, or judgment of the reader. He is hurried from one event to another by the irreſiſtible current of his verſe, flowing like the courſe of the river which he deſcribes,

Οἱ δ' ἆϛ ἴσαν, ὡσέι τε πυρὶ χθὼν πᾶσα νέμοι το·

In his exhibition of *characters*, there is the ſame variety and wonderful diſcrimination. They are lively, ſpirited, and almoſt dramatic. He has admirably ſupplied the defects of hiſtory by the power of his own fancy. The common idea of Achilles, who forms the principal figure, has been, we think, unjuſtly taken rather from the well-known line of Horace,

Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer,

than from an attentive conſideration of the manner in which he is pourtrayed in the poem. He is paſſionate, often furious, and untractable; but he as often ſubmits to the dictates of reaſon and juſtice. In all his diſputes with Agamemnon, he has juſtice on his ſide. When wronged in his love, he peaceably ſurrenders Briſeïs, though he diſdains to continue under the command of the tyrant who has forced her from him. He is open and ſincere; he profeſſes love for his country, and reverence for the gods. His friendſhip for Patroclus is drawn in amiable colours. Indeed, every thing in the poem tends to aggrandize Achilles, who is undoubtedly its hero. When the Greeks fly before Hector, our attention is immediately turned to the ſon of Peleus, who, tranquil in his tent, pities the fate of ſo many brave men ſacrificed to the pride of Agamemnon, and rejoices to ſee that pride humbled. Greece is repreſented as a ſuppliant at his feet, yet he remains awhile inexorable. But he gives way to the tears of his friend, and permits Patroclus to fight under his own armour. With what tenderneſs he recommends to him to ſtop when he ſhall have repulſed the Trojans, and to beware of Hector! How profound is his grief at the loſs of a friend ſo dear, the companion of his infancy! Revenge made him throw aſide his arms—it is revenge alone that can induce him to reſume them. It is not Greece whom he ſerves, it is Patroclus to whoſe manes he ſacrifices the ſons of Troy. For Patroclus he mourns, even while he drags round the walls of the city the body of Hector who has ſlain him. He mingles tears of ſympathiſing ſorrow at the misfortunes of the aged Priam, with imprecations and threats againſt the ſurviving warriors of Ilium. It is from this mixture of ſenſibility and rage, of ferocity and tenderneſs, that we are preſented with the moſt poetical character that ever was invented. That of Helen is drawn with exquiſite art. Though ſhe is the cauſe of all theſe calamities, ſhe never excites either diſguſt or abhorrence; ſhe is even ſometimes introduced with a ſort of dignity. Her confuſion and compunction when in the preſence of Priam, or within ſight of Menelaus; the evident ſtruggle in her mind between grief, ſelf-condemnation, and a ſtill lingering fondneſs for the man who has ſeduced her, render her more an object of pity than of hatred. But the poet knows how to diſcriminate between vice and virtue: and the frailty and crimes of Helen are beautifully contraſted by the chaſter loves and tender ſorrows of Andromache. Paris is, as he ought to be, a mixture of gallantry and effeminacy; Diomed is bold, but prudent; Ajax is arrogant and brutal; Hector, active, vigilant, and humane; Agamemnon is actuated by ambition, and a thirſt for empire; Menelaus, his milder virtues; Niſtor is a ſage, talkative, old man; Idomeneus is a plain blunt ſoldier; and Sarpedon is gallant and generous. In our next we ſhall point out to the reader ſome of the peculiar beauties of the Iliad, with reſpect to its machinery, its imagery, and its ſentiments.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your laſt Magazine, there is a notice from Dr. Callcott of his intention to publiſh a work on Lord Stanhope's Temperament, which he has thought proper to preface with a ſneer at ſome remarks on the ſame work, inſerted in your Magazines for October and November laſt, ſigned C. and XYZ.

Leaving the author of the firſt of theſe to take what notice he pleaſes of his ſhare of the reflection, I muſt beg leave to obſerve that the Doctor has greatly miſrepreſented my remarks, in the firſt place, by ſtating that I have found out

that his Lordſhip's ſyſtem is not a new diſcovery.—Now, in no part of my obſervations will he find any ſuch aſſertion; being ſo far of a contrary opinion, that I believe the idea of bi-equal thirds never entered into the imagination of any other perſon beſides that of his Lordſhip. I have indeed expreſſed myſelf thus, (vide Mag. Nov. p. 350): "that Lord Stanhope undertakes to ſhew that there are five wolves, as if it were a new diſcovery." But this refers to no part of his new ſyſtem of temperament, but only to the evils he wiſhes to remedy, which (as I juſt afterwards obſerved) "muſt have been always obvious to every tuner, although only one of them has been found ſo offenſive to the ear as to be ſtigmatiſed with ſo reproachful a term as that of the wolf."

And this brings me to the next ſarcaſm of the Doctor's, namely, that "I have *found out* that the term wolf is a ſtigma of reproach;" as if I had mentioned as a new diſcovery a thing that muſt be obvious to every body, or that the words juſt above-mentioned would bear any ſuch interpretation.

As to the laſt paſſage he has referred to, "that glee-ſingers may ſink a ſemitone without the leaſt degree of alteration in the temperament, &c." I am at a loſs to conceive for what purpoſe he has quoted it, as I have no idea that he can mean to queſtion the truth of that remark; and though I aſſerted it by way of argument, I by no means ſtated it as any thing newly *found out*, as the Doctor ſeems to inſinuate.

Upon the whole, as I profeſs myſelf to be open to conviction, I ſhall very readily, *when influenced* by Dr. Callcott's arguments in his intended publication, give up my preſent opinion, and become a convert to his Lordſhip's ſyſtem. I am indeed glad to find that the Doctor is himſelf going to write upon the ſubject, as from the ſpecimens he has given of his erudition in his Muſical Grammar, and former numerous publications, I have no doubt of his treating it in an ingenious and ſcientific manner. But ſurely, for his own ſake, he might have announced his work without reflecting upon the remarks of others, or at leaſt without miſrepreſenting them. XYZ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for November, p. 354, there are three important queſtions propoſed, by three ingenious correſpondents: a queſtion of *law*, relative to the nuiſance of a bee-hive; a queſtion of *humanity*, relative to the ſkinning of live eels; and a queſtion of *pathology*, relative to the inconveniences and diſorders commonly ariſing from the attacks of "that troubleſome little animal the flea." It is to *the laſt* of theſe I ſhall confine my preſent obſervations.

Your correſpondent begins with *ſuppoſing*, that the ſufferings he endures are common to men; or, to uſe his own elegant expreſſion, that he is, in this reſpect, "like other folks." He need not, however, have urged this upon ſuppoſition only; it is a clear and eſtabliſhed *fact*. If we conſult the hiſtories of Europe, Aſia, Africa, or America, we ſhall find, that theſe powerful marauders have eſtabliſhed themſelves in every quarter. In ſome parts they are more endemial, and at ſome ſeaſons more vigorous and virulent, than in others; eſpecially in the countries about the equator, or between the tropics. Dr. Smollet hath informed us, that in the enchanting climate of Italy their numbers are incalculable, and that their effects are aſtoniſhing in happily preventing the inhabitants from falling into *ſomnolencies* or *lethargies*. But we do not find, that the moſt northern climates are deſtitute of their occaſional viſitations.

The particular queries propoſed by your correſpondent, relative to this inſect, are "What will prevent, or deſtroy its effect?" and "What will cure after it has wounded?"

As to the firſt, it does not appear to be ſtrictly logical, taken as a whole, and connected with the ſecond: for to aſk what will deſtroy its effect? is the ſame thing as to aſk what will cure after it has wounded? or, in the language of the ſchools, the queſtions are ſynonimous, and the one merges into the other. The firſt query, therefore, ſhould have been only this, "What will prevent the attack of the flea?" or the ill conſequences ariſing from his actual ſeizure?

Now, Sir, in anſwer to this, you will not do me the injuſtice to imagine that I mean to propoſe any advertiſed or ſecret noſtrum to lighten the pockets of your correſpondents. I am a mortal enemy to quackery; and ſincerely hope, that in the new bill, which you have informed us ſome eminent phyſicians are about to preſent to parliament, for the regulation of the practice of phyſic, a clauſe will be

be introduced to abolish this infernal traffic, not *gradually*, as perhaps was necessary in the slave-trade, but *immediately*, *vi et armis*.

But, to the point:—the question of *prevention*. "*Principiis obsta*" is an important maxim: guard against first beginnings. What is to be done when *fleas* are in the vicinity, to prevent their attacks? A variety of means might here be employed, with perfect safety, and with all imaginable success: such as anointing the body with tar, or brimstone ointment; fumigating the room with assafœtida, brimstone, tobacco, &c.

It is acknowleged that, notwithstanding this, we may have some occasional visitors. What is to be done in this case? In general, endeavours are made to *seize* the enemy. This, it must be owned, is often difficult. The flea is of the genus of insects called *salient*. In this view, his exploits are wonderful. Naturalists inform us, that he is an absolute *unique*. No insect or animal can take such astonishing leaps, in proportion to its size. He is also much assisted in this respect by the acuteness of his *vision*. Whether, like the spider, he has a hemisphere of eyes, or a cylinder, in common with some other insects, the fact is certain, that he evades our grasp long before we come in contact with him. He farther is defended by his *elasticity*. It is well known that he has a coat of mail, which, like the hide of the rhinoceros, may be cannon or pistol-proof. Hence the common sentiment, or proverb, which we acquire with the first rudiments of our education: "*A, B, C; crack a louse, and kill a flea.*" The letters are from the ancient *cabala*; and can only be understood by one of the society of free-masons, upon opening, by the light of a lamp, the nineteenth section of the fourth tome of *Martinus Scriblerus*; provided he have in the room at the time an owl and a black cat, a golden ring in one ear, and four leaves of red sage, a drachm of camphor, and a branch of fumitory, suspended at the other. But the concluding part of the sentence, which is a comment upon the former, is sufficient, and is plainly this: that the *pellis*, or skin, of the more nauseous insect, together with its body, is of so vascular and tender a substance, that it will readily yield to the pressure of *the nail*; whereas, you must employ more scientific means to destroy his *first-cousin*, who has been often known to revive, even after apparent death, from various causes; either by the genial warmth of the sun-beams, or from the *vis inertiæ*, the inscrutable energies of the celestial *Archæus*, which pervade every organised animal, from the body of the sublime Newton to that of the invisible mite. So that to this insect, more than to any other, may be justly applied the memorable motto of the Humane Society, "*Lateat scintillula forsan.*"

But, it will be said, all this is digression. Sir, in digressing, I only follow the example of many modern authors, senators, lawyers, and divines, who often grievously wander from the point, and introduce subjects which have little or nothing to do with the topic upon which they profess to discant.

Having treated of the first quere to the best of my ability, I shall be very brief in considering the second: What will cure, after it has wounded?

Sir, I must here again observe, that the term *wounded* is misapplied. The flea attacks by puncture, and not by laceration, which is an essential characteristic in the definition of a wound; or of a *woonde*, as every fine lady and *petit-maitre* now pronounces it.

Now, as to the cure of *flea-bites*, I shall only propose a short piece of advice; which, if more attended to by physicians of the body natural, and of the body politic, would probably prevent or cure many disorders in both—*Let them alone.*

But, that my lucubrations may not prove altogether useless to your readers, I shall conclude with the relation of a true story, very suitable upon the present occasion.

Some years ago, at an annual fair in Staffordshire, an itinerant empiric was accustomed to sell a powder for the specific purpose of "killing fleas," which he disposed of to great advantage. I lament, that I have none of this powder by me, for the examination of some of our modern chemists, who would quickly analyze it, *pro bono publico*. No doubt it contained something singularly delectable to the taste of the animal, as rat-catchers entice their prey by the odoriferous scents of musk and rhodium: yet I am confident any other powder will do as well, if applied in the same manner. "How am I to use the powder?" said a countryman, at one of the fairs abovementioned. "Friend," quoth the doctor, "you must catch the flea by the

nape of the neck, when he will immediately gape, and then put a little of the powder into his mouth." *Probatum eſt.*

Yours, &c. ANTE-PULEX.

Dec. 11, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I have not ſeen the following additional Botanical Nomenclature noticed in any of the Journals, you may perhaps think them worthy of a place in your valuable Magazine. They are extracted from the *Compte Rendu des Travaux de l'Inſtitut National pour l'An* 12 *et* 13, *par M. Cuvier.*

"M. Ventenat, charged by her Majeſty the Empreſs to communicate to the public all the new ſpecies of plants in the garden of Malmaiſon, has conſecrated by her auguſt name the *Joſephinia,* originally from *New South Wales.* The elevation of its ſtalk, and the beauty of its flowers, juſtify the application of the name, from the great reſemblance they bear to the *divine* original."

"M. de Beauvois has had the happineſs to be permitted to dedicate to the Emperor Napoleon a tree from the ſavage country of *Owara* in Africa, which, from the ſplendour, the greatneſs, and the ſingularity of its flower, well deſerve to bear ſo great a name. It preſents the figure of a *double crown*; and as it is nearly a year ſince M. de Beauvois preſented it to his Majeſty, it may juſtly be deemed a *prophetic conſecration.*"

Some of your readers perhaps, Sir, would not have been much diſpleaſed with M. Cuvier, had he tranſported the *divine* Joſephine herſelf to Botany Bay, and ſent the Great Emperor to cut trees in the ſavage wilds of Owara.

Your's, X.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are few ſcholars who have not read with delight that truly claſſical and elegant work, the "Athenian Letters," and yet fewer who are unacquainted the Abbé Barthelemy's amuſing "Travels of Anacharſis the Younger." Were I called upon to decide on the reſpective merits of theſe performances, I ſhould give the palm unqueſtionably to the firſt, and for this reaſon: it is the moſt ſucceſsful of the two in the great object at which both aim, that of making us familiarly acquainted with the leading characters of a moſt intereſting portion of ancient hiſtory. It is not enough to be intimate with thoſe illuſtrious perſonages as they are introduced to us by Herodotus, Thucydides, or Xenophon. Our minds naturally pant for ſomething beyond; and it is reſerved for the claſſical writers of the preſent day to deſcribe them to us as at feaſts that never were given, and in converſations that were never held. It muſt, nevertheleſs, have ſtruck many of your readers, as well as myſelf, that, though much is performed, much ſtill is wanting. The correſpondents in the Athenian Letters are all in ſtiff buckram, and hold their pens as formally as if they were ſchool-boys under their writing-maſter's inſpection. On the contrary, what is required to keep up the real ſpirit of ſuch a correſpondence, is the moſt perfect eaſe and familiarity of ſtyle and expreſſion. A Greek or Roman newſpaper would, it ſtrikes me, be an excellent device. With what delight ſhould we dwell on ſuch ſentences as the following: "Faſhionable arrivals at Baiæ. Q. Cæcilius Metellus, and family; L. Hortenſius, the Prætor; Q. Fabius Maximus; Octavia, ſiſter to the Emperor and wife of Mark Anthony, with her beautiful ward Sempronia; Julia, the Emperor's daughter; the celebrated poet, Ovidius Naſo; Albius Tibullus, knight, from a tour in Tranſalpine Gaul; P. Lentulus; C. Cornelius Gracchus, from his quæſtorſhip in Pontus."

"Yeſterday was married, by ſpecial licenſe, at the houſe of L. Lucullus, by the right reverend the principal Flamen of Jupiter, M. Metellus Scipio Africanus to Lollia Paulina, a lady poſſeſſed of every accompliſhment neceſſary to make the wedded ſtate ſupremely happy."

"To be let or ſold, that delightful villa with the gardens at Tuſculum, commanding a moſt extenſive proſpect, with a peep of the ſea from the attic ſtory, late the property of M. Tullius Cicero," &c. &c.

A choice collection of *really familiar letters* would alſo afford a delicious and truly rational entertainment to the retired claſſical ſcholar: I mean ſuch letters as Mr. F., at the preſent day, might write to Sir George G. or Captain S. to Lord D.; eſpecially if intermixed with ancient cards of invitation and ceremony. The deſirableneſs of ſuch an acquiſition certainly ſtruck a gentleman of high literary reputation, lately deceaſed,

(to

(to whom I have the honour of being executor), among whofe papers I found a few loofe *jeux d'efprit* of the nature above defcribed, which, I have every reafon to fuppofe, he intended to have increafed to an ample collection, and publifhed under fome fuch title as "Roman Letters."

Under this appellation, I beg leave to fend you the only pieces I have yet found, which, you will fee, have been written very haftily, but which you are very welcome to infert in your excellent Magazine, if agreeable.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

VARRO.

Afinius Pollio to Cornelius Balbus.

"MY DEAR CORNELIUS,

"I CAN by no means agree with you in your opinion of our old friend Cicero's character. I know he defended your uncle extremely well, in that caufe about the freedom of the city, on the ground of Pompey's act, about which fo much ftir was made by the government; but it is difagreeable to rip up old fores: fo no more on that fubject. You don't know, perhaps, that he was at the bottom of the oppofition which was raifed againft your having a triumph for your exploits among the Garamantes; but you muft have been informed of (what is notorious to all the world) the part he took in the year 700, when your uncle preffed him to remain neuter in Pompey's concerns, which has fully acquitted your family of all obligations it might have formerly conceived itfelf under to him.

But what has all this to do with the charge which you fo zealoufly attempt to confute? Believe me, Balbus, I have had many opportunities of judging, which your fituation has denied to you. It is more for the honour of the Academy, than out of perfonal refpect to Cicero, that you infift on the folidity of his pretenfions to continence and temperance. Have you never heard your father fpeak of that W— Cærellia? When you were laft at Tufculum, did Tully himfelf fhew you none of her letters to him? But you will fay, thofe letters breathed no other fpirit than that of the pureft philofophy: as if any woman ever became a philofopher, before fhe had facrificed all pretenfions to that character. No, no, my friend; we old fellows, who have all our days breathed the fpirit of the Efquiline Hill, know more of thefe matters than the unexperienced burghers of Corduba and Gades. Cærellia was a painted Jezebel, and no better philofopher in her heart than Pericles's miftrefs, Afpafia.

I fupped once at Antony's box on the Appian road, expecting to meet a felect company of merry fellows, with a few fine girls, to give a zeft to the entertainment. Upon my arrival, I found Antony and Cytheris tête-à-tête, which, as I thought myfelf late, fomewhat difconcerted me; but judge how I was aftonifhed, when he told me that he expected Cicero and this fame Cærellia, to complete the company. Now, as I knew Cærellia had been always reputed a prude, I could not forbear caffing a few fide glances at Antony's good lady, expreffive of my aftonifhment at her being prefent at fo grave and ferious a party. She fmiled at my confufion, and took my well-meant hints with infinite good humour. "I don't believe you *know* Cærellia," fhe fignificantly added, "fhe's a fine woman, and a very able difputant."

Cytheris was now interrupted by four diftinct and philofophical raps at the fore-door, the well-known fignal of our old hypocrite's approach. Antony, who was lolling on a couch, too fat and lazy to ftir, exclaimed, "For the fake of Caftor and Pollux, my good Citty, go and do the honours of the houfe for me. I am confoundedly done up by our debauch laft night at Cotta's, and feel the *crapula* rifing in my ftomach. Cicero is too formal and precife to come in without a regular introduction, according to etiquette."

He had fcarce fpoken, when the door opened, and Cærellia made her appearance. She entered with a low courtefy, covering her ugly face with an Egyptian fan, and took her feat without more ceremony. She was immediately followed by the orator, who advanced fimpering to Mark, in a fort of Lydian dancing-ftep, and with a genteel negligence of air and deportment, his hair curled as nicely as Clodius's, his toga fantaftically tucked up to his knees with a rofe-coloured ribbon, a neat rattan cane in one hand, and an ebony fnuff-box in the other. His gay appearance was, indeed, fomewhat overcaft on obferving me as I ftood next the fire-place, and his airy ftep began to affume fomething of philofophical folemnity, till Antony obferved, "There are none but friends, Cicero. You know my old comrade Pollio—as jolly an Epicurean as ever exifted. 'Tis my rule to banifh all diftinction when I

am

five miles out of Rome." This introduction reassured the old sprig of the Academy, who shook hands with me, while he said with a good-humoured smile, "*Dulce est desipere in loco*," (a very happy expression, which, by the bye, I find has been robbed by that book-making rascal, Horace Flaccus.)

I need not detail the remainder of our evening, which was spent in the pleasantest manner, especially after our society had been increased by the accession of the pretty Fabia. I have said enough to correct your error; for, after this, I suppose you will not be hardy enough to affirm, either that Cicero was a man of mortification, or Cærellia a vestal.

Present my kindest compliments to your wife, or your mistress; for I don't know which you are with at present. I shall be very happy to see you and her, or all three, at Puteoli, whenever your law-business will permit.

Next Saturday, I find by Varro's law-list, is the end of term. What can detain you longer in Rome? Pray, have you heard any thing about a new poem, which is reported here to have been read before Augustus, by a young man from some place in the north of Italy, about Æneas and Hell? I hear he has introduced an artful compliment to that young blockhead Marcellus, which made Livia cry. If it is to be had at the booksellers, get it for me, and bring it down with you, or send it, if you can't come yourself, by the carrier, together with the last week's Proclamations. Let me have all the court and city news by wholesale.

Your's sincerely,

A. Pollio."

A Note.

"Valeria Messalina presents her most respectful compliments to the Empress Livia Augusta, and begs to be informed how the Empress's cold is. V. M. has not slept a wink since the ides of April, when she heard of the Empress's indisposition."

From the Hortensian Gardens, 5 Non. Maij.

Bulletin, 5 Non. Maij.

"The Empress rested well last night, but is rather feverish this morning."

Card.

"Octavia returns thanks to Julia Hortensia, for the honour of her obliging enquiries."

From the Appian Villa, 7 Kal. Apr.

From Q. Horatius Flaccus to P. Virgilius Maro.

Brundusium, 7 Id. Nov. A. U. C. 735.

FOR the sake of Vertumnus and Janus, my dear Virg., go instantly on the receipt of this to that rascal young Sosius's (who, you know, has lately removed to No. 7, Viminal Row, at the corner of Remus's Buildings, opposite the Corn Exchange), with the ode which I have scribbled in extreme haste at the back of this, to be inserted in the next Imperial Magazine; but don't leave it without being paid: it will fetch forty-five or fifty sesterces. Then take the trouble just to step across the way, into the Suburra, to Publius the broker's, and redeem the toga which I left in pawn there some time about the 3d or 4th kalends of June, for which you will have to pay interest at 10 per cent. Principal and interest both may be somewhat about 30 or 35 sesterces. You will then have 15 or 20 remaining. Pay five of these to my washerwoman, her whom you have often seen, who lives down by Porta Flumentalis, whom I have addressed in some of my odes by the name of Glycera. When you have executed these commissions, send without delay by the Brundusium carrier (who puts up at Syrus the grocer's in the Forum) the remainder of the money wrapped up in the toga, directed to "Q. H. Flaccus, at M. Pedo's quæstor, in the Roman Square, Brundusium."

The reason of my extreme haste is, that, the evening after my arrival, Pedo made me drunk and sent me roaring into the streets, where I kicked up a row, beat the watchman, and got my gown torn off my shoulders by a soldier of the XXth legion, at present quartered here. I lost my purse, moreover, in the scuffle; which purse contained all the money I had in the world. Pedo bids me drown care in his old Falernian, which is genuine stuff; but Pedo, though a good hearty fellow, is even poorer than myself: so that I can never get back to town without having some money forwarded to me from thence. I shall be able to find my way home in Crispus's stage-waggon, for about 10 sesterces.

After all my high-sounding praises, and his warm and friendly professions, Mecænas is but a shabby fellow. He is a politician, and a court-favourite, to which lucrative professions he would fain add the unproductive one of a wit. This is too gross a monopoly, besides that nature has made it impossible he should succeed.

ceed. He has heard, however, that, next to being a wit, keeping company with witty men is the beſt ſtep to ſecure the reputation of the character he aims at; for which reaſon, he encourages half the poor authors of Italy, and me among the reſt, to come to his table. There I flatter, and get flattered in return; and, what is better, riot in the nobleſt Falernian. As for any more ſubſtantial marks of his favour, whatever may be the opinion of the world on that ſubject, I enjoy none; except, occaſionally, when I write an ode which happens to tickle his vanity: but even this ſource of his generoſity begins to grow dry. My ode, "*Mecœnas atavis edite Regibus*," brought me a gratuity in ready caſh large enough to live handſomely upon for a twelvemonth, and ſee all my friends without ſpunging dinners in return. That of "*Tyrrhena Regum Progenies*" enabled me to enfranchiſe my Sabine Villa. But thoſe golden times of my fortune are over. "*Ibis Liburnis inter alta Navium*," did not produce enough to prevent my ſelling the very eſtate which, by means of the former, I had purchaſed; and that which I ſent him on his laſt birth-day, was anſwered only by a pretty written letter of compliment. As for Pollio, may all the gods protect me from a man who picks the bread out of poor authors' mouths, while he himſelf fares delicately on Phœnicopter's brains.

Had I but a few farthings in my pocket, as I have in fact not one, I ſhould certainly take a trip one morning in the Dyrrachium Packet. My deſire is ſo vehement to viſit Greece, that I actually addreſſed the maſter of a cutter from Naupactus to work my paſſage over; but caſting a contemptuous glance on my dropſical legs, he anſwered, he did not want ballaſt.

'Tis really a misfortune at my time of life to be ſo fond of good liquor, and not to have money enough even to ſmuggle it. Oh! the Chian and Cretan wines, of which I have ſeen hogſhead after hogſhead ſtowed quietly away in caves on the beach, while the cuſtom-houſe officers look on without offering the leaſt annoyance, their mouths being firſt ſtopped by a tricongius! Would it might pleaſe Jove that Mecœnas would give me a place in the Exciſe: he then ſhould be my Bacchus, and I his Apollo.

By the bye, have you finiſhed writing the ſpeech for that aſs Trebatius to deliver extempore on the opening of parliament? Your only fault is, you are too epic in your proſe compoſitions. Who, in the name of Minos, can reſiſt from laughing when he hears that plodding ſimpleton ſpeak in the language of Drances with the tone of Therſites?

Your's ever,

Q. H. Flaccus."

"Julia Hortenſia preſents her compliments to Lucia Severa, and has the honour to ſend her monkey by the bearer to pay his reſpects to Lucia's favourite ape. Will be much obliged to Lucia, if ſhe will inform her what ſhe has heard for certain reſpecting Mark Antony's departure for Egypt; alſo, how Octavia bears this new inſtance of the ungrateful man's inconſtancy. Likewiſe, (if not impertinent,) what preparation Lucia makes uſe of to dye her hair purple, and whether ſhe employs mouſe's ſkin or weazel's to make her eye-brows."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A COMMUNICATION between the two coaſts of the Briſtol Channel, has within a few years been eſtabliſhed by a very convenient packet, ſailing twice a week between this place and Ilfracombe in Devonſhire. This eſtabliſhment, by which travellers from the weſt of England to Wales, or Ireland, by way of Milford, ſave upwards of two hundred miles, by a paſſage frequently made in leſs than three hours, deſerves to be more generally known than it appears to be. It may perhaps be neceſſary to add, that this packet has accommodation for eight horſes, under deck, and for three carriages, and that her days of ſailing from this place, are Tueſdays' and Saturdays'; and from Ilfracombe, on Mondays' and Thurſdays'. Your's, &c.

Swanſea, South Wales, January 18, 1807. A Traveller.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE recent calamity at Bangor Ferry, recalls to my remembrance the plan a friend of mine ſent to your office, two or three years paſt; it gave a plan and calculation of the coſt, to make a permanent mail-road through the ſtream, by removing the rocky bank which is within a few yards of the ferry, and this could be no detriment to any property in the neighbourhood, as the communication is open to the ſea on both ſides, the expence he eſtimated about twelve thouſand pounds.

Had

Had this been attended to by ſome of our Iriſh members, who are now obliged to paſs this ferry to attend their parliamentary duties, it would in all probability have prevented the diſtreſſing event ſo lately witneſſed at this place, and be a moſt excellent accommodation to the public in the more regular and ſuperior facility of our communications.

Nailſworth, Your's, &c.
January, 1807. J. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE farſical ſecret of the "Inviſible Girl," p. 70, and that of all the ſpeaking figures that have ever been exhibited for the purpoſe of deceiving the unwary with a belief of ſupernatural agency, or of exciting the wonder of perſons leſs incredulous, may be ſeen at large in the ſecond volume of that very curious work, the *Mujurgia Univerſalis* of Father Kircher, where, on that ſimple principle of the effects of reverberated ſounds, many ſimilar experiments are exhibited. It is probable that moſt of the modern mechanicians of theſe figures have derived their knowledge, or at leaſt have taken their principles from the above book.

In your Literary and Philoſophical Intelligence, p. 72, it is noticed that M. Deſmarets has determined, that moſt of the proceſſes of weaving, at preſent uſed, were known in the tenth century. If any one ſhould have an opportunity of examining the fragments of linen that are found in the mummies of the ibis, he will perceive that the art of weaving, ſo far as relates to the above commodity, was preciſely the ſame as at preſent in the moſt remote ages of which we have any monuments remaining. In ſome of theſe there have been found ſpecimens of darning the linen with thread, the inſtrument for which proceſs muſt have been ſimilar to the common needle. This might ſupply the commentators on the Manners of Homer's Odyſſey with the means of illuſtration. Your's, &c.
February 5, 1807. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I am induced to believe that any communication which has for its object the elucidation of a ſubject, that has excited ſuch general and painful intereſt in the public mind, as the diſeaſe termed hydrophobia (ariſing from the bite of rabid animals,) muſt merit and receive that attention which its importance appears to demand; I ſhall, without further preface, proceed to attempt a refutation of the many exaggerated and erroneous accounts, which have been ſo induſtriouſly circulated through the medium of reſpectable newſpapers, wherein it is ſtated that perſons have been ſeized with hydrophobia, and ſmothered or bled to death, as the only means of reſcuing them from the dreadful malady.

Theſe accounts are ſo extremely fabulous and abſurd, that I wonder the Editors of thoſe papers ſhould for a moment have conſidered them worthy of attention, and by inſertion give them that degree of importance, which they could not otherwiſe have attained, thereby increaſing a ſtate of terror and alarm, which has, in my opinion, been ſo improperly and unneceſſarily created; for I conceive there is not to be found a profeſſional man, who would have the temerity to reſort to ſuch ſanguinary means of getting rid of his patients, as he muſt in conſequence become amenable to the laws of his country.

Admitting that there may have occurred two or three caſes of dogs really rabid, (for I am inclined to believe that part of the late reports, may have ariſen from ſomething like fact,) ſtill I will maintain that they have by no means increaſed to that extent, which has been ſo generally accredited; and further, that not a ſingle inſtance of hydrophobia has recently taken place in this metropolis; the report has originated in error, and is continued through prejudice. I have been at conſiderable pains to aſcertain this, by making inquiries, not only among my medical friends, but likewiſe in moſt of the public inſtitutions in this town; indeed, the very circumſtances, under which it is ſaid to have taken place, is a direct negative to the fact, the diſeaſe having never been known to commence immediately after the bite, generally not for weeks, or months. The Editors of the papers above alluded to, not ſatisfied with eſtabliſhing the exiſtence of the diſeaſe, muſt delude the public yet farther by the propagation of remedies equally fallacious, and for the production of which, the whole vegetable and mineral kingdoms appear to have been exhauſted; theſe remedies, if attended to by perſons really infected, are calculated to produce the worſt of conſequences, as they would be betraying the patient into a falſe ſecurity, whilſt the diſeaſe was working by ſlow, but inſidious ſteps, towards his deſtruction. The only certain remedy for

the bite of a rabid animal, is the entire removal of the part bitten, and that as ſoon as poſſible after the infliction of the wound; but provided it be within forty-eight hours, the perſons may conſider themſelves ſecure from this dreadful complaint, as abſorption would not have taken place in that time. It is fortunate for the public, that not one dog in twenty, reputed mad, is really ſo; and it is wholly from this circumſtance, that remedies have obtained celebrity as ſpecifics in the cure of this diſeaſe; for it is a truth known to every profeſſional man, who is acquainted with the animal œconomy, that there is not in the whole Materia Medica a medicine, however active in its nature, capable of preventing the abſorption, or arreſting the progreſs of the poiſon when abſorbed. This is an important fact, and ought moſt carefully to be attended to. Half drowning in the marine flood, is a means of torture but not of cure.

The only caſe of the diſeaſe in queſtion, I have ever witneſſed, was in a fiſherman's ſon at Wandſworth, about eighteen years ago. This lad was taken to the ſea and immerſed, until he was nearly in a ſtate of inſenſibility, when he was conſidered ſecure from danger; but the fallacy of this remedy was fatally evinced in this caſe, as he afterwards became the ſubject of the diſeaſe, and died in conſequence. Had his friends been aware of the important fact above ſtated, and, inſtead of truſting to the effect of an uncertain remedy, reſorted to the only means of preſervation, (the entire removal of the part bitten,) a valuable member might not only have been preſerved to ſociety, but a child reſtored to his afflicted parents, to comfort and protect them in their declining years. In this, as in every other dangerous diſeaſe, where early attention is neceſſary in order to avert the fatal conſequences that may enſue, empirical remedies are calculated to produce the moſt extenſive miſchiefs, as they lull the patient into a deceitful calm, while the ſtorm is gathering to overwhelm him; and it cannot but be a matter of regret to every liberal and thinking mind, that perſons are ſuffered thus to trifle with the purſe and health of the community, it being a very common thing to ſee a liſt of medical trafh advertiſed by the noſtrum-mongers of this town, as ſo many ſpecifics in the cure of incurable diſeaſes, ſuch as cancer, conſumption of the lungs, ſtone, and gravel, and many others equally out of the reach of medicine. Many of theſe perſons have obtained a licence to practiſe from ſome Univerſity, where doctorial dignities are retailed with the ſame facility as the noſtrums thus ſanctioned, to the equal diſgrace of the title, and the Univerſity from which it was obtained. Is it reaſonable to ſuppoſe that a perſon ignorant of the ſtructure of a machine ſhould be able to repair its injuries when deranged? Certainly not. How then, (I would beg leave to aſk,) are theſe perſons, (many of whom are entirely ignorant of anatomy, the baſis of all medical ſcience, and without a knowledge of which the healing art is calculated to become rather injurious, than beneficial to mankind,) to repair the injuries of the human machine, the moſt complicated ſtructure in nature. Would the limits of your work permit, I could enlarge very much upon this ſubject, and poſſibly at ſome future period I may reſume it; for the preſent, I ſhall conclude this article, by exhorting the public not to ſuffer popular prejudices to hurry them into a falſe belief in dangers, which exiſt only in imagination, or to acts of cruelty towards a race of animals, whoſe ſervices and faithful attachment to mankind deſerve to be regarded as ſtrong claims upon our humanity. Your's, &c.

Finſbury Diſpenſary, M. BARTLETT.
February 14, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERUSING the letter of your correſpondent, M. B. from Exeter, in your Magazine, reſpecting the inſects on apple-trees, I trouble you with a ſucceſsful attempt I have made to prevent their propagation.

I had a valuable apple-tree, every way affected as he has deſcribed. I choſe a dry time, with a clear warm ſunſhine, and the noon of the day, for the operation.

I ordered my man to bring a hard ſhoe-bruſh, and apply it to every infected limb, and treat them juſt as he would his coach harneſs to get off the dirt, &c. This being done, he fetched his tin-box, oil and bruſh, and gave the limbs a good dreſſing; leaving them expoſed to the ſun, for the limbs to inhale the efficacy of the application; and this was repeated occaſionally during the ſummer, with moderation and ſucceſs, chuſing always a dry time, and warm clear ſunſhine.

Your's, &c.

Clapton, D. DE BERTH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Catalogue of the works of Edmund Wingate, the mathematician and lawyer, annexed to Dr. Watkins' Memoirs of that neglected author, which appeared in your laſt number, I obſerve, Dr. W. has omitted to inſert Wingate's corrected edition of Britton, a lawyer who wrote in the reign of Edward the firſt.

The firſt edition of this work, publiſhed by Redman in 1540, being the only edition that appeared previous to Wingate's, began to grow very ſcarce, and Wingate, at the requeſt of ſeveral of his friends, (as appears by his preface,) publiſhed a ſecond edition in 12mo. in 1640. There has been only one ſubſequent edition, which was publiſhed in 1762. From theſe three editions, of which Wingate's is the moſt valuable, the world has been ſupplied with a work, a copy of which is to be met with in the library of every lawyer and antiquary.

It will be eaſily imagined, that Wingate is better known to the learned in the law, as the editor of Britton, than by his other law publications, none of which are now read, or appear to have poſſeſſed much celebrity among his contemporaries. Dr. W. indeed, ſtates, that his work, entituled, "The Body of the Law," went through two editions, the date of the firſt of which he ſpecifies. The catalogue which I have conſulted, mentions only one edition of this work by Wingate, viz. a 12mo. publiſhed in 1678: but I have no doubt of the accuracy of Dr. W.'s ſtatement, the date of the latter edition being more than twenty years after the death of the author. Certain it is that Wingate's name has not been honoured with one of thoſe ſcientific contractions, which have characterized the works of better, or leſs neglected, law-writers.

Dr. W. mentions, that Wingate was the ſuppoſed editor of ſeveral works not mentioned in his ſubjoined catalogue, which diſplay much ability. I cannot ſuppoſe that the edition of Britton is included in this laconic, though handſome conſignment to oblivion, Wingate being the avowed editor of that book. If it be conſidered, however, as one of the objects of this ſentence, I confeſs I do not ſee the propriety of omitting, in a paper intended to remind the world of an author nearly forgotten, one of the few memorials which ſerve to identify the ſubject of ſuch a paper. Your's, &c.

Manchester, J. DENISON.
January 18, 1807.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE PRIMROSE,

By Mr. MAYNE.

BY murm'ring Nith, my native ſtream,
I've hail'd thee with the morning's beam;
Woo'd thee among the Falls of Clyde,
On Levin's banks, on Kelvin-ſide;
And now, on Hanwell's flow'ry plain,
I welcome thy return again—
At Hanwell! where romantic views,
And ſylvan ſcenes, invite the Muſe;
And where, leſt erring man ſhould ſtray,
Truth's blameleſs Teacher leads the way!

Lorn tenant of the peaceful glade,
Emblem of Virtue in the ſhade,
Rearing thy head to brave the ſtorm
That would thine innocence deform!
Of all the flow'rs that greet the ſpring,
Of all the flow'rs the ſeaſons bring,
To me, while doom'd to linger here,
The lowly primroſe ſhall be dear!

Sprung like a primroſe in the wild,
Short, like the primroſe, MARION ſmil'd;
The ſpring that gave her bloſſoms birth,
Tore them for ever from the earth;
Nor left, ah me! one bud behind
To tranquillize a parent's mind,
Save that ſweet bud which ſtrews the way,
Bleſt Hope! to an eternal May!

Lorn tenant of the peaceful glade,
Emblem of Virtue in the ſhade,
Rearing thy head to brave the ſtorm
That would thine innocence deform!
Of all the flow'rs that greet the ſpring,
Of all the flow'rs the ſeaſons bring,
To me, while doom'd to linger here,
The lowly primroſe ſhall be dear!

SONNET TO THE SOUL.

PARAPHRASED FROM CARLO MARIA MAGGI,

By MARIANA STARKE.

IMMORTAL Soul! bleſt offspring of the ſky!
Beſtow'd to elevate the ſons of earth;
Why ſleep ſupine, while paſſions dire draw nigh
To rob thee of thy precious rights of birth?

Awake, and know thyſelf; thy firmneſs prove;
Eſſay to put this wily train to flight:
Awake, and ſee with what impatient love
God fain wou'd bear thee back to realms of light.
For though with Vict'ry's verdant chaplet grac'd,
Though dimpled Peace, beſt earthly good, were thine,
Felicity's pure cup thou could'ſt not taſte
But in the boſom of thy home divine.
Then, rouſe thee! ſlumber not mid circling foes!
In Heav'n alone thou ſafely may'ſt repoſe.

AN ANCIENT SCOTTISH DRAMATIC BALLAD.

Upon the juſt dramatic reading of the following Ballad, the ſatisfaction of the reader will altogether depend. The dialogue lies between a lady and her ſon. Their reſpective characters are ſtrongly drawn, and are wrought by the poet with unparelleled art. A genius at once glowing and exquiſite, has finiſhed the picture. Intereſt is maintained throughout the whole; and the concluſion, like a gleam of livid light, burſts through the cloud of myſtery, and diſplays a ſcene replete with horror.—It is to the diſgrace of the Scottiſh nation that this, the beſt of all their ancient ballads, has been neglected, and that the name and fortunes of its admirable author are now buried in oblivion. E. MACKENZIE.

Edward enters into the preſence of his MOTHER, *who with ſurprize and anxiety enquires:*

WHY does your brand ſae drap wi bluid,*
Edward, Edward?
Why does your brand ſae drap wi bluid,
And why ſae ſad gang ye, O?†

EDWARD.

Oh, I hae killed my hauk ſae gude,‡
Mither, Mither;
Oh, I hae killed my hauk ſae gude,
And I had nae mair but he, O!§

MOTHER.

Your haukis bluid was nevir ſae reid,‖
Edward, Edward;
Your haukis bluid was nevir ſae reid—
My dear ſon, I tell thee, O!

EDWARD.

Oh, I hae killed my reid roan ſteid,¶
Mither, mither;
Oh, I hae killed my reid roan ſteid,
That erſt was fair and free, O!

MOTHER.

Your ſteid was auld, and ye hae mair,*
Edward, Edward;
Your ſteid was auld, and ye hae mair,
Sum ither dule ye drie, O!†

EDWARD.

Oh, I hae killed my fadir deir,‡
Mither, mither;
Oh, I hae killed my fadir deir,
Alas! and wae is me, O!

(A dead pauſe.)

MOTHER.

What penance will ye drie for that,§
Edward, Edward;
What penance will ye drie for that,
My deir ſon, now tell me, O!

EDWARD.

I'le ſet my feet in yonder boat,
Mither, mither;
I'le ſet my feet in yonder boat,
And I'le fare owr the ſea, O!‖

MOTHER.

What will ye do wi touris and ha,¶
Edward, Edward;
What will ye do wi touris and ha,
That were ſee fair to ſee, O!

EDWARD.

I'le let them ſtand till they doun fa,**
Mither, mither;
I'le let them ſtand till they doun fa,
For heir I mannae be, O!††

MOTHER.

What will ye leave to bairns and wife,‡‡
Edward, Edward;
What will ye leave to bairns and wife,
Whan ye gang owr the ſea, O!§§

EDWARD.

The warld's room to beg throuch life,‖‖
Mither, mither;
The warld's room to beg throuch life,
For them I neir maun ſee, O!¶¶

MOTHER.

What will ye leave to your mither deir,
Edward, Edward;
What will we leave to your mither deir,
My dear ſon, now tell me, O!

---

* Why does your ſword ſo drop with blood.
† And why ſo ſad go you
‡ Oh, I have killed my hawk ſo good.
§ And I had no other but he.
‖ Your hawk's blood was never ſo red.
¶ Oh, I have killed my red roan ſteed.

* Your ſteid was old, and you have more.
† Some other calamity you endure.
‡ Oh, I have killed my father dear.
§ What penance will you endure for that.
‖ And I'll far o'er the ſea.
¶ What will you do with towers and hall.
** I'll let them ſtand till they down fall.
†† For here I muſt not be.
‡‡ What will you leave to children and wife.
§§ When you go o'er the ſea.
‖‖ The world is wide to beg through life.
¶¶ For them I ne'er muſt ſee.

EDWARD.

The curse of hell frae me shall ye beir,*
Mither, mither;
The curse of hell frae me shall ye beir,
Sic counseils ye gied me, O!†

A NOSEGAY,
A SIMILE FOR REVIEWERS.

BY THE LATE REV. LAURENCE STERNE.

The following exquisite, and hitherto unpublished piece of humour, was written at a time when the Critical Review maintained a secondary rank in literature: but notwithstanding the present degraded and decrepid state of that journal, this piece deserves to be preserved for its own merits, and for the sake of its illustrious author. It will be agreed by every man of sense, honour, and learning, that the Critical Review of the present day is altogether beneath contempt; and its declining sale and credit during many years past render it probable that it may soon cease to exist. Charity forbids it, therefore, that so keen a satire should be considered as intended to apply to the publication at a time when it may, for aught I know, be writhing perhaps in the agonies of impending dissolution. SENEX.

YE overseers and reviewers
Of all the Muses' sinks and sewers,
Who dwell on high,
Enthroned among your peers,
The garretteers,
That border on the sky;
Who hear the music of the spheres:
You have such ears,
And live so high;
I thank you for your criticism,
Which you have ushered in
With a delightful witticism,
That tastes like rotten fruit preserved in gin.
And therefore marvel not that my two ballads,
Which are but like two sallads,
By no means suit,
Like your fruit,
With your palates.
I do admire your dealings,
To speak according to your feelings;
And do believe, if you had withal,
You would drop honey;
And that you overflow with gall,
Because you do not overflow with money.
Hence all your spite
Against a poor connundrumite,
Whose only business is to watch
Where the connundrums lie,
And be upon the catch
As they go by;
To make a simile in no feature
Resembling the creature
That he has in his eye;
Just as a fisher shoots an owl,
Or a sea-fowl,
To make the likeness of a fly;
Just as you look into the fire
For any likeness you desire.
Simile-making
Is an undertaking,
In which the undertaker
Resembles a marriage-contract maker—
A poor industrious man,
Who means no ill,
But does the best he can
With a quill;—
In short, he does according to his skill:
If matters can be brought to bear
So as to tie the knot,
He does not care
Whether they are a happy pair or not.
And, as I said at first,
Nothing could make you all so keen
And cruft,
But that which makes you all so lean—
Hunger and thirst.
So now and then a judge
Consigns a wretch
To Master Ketch,
Having no grudge;
No reason clear can be assigned,
Only, like you, he has not dined.
So far from wishing your allowance shorter,
I wish, for all your sakes,
That you may never want beef-steaks
And porter;
And for your merits
A dram of British spirits.
And so I leave you with a fable,
Designed, without a sneer,
To exhilarate your table,
And give a relish to your beer.
I beg my compliments to all your ladies,
The reviewer-esses.
Hark!
And, if you please, take warning.
My fable is concerning
A cuckoo and a lark.
If I said a nightingale,
You would have cried,
(You could not fail,)
That it was pride,
And nought beside,
Which made me think of such a tale.
Upon a tree as they were sitting,
They fell into a warm dispute,
Warmer than was fitting,
Which of them was the better flute.
After much prating,
And debating,
Not worth relating,
Things came to such a pass,
They both agree
To take an ass
For referee:
The ass was studying botany and grass
Under the tree.
What do you think was the decree?—
"Why," says the ass, "the question is not hard:"
And so he made an excellent award,
As you shall see.
"The lark," says he,
"Has got a wild fantastic pipe,
But no more music than a snipe;

* The curse of hell from me shall you bear.
† Such counsels you gave me.

It gives one pain,
And turns one's brain,
One can't keep time to ſuch a ſtrain:
Whereas, the cuckoo's note
Is meaſured and compoſed with thought;
His method is diſtinct and clear,
And dwells
Like bells
Upon the ear,
Which is the ſweeteſt muſic one can hear.
I can diſtinguiſh, I'll lay a wager,
His manner and expreſſion
From every forreſter and cager
Of the profeſſion."
Thus ended the diſpute;
The cuckoo was quite mute
With admiration;
The lark ſtood laughing at the brute,
Affecting ſo much penetration.

The aſs was ſo intoxicated,
And ſhallow-pated,
That ever ſince
He has got a fancy in his ſkull,
That he's a commiſſion from his prince,
Dated when the moon's at full,
To ſummon every foul,
Every aſs and aſſes' foal,
To try the quick and dull;
Trumpeting through the fields and ſtreets,
Stopping and jading all he meets;
Pronouncing with an air
Of one pronouncing from the chair,
Here is a beauty! this is new!
And that's a blemiſh,
For which I have no reliſh!—
Juſt like the CRITICAL REVIEW!

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE LATE GENERAL PAOLI.

"Queſto grand'uomo mandato per Dio a liberare la Patria."*

CELEBRATED men have a juſt claim to the attention of the public. Their lives are not only accompanied with a certain degree of ſplendour that delights, but alſo with a variety of information, which cannot fail to inſtruct.

Reſpecting ſuch of our own countrymen as have acquired a dazzling reputation, we are always eager to aſcertain the origin, and to trace the progreſs, of their greatneſs; while we neceſſarily contemplate foreigners with a diminiſhed degree of curioſity. In the preſent inſtance, however, we behold a ſtranger, who intereſts us to the full as much as if he had been a native; for he has not only reſided among us for a ſeries of years, but has been conſidered the adopted child of a country, in conjunction with which he had acted and fought. In ſhort, he has been long cheriſhed, protected, and patroniſed in Great Britain, where he found an aſylum during the latter part of an eventful life; and if he has eat the bread of the nation, it has at leaſt been nobly and honourably earned.

Signor Paſquale Paoli was born at Roſtino, in the iſland of Corſica, (as would appear from a variety of circumſtances,) in the year 1726. He was the ſecond ſon of Hiacente Paoli, who had always been attached to the popular cauſe; and conſequently was a ſworn enemy to the Genoeſe; for they had attempted to ſubjugate his native country, both by fraud and by arms; and, inſtead of endeavouring to acquire the attachment of the nation, had planted the ſeeds of an unconquerable hatred, by their rapacioufneſs, their cruelty, and their injuſtice. Uniting a narrow commercial jealouſy with a fondneſs for fiſcal tyranny, a capitation, a tithe, and a hearth-tax, three of the moſt odious impoſts that could be deviſed, were levied with an uncommon degree of ſtrictneſs, and that too on a nation totally devoid of wealth; while they were, at the ſame time, deſtitute of the means of ſupporting their new burthens, by being deprived of trade and manufactures. But this was not all; for the poor Genoeſe nobles, who had modeſtly appended the *royal* crown of Corſica* to the arms of the republic, were ſent over, from time to time, to enrich themſelves with the ſpoils of an impoveriſhed people; and, like the *Baillis* of Switzerland, pay their debts, and redeem their caſtles, by means of every ſpecies of oppreſſion.

* A Corſican proverb, applied to Paoli by his countrymen.

* The bank of St. George had a much better claim to the honour of emblazoning a crown on its paper money, as it actually advanced the whole of the treaſure for the extinction of certain claims on the part of the Kings of Naples and Arragon, and received in return the iſland of Corſica, by way of mortgage.

An avenger was at length found, in the perſon of Sampiero, a native Corſican, who had obtained the rank of colonel in the ſervice of the King of France; but who was publicly poniarded in the midſt of his followers, by a Genoeſe. The aſſaſſin having been cut in pieces by the indignant multitude, the ſenate decreed that the expences of a funeral ceremony ſhould be defrayed by the public; and at the ſame time propoſed, that a ſtatue ſhould be erected to his honour in the hall of the ducal palace, by the ſide of that of *Andrew Doria!

In 1725, the Genoeſe having inſiſted that, inſtead of *tithes in kind*, the full value in money ſhould be paid by the iſlanders, a new revolt broke out, and the ſtandard of liberty was once more unfurled by thoſe hardy iſlanders. On this, the pretenſions of their oppreſſors, inſtead of being diminiſhed, were encreaſed: they inſiſted that all the commodities of the country ſhould be ſold to them alone; they ſeized on a lake for their own uſe, called *ſtagno di Diana*; the waters of which were converted into ſalt by the rays of the ſun, while the families of Ciaccaldi and Raffaelli were deprived of their eſtates, in conſequence of the moſt frivolous pretexts.

On this, Pompiliani and Fabio Filinghieri were elected the leaders of the inſurgents; and, although the latter was put to death by the poniard, a new war was only prevented by the intervention of the Emperor in 1732, who had ſent Prince Louis of Wirtemberg to Corſica, with a body of 6000 men, to the aſſiſtance of the republic.

Notwithſtanding the *concordat* that followed, the Genoeſe governed with their uſual injuſtice, and the Corſicans obeyed with the ſame reluctance as before. In a ſhort time after, the former having found means to ſeize on and impriſon thoſe whom they termed the ring-leaders during the late inſurrection, a new war broke forth in conſequence of ſo groſs a breach of faith.

This event gave birth to the projects of Anthony Baron de Neuhoff, one of the moſt extraordinary men recorded in hiſtory. After having ſtudied politics under the celebrated Swediſh miniſter Baron Goertz, and ſerved during ſome time along with that great warrior Charles XII., he entered into the ſervice of the Emperor; reſided during a ſhort period at Florence, in the capacity of his Imperial Majeſty's miniſter; and having received an offer of the crown of Corſica, provided he would place himſelf at the head of the inſurgents, he accordingly repaired to Aleria, on board a veſſel mounting 24 guns, and carrying an Engliſh flag. Soon after this (in March, 1736) he was conducted to Corte, the capital of this iſland; and, in a general aſſembly of the inhabitants, was immediately elected *King of Corſica and Capraja, under the name of Theodore I.

But as the natives have ever been impatient of ſuperiority, they ſoon became to the full as tired of their new ſovereign then, as they were of the Engliſh about half a century afterwards; and both were accordingly obliged to abdicate. The retreat of the former, however, muſt be allowed to have been more honourable, as his Majeſty King Theodore withdrew for the expreſs purpoſe of obtaining ſupplies, after having convoked a *conſulta*, in which he took a ſolemn and public leave of the nation. He alſo eſtabliſhed a regency, and, by an edict publiſhed at Sartene, conferred the proviſional government on twenty-eight nobles, at the head of whom we find the Marquis Hiacinte de Paoli, with the rank of Marſhal General.

Soon after this, the King of France ordered a body of men, under General de Maillebois, to land in Corſica, for the expreſs purpoſe of aſſiſting the Genoeſe. But as the natives were in no ſmall degree formidable, this commander offered his mediation: it however was refuſed on the part of the Marquis de Paoli, but accepted by his countrymen. On this, he immediately left his native iſland, in company with his two ſons, and repaired to the continent. Having obtained the countenance of one of the neighbouring princes, into whoſe ſervice (we believe) he entered, Hiacinte ſettled at Naples. While there, he ſoon perceived the ſeeds of extraordinary talents

* It may not be unneceſſary to obſerve in this place, that the memory of this great man was never diſgraced by giving him an aſſaſſin for a colleague.

* Theodore I. coined money, eſtabliſhed laws, inſtituted the Order of Deliverance, and created a number of nobles, among whom was the father of Paoli, who obtained the dignity of a Marquis, and the poſt of Grand Treaſurer.

in his second son, Pasquale; and being determined to bestow a good education on him, he placed his favourite child under the Jesuits, then esteemed the best masters in Europe. Thus confided to their tuition, he attained an extraordinary degree of proficiency in the learned languages. Active, sober, never indulging idleness, or abandoning either his mind or body to the grosser pleasures of sensuality, he, at an early period of life, conceived the bold idea of placing himself at the head of his nation, and becoming its deliverer. Meanwhile, he was introduced at court, obtained a commission in the service of Naples, and endeavoured to make himself acquainted with the art of war.

At an early period of his life, he displayed a lofty port, and exhibited what he himself was pleased to term

"Una superbia indicibile."

His mind, at the same time, became deeply imbued with all the ancient precepts relative to liberty; and when spoken to respecting the dangers that must be necessarily encountered in attempting to enfranchise his country, he was accustomed to reply by means of a line from Virgil:

"Vincit amor Patriæ laudumque immensa cupido."

Meanwhile, his father, who appears to have been a man of *talents, brought him up with the most noble notions, and carefully inculcated the practice of all the heroic virtues. In addition to this, his own mind being filled with important objects, his passions, instead of being wasted in ignoble pursuits, were occupied solely with important objects. Accustomed to contemplate and to reason on the practices of former times, he took part with the Stoics in preference to the Epicureans, and was eager to remark, "that while the former had produced but one great man, the other could boast of a multitude."†

"Hi mores, hæc duri immota Catonis
Secta fuit, servare modum, finemque tenere,
Naturamque sequi, patriæque impendere vitam,
Nec sibi sed toti genitum se credere mundo."
Lucan. Pharsal. lib. ii, l. 380.

At length the time arrived when Paoli was to carry his schemes into execution. He accordingly took leave of his father, who, after embracing him with affection, expressed himself as follows:

"My dear son, I may possibly never see you again; but, in imagination, I shall ever attend on your footsteps. Your design is great and noble, and I doubt not but God will bless and assist you in it. The little which remains to me of life," adds the hoary chief, "I shall consecrate to your cause, by offering up my prayers and supplications to Heaven for your prosperity and protection."

Having repaired to his native island, he found a sudden change in respect to the difference of manners: for the people there were still rude, uncouth, and, in some respects, savage. They seemed, however, admirably fitted for war; and exhibited, at the same time, a steady determination either to recover their lost independence, or perish in the attempt.

As it was impossible, on account of his extreme youth, that he should all at once aspire to the honour of being one of the chiefs of his nation, Paoli officiated for a considerable time as secretary to Caffori, a physician, who happened to be one of his own kinsmen, and who was at this period at the head of the malcontents. At length, on the assassination of that leader, he presented himself as his successor; but he was opposed by Signor Matra, the son of a Marquis of the same name, who, like Paoli's own father, had been attached to the popular cause, and formed, in conjunction with him, one of the council of regency. Being a man of noble sentiments, and uniting the patriot and the warrior in his own person, he formed a formidable rival to Pasquale; and the adherents of both parties having armed on the occasion, the Paolists were defeated, and obliged, with their chief, to take refuge in a convent, where they were closely blockaded. But Matra soon after experienced the same tragical end as his two predecessors, Sampieri and Caffori. On this, his competitor was immediately liberated from his confinement, and publicly canvassed for the chieftainship, now become once more vacant.

* There is a sonnetto still in existence, written by Hiacinte Paoli to celebrate the exploits of his colleague, General Giafferi, who afterwards retired like himself to Naples, during the siege of Cordone. It begins with the two following lines:

"A coronar l'Eroe di Cirno invitto,
Morte descenda e se l'inchini il fato, &c."

† A Tour to Corsica, by James Boswell, Esq. p. 304.

Paoli appears to have been formed by nature to attain the hearts and ſuffrages of his countrymen, for his deportment was grave and prudent, and his judgment was matured by reflection rather than by age, while his patriotiſm was unqueſtioned, and his eloquence ſuperior to that of any of his rivals. He was accordingly unanimouſly choſen *generaliſſimo*, in a full aſſembly of the people, when he had but attained the 29th year of his age. This joyful event was immediately announced, by means of a proclamation, "in the name of the ſupreme and general council of Corſica, addreſſed to the beloved people of that nation," dated from St. Antonio of the White Houſe, July 15, 1755. It was there ſtated, "that having determined on the election of one political and general chief, the voices had been unanimous in favour of Paſquale Paoli, a man whoſe virtues and abilities rendered him particularly worthy. He had expreſſed great reluctance," it was added, "to accept of the command, but had at length been prevailed upon to take upon himſelf the government; in the conduct of which he was to be aſſiſted by two counſellors of ſtate, and one of the moſt reputable perſons from each diſtrict, all of whom were to be changed once a month."

Paoli was accordingly entruſted with the ſole management of public affairs, both civil and military, and ſoon obtained ſuch an aſcendancy over the minds of the people, that they implicitly aſſented to every thing propoſed in his name. As his *patrimony was extremely ſlender, it became abſolutely neceſſary that he ſhould obtain a ſettled revenue. His expences were accordingly provided for, by means of an annual tax, called "*Il pane del generale.*"

The ſituation of the iſland, in reſpect to its internal government, being very unpromiſing, this chief new-modelled the laws, diſcouraged aſſaſſinations, imported arms, and eſtabliſhed the appearance, if not reality, of ſubordination. In addition to all this, he inſtituted ſchools, erected an univerſity at Corte, and actually laid the foundation of a maritime power; or, at leaſt, what was conſidered as ſuch in that part of the Mediterranean, although it only conſiſted, in 1760, of a few *feluccas*, under the command of Count Peres, who was henceforward deſignated under the pompous title of High Admiral of Corſica.

In 1761, the doge and ſenate of Genoa, perceiving the change lately effected among the natives by the good conduct of one man, ſent a deputation to a general *conſulta*, convoked at Veſcovato, for the expreſs purpoſe of propoſing terms of accommodation; but as the pulſe of liberty now beat high, it was unanimouſly reſolved never to make any peace with the enemy, unleſs on the expreſs condition of Corſica being guaranteed in the full enjoyment of its independence. A memorial to the ſame effect was alſo addreſſed, at the ſame time, to all the ſovereigns of Europe.

At length, in 1768, this petty and tyrannical republic, being now in deſpair of ever bending the Corſicans again to its yoke, actually determined to diſpoſe of the iſland to the beſt bidder. Accordingly, the ſovereignty was transferred to France (at leaſt, ſo far as ſuch a transfer can be eſteemed legal), for the ſum of forty millions of livres, a large portion of which was however deducted as an antecedent debt.

But Paoli, although greatly alarmed, was not utterly diſmayed by this ceſſion. On the contrary, he arouſed and prepared the ſpirit of his followers for a freſh contention, and animated them to perſevere, with additional zeal, in the defence of their liberties and independence againſt all oppoſers. He, at the ſame time, ſolemnly promiſed never to abandon the cauſe, but either to triumph or fall at the head of his countrymen!

This heroic reſolution, coupled with the juſtice of the cauſe in which he had embarked, obtained for him the eſteem and regard of every lover of humanity throughout Europe. He had already added to his reputation, by driving the Genoeſe from the open country, ſhutting them up in the maritime towns, and beſieging the city of St. Fiorenzo; which he was only prevented from taking poſſeſſion of by the ignorance of his countrymen in reſpect to the attack of fortified places, as well as the total want of cannon of every deſcription, without which it was utterly impoſſible to make any impreſſion on a town defended according to the modern rules of war.

But the ſituation of theſe brave iſlanders was ſoon altered for the worſe, as

* It conſiſted ſolely, as has been confidently ſaid, of a houſe and garden at Roſtino, the place of his birth.

as *M. de Marbœuf, an officer of conſiderable talents, had landed with ſix batallions, in 1764. But yet Paoli was ſtill conſidered, by all parties, as the legitimate chief, and it was not until ſome time after that a new war, and that too with ſuch a powerful monarchy as France, became inevitable.

Meanwhile, the people of England, always impreſſed with noble ideas in behalf of freedom, began to conceive a high notion of the inhabitants of Corſica, and to feel a generous wiſh to ſerve them. This paſſion was not a little inflamed by the writings of a young †Scotchman, who had been induced to viſit that iſland in 1765, without any other introduction than a letter from the celebrated author of the Social Contract

By this means he obtained an introduction to Paoli, whom he deſcribes as follows: "I found him alone, and was ſtruck with his appearance. He is tall, ſtrong, and well made; of a fair complexion, a ſenſible, free, and open countenance, and a manly and open carriage. He was then in his fortieth year. He was dreſſed in green and gold. He uſed to wear the common Corſican habit; but on the arrival of the French he thought a little external elegance might be of uſe, to make the government appear in a more reſpectable light.

"He aſked me, what were my commands for him? I preſented him a letter from Count Rivarola; and when he had read it, I ſhewed him my letter from Rouſſeau. He was polite, but very reſerved. I had ſtood in the preſence of many a prince, but I never had ſuch a trial as in the preſence of Paoli. I have already ſaid, that he is a great phyſiognomiſt. In conſequence of his being in continual danger from treachery and aſſaſſination, he has formed a habit of ſtudiouſly obſerving every new face. For ten minutes we walked backwards and forwards through the room, hardly ſaying a word, while he looked at me with a ſtedfaſt, keen, and penetrating eye, as if he ſearched my very ſoul.

"This interview was for a while very ſevere upon me. I was very much relieved when his reſerve wore off, and he began to ſpeak more. I then ventured to addreſs him with this compliment to the Corſicans: 'Sir, I am upon my travels, and have lately viſited Rome. I am come from ſeeing the ruins of one brave and free people: I now ſee the riſe of another."

This event, trifling as it may appear, tended not a little, in conſequence of the policy of Paoli, to raiſe him in the eſtimation of his own countrymen, and even of the neighbouring ſtates. Boſwell was immediately lodged in the houſe of Signor Colonna, the lord of the manor, and viſited by all the nobility; and whenever he choſe to ſurvey the country, was attended by a party of ſoldiers. "One day," ſays he, "when I rode out, I was mounted on Paoli's own horſe, with rich furniture of crimſon velvet, with broad gold lace, and had my guards marching along with me. I allowed myſelf to indulge a momentary pride in the parade, as I was curious to experience what could really be the pleaſure of ſtate and diſtinction, with which mankind are ſo ſtrangely intoxicated." It was eaſy to countenance, or even to originate, the report that a gentleman, whoſe zeal alone carried him into the wilds of Corſica, had been ſent thither on a ſecret miſſion; and the "*Ambaſciadore Ingleſe*," by means of the Avignon Gazette, was ſoon introduced to the notice of all the people of Europe.

While Paoli was thus flattering the vanity of his countrymen, and conſolidating his own power, the conqueſt of the whole iſland ſeems to have been meditated by the court of France. Louis XV. an indolent and voluptuous prince, addicted to the looſeſt pleaſures, and regulated by the will of his miſtreſſes and his miniſters, was prevailed upon to make the attempt in 1768. M. de Chauvelin, one of his favourites, and the father of that ambaſſador whom we have ſeen at our own court, as the repreſentative of Louis XVI., was accordingly nominated to the command of the expedition.

The army deſtined for the acquiſition of the poor, barren, and deſolate iſland of Corſica, was compoſed of ſixteen batallions and two legions, amounting in all to about 5000 men. Theſe were to

* M. de Marbœuf was much beloved by the natives. It was he, indeed, who protected the family of Bonaparte; and being very much attached, as has been ſaid, to his mother, obtained leave for him, during the reign of Louis XV., to be ſent to *l'Ecole Militaire*.

† The late Mr. Boſwell, ſon of Lord Auchinleck, one of the lords of ſeſſion, a gentleman who ſeems to have begun the world as a ſpeculative whig, and to have ended it as a practical tory.

be ſupported by a ſquadron, conſiſting of two ſail of the line, two frigates, ſix armed brigantines, a number of tranſports, &c. It was evidently the intereſt of the Engliſh nation to have prevented this acquiſition on the part of France: but a *ſecret* underſtanding appears at that time to have ſubſiſted between the two courts, and a ſpirit of compliance actually evinced itſelf on this occaſion that cannot be accounted for on any honourable principle. Lord Chatham did not at that humiliating period preſide in the councils of the nation; yet we have always underſtood, that the late Marquis of Lanſdowne (then Earl of Shelburne) objected to the tameneſs with which ſuch an inſult was borne, and that he actually reſigned the important office then held by him, in conſequence of it.

Be this as it may, a furious war enſued between France and Corſica; in which numbers, military ſcience, money, and diſcipline, were on one ſide; and on the other, an almoſt unarmed multitude, enthuſiaſm, bravery, and a good cauſe.

As the Corſicans were unprovided with artillery, and even with bayonets, and combatted individually rather than in regular maſſes, it would have been highly impolitic for them to have encountered the French in the plain, and thus placed the fate of their country on the iſſue of a pitched battle. On the contrary, it was their intereſt to prolong the war, in order to give time for the intervention of the neutral powers. Paoli, therefore, poſted his troops on the heights of Nebbio, de la Croce, and St. Antonio, where they remained firm; hoping, in a mountainous warfare, to be able to contend with leſs inequality than in the low country. They were obliged, however, after repeated charges, to retire before the veteran troops of France, who acted in concert, and poſſeſſed a variety of advantages.

On this, the iſlanders withdrew behind the Guolo, but not until they had already exhibited ſuch a ſpecimen of their bravery, that, inſtead of purſuing the enemy, Chauvelin found it abſolutely neceſſary to draw reinforcements from his own coaſt.

In the courſe of a ſhort period, the tide of war turned againſt the invaders; and the Corſicans, (who had hitherto acted on the defenſive) at length became the aſſailants. Many officers diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this occaſion, particularly Clemente Paoli, the elder brother of the General. He was a ſingular man, who united the moſt exemplary deference to the ſuperſtitions of the church, with a paſſionate attachment to the profeſſion of arms, and led the life of a monk, when he did not act in the capacity of a warrior. Perceiving that a conſiderable body of French troops, with the uſual audacity of that nation, had penetrated into the Pieva, or diſtrict of Caſinca, he called on the natives to riſe in a body; and having aſſembled four or five thouſand of them, he attacked the enemy, forced the poſt of *La Penta*, obliged the foe to recroſs the river, and actually drove them before him to *Notre Dame dell' Orto*. But this was not all, for no ſooner had his ſucceſs been made generally known, than the detached camp of St. Nicholas was attacked by multitudes of armed men, and General Grandmaiſon, who commanded there, was obliged to fall back to Oletta. The town of Borgo was the next object, on which the conquerors fixed their attention; and although utterly unacquainted with both the art and the means of attacking fortified ſtations, they found means to penetrate into the place, and make a lodgement there.

On this, M. de Chauvelin, reſolved to advance in perſon, with the main body of the army, while Paoli, being encouraged by the recent conduct of his troops, determined to give him battle. An action accordingly took place on the 5th of September, 1768; for the French having advanced in three ſeparate columns, hoping, by means of a combined movement, to carry every thing before them, the Corſicans, as uſual, placed themſelves in ambuſh, and, as they fired with all the certainty of American riflemen, they of courſe made a great ſlaughter. Of three hundred of the garriſon of Borgo, who ſallied out during the fight, one man only returned alive; and that place was accordingly obliged to ſurrender next day.

After this, the French General retired firſt to Baſtia, and then to Verſailles, chagrined to behold ſome of the beſt troops of France circumvented, defeated, and killed, by a body of mountaineers, headed by a General, who was acquainted with the theory of war alone, and had never, until now, beheld an engagement. The concluſion of the campaign of 1768, ſo diſgraceful to the French army, and ſo honourable to its enemies, afforded a fair opportunity for the intervention of the maritime powers. But as M. de Choiſeul, at that time miniſter to Louis XV. was but too well acquainted with the diſpo-

ſition

ſition of the Britiſh cabinet, which could alone have animated the allied courts into action, he determined to ſend powerful reinforcements to Corſica. Theſe conſiſted of twenty battalions, two legions, and twelve hundred mules; and the command of the whole was entruſted to the Count de Vaux.

This officer unfortunately happened not only to be brave and active, but alſo to poſſeſs a mind well acquainted with all the reſources of war. He himſelf was familiar with the ſcene of action, and well aware of all the faults committed by his predeceſſor, who had only eſcaped from diſgrace, and even from puniſhment, by the perſonal attachment and regard of the monarch, in whoſe debaucheries he had for many years participated.

The new commander in chief, fearing above all things leſt the war ſhould be protracted, determined to divide his army into two columns, of about twelve battalions each, and by one grand movement put an end to the conteſt, by the complete ſubjugation of the whole iſland of Corſica. Paoli, from this moment, foreſaw that his country muſt not only be overrun, but conquered. He, however, defended the bridge of Guolo, and the village of Valle, with a conſiderable degree of obſtinacy; after which, he retired with about ſix thouſand men to the top of a mountain, ſurmounted with a Turkiſh moſque, originally built by the Saracens, and ſince converted into a chriſtian church, dedicated to St. Peter. As this commanded the four adjacent valleys, and was conſidered as the laſt and chief defence of the iſland, every thing depended on keeping poſſeſſion of it. But the Corſicans were equally overpowered by numbers and by ſkill; and fifteen hundred of them having been nearly cut off, in an attempt againſt the French army at Ponte Nuovo, the final ſubjugation of the natives was now unhappily accompliſhed.

Dumourier, who ſerved on this occaſion, with the rank of Adjutant-General, is liberal enough, in the Memoirs of his own Life, to pay the higheſt compliments both to the Corſicans and their chief. In reſpect to the former, he obſerves as follows:

"It is aſtoniſhing that this handful of iſlanders, deſtitute of artillery, fortifications, magazines, and money, ſhould have kept France at bay during two campaigns, although ſhe had no other enemies to cope with. But liberty doubles the valour and the ſtrength of man."

"Paoli," ſays he, in another place, "has rendered his name illuſtrious, in conſequence of the vigour with which he ſupported the cauſe of public liberty among the Corſicans; but in truth, it was a little at the expence of their individual freedom. In the courſe of this war, he diſplayed great genius, and a noble conſiſtency; had he been endowed with military talents, had he known how to have inſtructed his countrymen in that ſpecies of hoſtility beſt ſuited to the natural bent of their genius, he would have deſtroyed our little army in 1768, and done us much more harm than we experienced in 1769."

This celebrated chief had the good fortune to eſcape during the general confuſion, with the loſs of his library and his baggage. Having with ſome difficulty aſſembled a few of his faithful followers, among whom was his own brother, he repaired to the ſea-ſide, and being accompanied by theſe on board an armed veſſel, bearing the Engliſh flag, which had been provided for his reception, he was landed in Italy.

After remaining a ſhort time at Leghorn, he repaired to England, where he had many friends and admirers. Indeed, it was but a few days before his final retreat, that he had received a liberal ſubſcription, from a number of private individuals, for the expreſs purpoſe of enabling him to continue the war againſt France.*

Immediately on his arrival, the patriots, at the eaſtern extremity of the metropolis tranſmitted a formal invitation to the General, to repair to the city, where an entertainment had been provided for him. Alderman Beckford, Mrs. Macaulay, Alderman Fecothick, and a number of his friends and admirers were all preſent on this occaſion, and expected his appearance with impatience: but the General having received an intimation from the patriots of the weſt end of the town, that his preſence would give offence to the court, he felt himſelf ſuddenly *indiſpoſed*, and ſent his ſecretary with an excuſe.

Meanwhile Paoli was preſented to His Majeſty, at St. James's, and moſt graciouſly received. He was at the ſame time gratified with a penſion † for himſelf, while a liberal proviſion was made for his brother Signor Clemente Paoli, and alſo

* The Aldermen Beckford and Fecothick, together with Samuel Vaughan, eſq. were the truſtees.

† Twelve hundred pounds per annum.

for his nephew Signor Barbaggio, the latter of whom, had accompanied him to England, while the former reſided in Italy.

From this time forward, the Ex-General remained chiefly in London, leading the quiet life of a private gentleman, keeping an hoſpitable table, a carriage, and every thing appertaining to a man of fortune. Having been waited upon, ſoon after his arrival, by Mr. Boſwell, the latter preſented Dr. Johnſon to him, on the 10th of October, 1769. "They met with a manly eaſe," ſays Mr. B.*" mutually conſcious of their own abilities, and of the abilities of each other. The General ſpoke Italian, and Dr. Johnſon, Engliſh, and underſtood one another very well, with a little aid of interpretation from me, in which I compared myſelf to an iſthmus, that joins two great Continents."

During the ſpace of twenty-three years, Paoli enjoyed an honourable and ſecure aſylum in Great Britain, where he of courſe expected to end his days. But the extraordinary events of the French Revolution at length induced him to embark anew in the ſtorms of civil ſtrife.

No ſooner had the Conſtituting Aſſembly proclaimed liberty to the nation, than the fate of Corſica appeared to be meliorated, and a people ſo long oppreſſed, received a glimpſe of freedom. On perceiving that his native country had become one of the departments of France, her ancient chief tranſmitted a letter to his fellow-citizens, in which he expreſſed his congratulations on this event, but lamented at the ſame time that he could not rejoin them conſiſtently with his gratitude and attachment to the Britiſh nation.

Notwithſtanding this, he took leave of his friends here, and repaired to Paris in 1792; having been well received by the party then in power, he pronounced a ſpeech at the bar of the aſſembly, in which he obſerved, "that after a painful exile of more than twenty years, he now rejoiced to behold his country reſtored to the poſſeſſion of her rights and privileges, by the generoſity of the French nation." He, at the ſame time, expreſſed his readineſs "to contribute, as much as it was in his power, to the happineſs of his fellow-citizens."

Theſe ſentiments being highly popular at that period, experienced general applauſe; and Paoli having taken the oath of fidelity, in the face of the nation, was thus enabled to reinſtate himſelf, in all his former power and authority. Soon after this, he embarked for Corſica, where he was received with an extraordinary degree of attachment and reſpect. In conſequence of this, he was elected mayor of Baſtia, commander in chief of the national guard, and preſident of the department; in fine, he ſoon acquired more authority in the iſland, than before its ſubjugation by the French.

Notwithſtanding this, he appears to have been ſtill ambitious of its entire independence, and an epoch ſoon arrived, when he imagined that ſo deſirable an event might be effected with impunity. This was the execution of Louis XVI. which divided the French nation into two parties, rendered a civil war exceedingly probable, and animated the enemies of the new republic with new hopes.

The Convention having been informed of his ſecret practices, immediately iſſued orders to Paoli, to repair to their bar, and defend himſelf againſt the accuſations of his enemies: but he pleaded his age and infirmities, with a view of gaining time, and aſſured that aſſembly, he would never be found defective in reſpect to his duty. To a ſecond decree, more peremptory than the firſt, he replied in a different manner, and with more frankneſs; after which he repaired to Corte, the ancient capital, ſituate in the centre of the iſland, where, ſurrounded by his friends and adherents, he laughed at the proclamation which had been iſſued, declaring him a traitor, and ſetting a price on his head.

On this occaſion, however, a number of the moſt powerful families in Corſica declared againſt him; and Saliceti, Arena, Gentili, Caſa Bianca, together with many of thoſe who had ſworn fidelity to the new conſtitution, and like himſelf ſubſcribed the civic oath, publicly declared, that they could not aſſiſt in ſubverting thoſe regulations, in favour of which they had taken ſo ſolemn a vow, in the face of Heaven and of mankind.

On the other hand, the whole body of the clergy, diſguſted at the late reforms, which had deprived them of a large portion of their revenues, ſided with their ancient chief; and to theſe adhered all ſuch as were eminently devoted to the church of Rome, a numerous and powerful claſs of men, who aſſumed to themſelves the appellation of the *ſacred band*. But as Paoli knew from long experience, that it was impoſſible to reſiſt the power of France, alone and unſupported, he determined to call in the aſſiſtance of England,

*Life of Samuel Johnſon, L.L.D. vol. ii. p. 76.

England, which at this period occupied Toulon, and waged war, with a degree of vigour and of bitterneſs, hitherto unexampled in the annals of that kingdom. He accordingly invited the Britiſh Admiral, * who had been recently foiled in an expedition againſt his native country, to invade it anew, with a fleet, accompanied by a body of troops, to whom he was prepared to give every poſſible ſuccour, having been once more elected *Generaliſſimo*, in a grand council of the nation. That officer, having firſt diſpatched Colonel, now General Sir John Moore, together with the late Major Koehler, to examine into the proſpects and reſources of the inſurgents, an expedition ſailed from the bay of Hieres, January 24, 1795, for the expreſs purpoſe of driving the French out of the Iſland. A body of troops having been landed under Lieutenant General Dundas, the tower of Mortella was taken with ſome difficulty; after which, Fornelli was attacked with ſucceſs, and St. Fiorenzo having been evacuated, Baſtia and Calvi, alſo, yielded to the victors.

Immediately after this, a general *Conſulta* was aſſembled at Corte; and Paoli having been elected Preſident, the Repreſentatives of the nation unanimouſly voted the union of Corſica with the Britiſh Crown. This propoſition having been readily accepted, on the part of Sir Gilbert Elliot, (now Lord Minto,) then his Majeſty's commiſſioner, he was immediately inveſted with the dignity of Vice-Roy. A new conſtitution was ſoon after formed, which, if not exactly ſuitable to the genius of the nation, muſt be allowed to have been exceedingly favourable to liberty; for theſe ſubjects now received as a boon, many of thoſe very privileges which the inhabitants of England had long demanded in vain as a right, particularly ſhort parliaments, and an equal repreſentation of the people.

It might have been ſuppoſed, that the triumph of Paoli was complete, and his happineſs placed on ſuch a permanent baſis, as never to be either ruffled or diſturbed during the remainder of his life. But the fact, which proved directly the reverſe, tends not a little to demonſtrate the mutability of human happineſs. A jealouſy, how juſtly founded we are unable to determine, ſoon after took place between the Britiſh Viceroy, and the Corſican Chief, the reſult of which was undoubtedly connected with the future fate of the Iſland. Paoli, however, on this occaſion, cheerfully yielded to the force of circumſtances, and was generous enough before his departure, to addreſs a valedictory letter to his countrymen, in which he exhorted them to cultivate the friendſhip of the Engliſh, and remain firm in their allegiance to his Majeſty Geore III.

Theſe loyal effuſions, however, during his abſence, were attended but with little effect; for the natives, naturally inconſtant, ſoon became diſguſted with their new allies and protectors. Dazzled alſo at the ſame time, perhaps, with the ſplendour of the victories of their countryman, Buonaparte in Italy, and determined, above all things, on a re-union with France; it was at length deemed neceſſary, on the part of the Engliſh troops, to evacuate an Iſland, which has always proved deſtructive to every nation connected with it either by friendſhip or by enmity.

Meanwhile a ſad reverſe of fortune attended on Paoli; for, by the failure of a commercial houſe at Leghorn, he loſt the ſum of five thouſand pounds, which was all that he poſſeſſed in the world. In addition to this, the payments of his penſion had been ſuſpended; and on his arrival in England, he was not received at Court with ſo much attention, as heretofore.

About this period, he was viſited by the author of this article, who found him in an obſcure lodging, above a ſhop in Oxford-road, whence he at length removed into a ſmall houſe in Edgeware-road, on the right hand ſide, a little beyond the turnpike. The remainder of his life is one entire blank, totally devoid of incidents, until death, which had been preceded by a lingering illneſs, on Thurſday, February 5, 1807, in the 81ſt year of his age.

Few foreigners, however diſtinguiſhed, have been ſo much careſſed in England, as the late General Paſcal Paoli. By living in habits of familiarity with men of letters, his name and exploits acquired freſh celebrity; and Boſwell, Goldſmith, Johnſon, Macaulay, Barbauld, and Lord Littelton, although differing in almoſt every thing elſe, moſt cordially united in his praiſe. Abroad too, his reputation was greatly reſpected; and the eulogiums of ſuch a man as Rouſſeau, then in the zenith of his reputation, was alone ſufficient to enſure reputation throughout the reſt of Europe.

While his laurels were ſtill green, it was

* Lord Hood.

was usual to compare Paoli to Timoleon, and Epimanondas; and it was appositely remarked by an English minister, that the same thing might have been said of him, as had been formerly uttered by the Cardinal de Retz, in respect to the famous Montrose, "that he was one of those men, who are no longer to be found any where, but in the Lives of Plutarch."

That the Corsican Chief, was a great man, cannot well be denied; but it is the opinion of those, who have enjoyed an opportunity of studying his character, that he was a politician rather than a soldier; that he shone in council more than in arms; and that the leading feature of his public conduct, was a certain degree of *Italian policy*, which taught him to refine and speculate on every event.

Among his countrymen he was adored; and to support his superiority, he made use of those arts which have usually passed under the name of *pious frauds*. These, perhaps, appeared indispensably necessary for the government of barbarians! Accordingly, like Numa, he pretended to a direct communication with the Deity,* and also affected on all occasions, after the manner of the heroes of old, to be surrounded by dogs, of a particular breed, which were indeed necessary to preserve him from assassination.

It is not a little remarkable, that Corsica, an Island which seems to have been equally despised both by the ancients and moderns, should have produced two men, one of whom engaged the attention of all Europe, towards the middle of the last century, while another seems, unhappily for the repose of mankind, destined to regulate its fate, at the beginning of the present.

* That this amiable Chief should have persuaded an uncivilized nation, that the received intimation of future events from above, is but little surprising; but that he should have also persuaded one of the inhabitants of an enlightened country, is absolutely unaccountable. Let it be recollected, however, that some of the countrymen of Mr. Boswell, at that very period, actually believed in *second sight*.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of* FRANCE.

REPORT *of the* COMMITTEE, *on the* QUESTION, "*Whether those Manufactories from which a disagreeable Smell arises may prove injurious to Health?*"

THE solution of this problem is, doubtless, of very considerable consequence, as, from the great confidence reposed in the decisions of the National Institute, it will probably form the basis of laws upon which the regulations of the police depend: and since in Paris the fate of the most useful establishments, and the existence of many arts, has hitherto depended on the award of individuals; and that some, driven to a distance from materials, from workmen, or consumers, by prejudice, ignorance, or jealousy, continue to maintain a disadvantageous struggle against innumerable obstacles, by which their growth is opposed.

To arrive at the true solution of the problem, the report takes a view of the several arts against which a clamour has been raised, and it divides them into two classes. The first comprises all those, the processes of which allow aëriform emanations to escape from them into the surrounding atmosphere, either in consequence of putrefaction or fermentation. The second class includes those, in which the artist, operating by the aid of fire, developes and evolves in air or vapour various principles, which are more or less disagreeable to respire, and reputed more or less injurious to health.

After having examined the nature of the principal manufactories, against which considerable prejudice has been excited at different times, and at different places, the reporters infer, that there are but few, the vicinity of which is dangerous to health. "Hence," say they, "we cannot too strongly exhort those magistrates who have the health and safety of the public committed to their charge, to disregard unfounded complaints, which are too frequently brought against different establishments, daily threaten the prosperity of the honest manufacturer, check the progress of industry, and endanger the fate of the art itself.

"The magistrate ought to be on his guard against the proceedings of a restless and jealous neighbour; he should carefully distinguish what is only disagreeable or inconvenient, from what is dangerous or injurious to health; in short,

ſhort, he ſhould be fully aware of this truth, that by liſtening to complaints of this nature, not only would the eſtabliſhment of ſeveral uſeful arts in France be prevented, but we ſhould inſenſibly drive out of our cities, the farriers, carpenters, joiners, braſiers, coopers, founders, weavers, and all thoſe occupations which are more or leſs diſagreeable to their neighbours. The right of toleration has been eſtabliſhed by time and neceſſity; let us not doubt, therefore, but our manufactures, when grown older, and better known, will peaceably enjoy the ſame advantage in ſociety: in the mean time we are of opinion, that the claſs ought to avail itſelf of this circumſtance, to put them in a particular manner under the protection of government, and declare publicly that the manufacture of acids, ſal-ammoniac, Pruſſian blue, ſugar of lead, white lead, ſtarch, beer, and leather, as well as ſlaughter-houſes, are not injurious to the health of the vicinity, when they are properly conducted.

"We cannot ſay as much for the ſteeping of hemp, making catgut, layſtalls, and, in general, eſtabliſhments where a large quantity of animal and vegetable matter is ſubject to humid putrefaction: in all theſe caſes, beſides the diſagreeable ſmell which they exhale, miaſmata, more or leſs deleterious, are evolved.

"We muſt add, that, though the manufactories of which we have already ſpoken, and which we have conſidered as not injurious to the health of the neighbourhood, ought not to be removed, yet adminiſtration ſhould be requeſted to watch over them ſtrictly, and conſult with well-informed perſons for preſcribing to the conductors the moſt proper meaſures for preventing their ſmoke and ſmell from being diffuſed in the vicinity. This end may be attained by improving the proceſſes of the manufactures, raiſing the outer walls, ſo that the vapours may not be diffuſed among the neighbours; improving the management of the fires, which may be done to ſuch a point that all the ſmoke ſhall be burnt in the fire-place, or depoſited in the tunnels of long chimnies; and maintaining the utmoſt cleanlineſs in the manufactories, ſo that nothing ſhall be left to putrify in them, and all the refuſe capable of fermentation be loſt in deep wells, and prevented from any way incommoding the neighbours.

"We ſhall obſerve, too, that when new manufactories of Pruſſian blue, ſal-ammoniac, leather, ſtarch, or any other article by which vapours, very inconvenient to the neighbours, or danger of fire or exploſions, are to be eſtabliſhed, it would be wiſe, juſt, and prudent, to lay it down as a principle, that they are not to be admitted into cities, or near dwellings, without ſpecial authority; and that if perſons neglect to comply with this indiſpenſable condition, their manufactories may be ordered to be removed without any indemnification.

"It follows, from our report: 1ſt, That catgut manufactories, layſtalls, ſteeping of hemp, and every eſtabliſhment in which animal or vegetable matters are heaped together to putrify in large quantities, are injurious to health, and ought to be remote from towns and every dwelling-houſe. 2dly, That manufactories, where diſagreeable ſmells are occaſioned through the action of fire, as in the making of acids, Pruſſian blue, and ſal-ammoniac, are dangerous to the neighbours only from want of due precautions; and that the care of government ſhould extend only to an active and enlightened ſuperintendance, having for its objects the improvement of their proceſſes, and of the management of the fire, and the maintenance of cleanlineſs. 3dly, That it would be worthy a good and wiſe government, to make regulations, prohibiting the future eſtabliſhment of any manufacture, the vicinity of which is attended with any eſſential inconvenience or danger, in towns and near dwelling-houſes, without ſpecial authority previouſly obtained. In this claſs may be comprized the manufactories of *poudrette* (dry night ſoil), leather, and ſtarch; founderies, melting-houſes for tallow, ſlaughter-houſes, rag warehouſes, manufactories of Pruſſian blue, varniſh, glue, and ſal-ammoniac; potteries, &c."

Theſe concluſions were adopted by the Inſtitute, and addreſſed to government, with an invitation to make them the baſis of its deciſions.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MR. MATTHEWS has laid before the Royal Society, ſome obſervations upon the Marine Barometer, made during the examination of the coaſts of New Holland, and New South Wales, in the years 1801, 2, and 3. After detailing a variety of examples, the reſult of much accurate obſervation, we find that a change of wind from the northern, to any point in the ſouthern half of the compaſs, cauſed the mercury to riſe, and a contrary change to fall,

fall, and that the mercury ſtood conſiderably higher when the wind was from the ſouth ſide of eaſt and weſt, than in ſimilar weather it did when the wind came from the north-ſide; but until it is known what are the winds that occaſioned the mercury to aſcend, and what to deſcend, upon the other coaſts of Auſtralia, it will probably be not agreed, whether it roſe in conſequence of the ſouth-winds, bringing in a more denſe air from the polar regions, and fell on its being diſplaced by that which came from the tropic; or whether the riſe and higher ſtandard of the mercury was wholly, or in part, occaſioned by the firſt being ſea-winds, and the deſcent becauſe thoſe from the northward came from off the land.

The height, at which the mercury generally ſtood upon the ſouth coaſt, deſerves attention: it was ſeldom down to 29·40. Of one hundred and ſixty days, from the beginning of December, to May, it was nearly one-third of the time above thirty inches; and the ſecond time of paſſing along the coaſt, from the 15th of May, to the 1ſt of June, it only once deſcended to 29·96, and that for a few hours only; its average ſtandard for theſe ſixteen days being 30·25. Upon the eaſtern half of the coaſt beyond Cape Catáſtrophe, in March, April and May, the mercury ſtood higher than it did on the weſtern half in December, January and February: the average ſtandard of the firſt was 30·09, but that of the latter only 29·94. At the Cape of Good Hope, the mean height of the barometer, during eighteen days in October, and November, was 30·07. The height of the mercury was taken at day-break, at noon, and at eight in the evening.

From other obſervations, Mr. Flinders found the barometer of great uſe to him, in the inveſtigation of the dangerous part of the eaſtern coaſt, where the ſhip was commonly ſurrounded with rocks, ſhoals, iſlands, or coral reefs. Near the main land, if the ſea-breeze was dying off at night, and the mercury deſcending, he made no ſcruple of anchoring near the ſhore; knowing there would either be a calm, or a wind would come off the land; but if the mercury kept up, he ſtretched off, in the expectation that it would be freſhing up in a few hours. Among the barrier reefs, when the wind was dying away, the barometer indicated with almoſt certainty, from what quarter it would next ſpring up. If the mercury ſtood about 30·15, and was riſing, the proper trade wind might be expected: and if higher, that it would be well from the ſouthward, or would blow freſh; and if it was up to 30·30, both. The falling of the mercury to 30·10, was an indication of a breeze from the north-eaſtward; and its deſcent below 30 inches, that it would ſpring up or ſhift round to the weſtward.

In a general ſummary of the winds on the eaſt coaſt, thoſe that came from the ſouth and eaſt, cauſed the mercury to riſe and ſtand higheſt. The winds from north-eaſt, kept the mercury up above 30 inches on the eaſtern coaſt, and cauſed it to riſe after all other winds, except thoſe from the ſouth-eaſtward; but on the ſouth coaſt, the mercury fell with them, and ſtood conſiderably below 30 inches. During north-weſt winds, the mercury ſtood lower than at any other time upon both coaſts. Moderate winds from the ſouth-weſtward, with fine weather, cauſed a deſcent of the mercury on the eaſt coaſt; and during their continuance, it was much lower than with winds from the north-eaſtward; but upon the ſouth-coaſt it roſe with ſouth-weſt winds, and ſtood much higher than when they came from the oppoſite quarter.

The greateſt range of the mercury on the eaſt coaſt, was from 29·60 to 30·36 at Port Jackſon; and within the tropic, from 29·88 to 30·30; whilſt upon the coaſt the range was from 29·42 to 30·51, in the weſtern part, where the latitude very little exceeds that of Port Jackſon. After a number of very intereſting and important remarks, Mr. Flinders concludes with ſome general remarks upon the barometer, which, from his own experience, he conceives may be uſeful to ſeamen. (1.) It is not ſo much the abſolute, as the relative height of the mercury, and its ſtate of riſing and falling, that is to be attended to in forming a judgment of the weather that will ſucceed; for it appears to ſtand at different heights, with the ſame wind and weather, in different latitudes. (2.) In the open ſea, the changes in the weather, and the ſtrength of the wind principally affect the barometer; but near the ſhore, a change in the direction of the wind ſeems to affect it full as much, or more, than either of thoſe cauſes taken ſingly. (3.) It is upon the ſouth and eaſt coaſts of any country in the ſouthern, or north and eaſt coaſts in the northern hemiſphere, where the effect of ſea and land winds upon the barometer is likely to be moſt conſpicuous. (4.) In the open ſea, the mercury ſtands higher in a ſteady breeze

of ſeveral days continuance, from whatever quarter it comes, provided it does not blow hard, than when the wind is variable from one part of the compaſs to another; and perhaps it is on this account, as well as from the direction of the wind, that the mercury ſtands higher within the tropics, than, upon the average, it appears to do in thoſe parallels where the winds are variable, and occaſionally blow with violence.

"The barometer," ſays Mr. Flinders, "ſeems capable of affording ſo much aſſiſtance to the commander of a ſhip, in warning him of the approach and termination of bad weather, and of changes in the direction of the wind, even in the preſent ſtate of meteorological knowledge, that no officer, in a long voyage, ſhould be without one." Experience is required to underſtand its language, and it is neceſſary to compare the ſtate of the mercury with the appearance of the weather, before its prognoſtications will commonly be underſtood; for a riſe may foretel an abatement of wind, a change in its direction, or a return of fine weather; or if the wind is light and variable, it may foretell its encreaſe to a ſteady breeze, eſpecially if there be any caſting in it; and a fall may prognoſticate a ſtrong breeze. Moſt ſeamen are tolerably good judges of the weather, and this judgment, aſſiſted by obſervation upon the quick or ſlower riſing or falling of the mercury, and upon its relative height, will in moſt caſes enable them to fix upon which of theſe changes are about to take place, and to what extent, where there is only one; but a combination of changes will be found more difficult, eſpecially where the effect of one upon the barometer is counteracted by the other. There are ſome combinations of changes, in which no alteration in the barometer could be expected, as a little experience will render evident: the barometer alone therefore, is not of itſelf ſufficient, but in aſſiſting the judgment of the ſeamen, it is capable of rendering very important ſervices to navigation.

VARIETIES, Literary and Philosophical,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. Gell, whoſe Topography of Troy is already in the hands of every antiquary and admirer of Homer, will ſhortly favour the public with an account of the intereſting iſland of Ithaca, its geography, antiquities, natural productions, manners and cuſtoms of its preſent inhabitants, &c. &c. This work, which will form a quarto volume, is to contain a variety of maps, plans, and other engravings, repreſenting the ancient citadel of Ithaca, the city of Bathi, the ports of Polis, Frichias, Maurona, the rock called Homer's School; with an accurate geographical ſurvey, and a general map of this celebrated iſland.

Le Sage's novel of Gil Blas has, by the concurrent teſtimony of a century, been determined to be the beſt production of its kind; and yet we have never poſſeſſed any tranſlation of it which has not created diſguſt by its obſcenity and vulgarity. That which bears the name of Dr. Smollet is a libel on his literary fame, and it is more than probable that he merely lent his name to it. A new tranſlation has juſt been finiſhed by Mr. Smart, in which the numerous idioms of Le Sage have been carefully rendered, and in which the indelicacies of the original have been ſoftened and adapted to the refined taſte of the Engliſh public. This new tranſlation will ſpeedily appear, illuſtrated by one hundred exquiſitely beautiful engravings; and will conſequently be one of the moſt elegant books in our language.

Sir William Ouseley is preparing for the preſs an Engliſh tranſlation of the celebrated Perſian work, intitled *Nozahat al Coloub*, and quoted by Dr. Herbelot, M. de Sacy, and other learned Orientaliſts, under the name of the Perſian Geographer. Sir William had tranſlated, ſeveral years ago, different parts of this valuable work; but as none of the manuſcripts which he poſſeſſed, or had an opportunity of inſpecting, were perfect: ſome wanting the chapter on the rivers of Perſia, others the part which deſcribes the mountains and mines, others the ſections on the roads and the ſtages from one city to another, he was induced to defer the publication until an accurate and perfect manuſcript ſhould be found. Having been fortunate enough to obtain one, he has completed his tranſlation, ſupplied all the defects,

and corrected the errors which abounded in the other copies. From the accuracy with which the Perſian Geographer deſcribes the diſtances of places, the roads, rivers, and mountains, as well as the cities, towns, and villages, the errors of all the maps of Perſia hitherto publiſhed may be corrected, and a multiplicity of names added. To the antiquary and hiſtorian, this work will not be leſs intereſting than to the geographer, as it deſcribes the monuments of former ages found in various parts of *Iran*, or Perſia, and contains many curious anecdotes of the ancient ſovereigns of that celebrated empire. This work will form a quarto volume, with a map.

In addition to the particulars to which we gave place laſt month, relative to the voyage of Lord VALENTIA, we are now enabled to ſtate, that, after he left the Ganges, he performed the ordinary coaſting voyage round the peninſula of India, touching at the principal places, and making ſome excurſions into their vicinity. His Lordſhip afterwards viſited the Red Sea, relative to which, and the parts of Africa adjacent, many new and intereſting facts may be expected in his forth-coming work. We have already ſeen a map of that ſea, prepared by Mr. Arrowſmith, under the direction of his Lordſhip, from which we augur favourably of the general value and importance of his obſervations.

The Travels of Mr. HERIOT through Upper and Lower Canada, containing particulars of the new colonization of the former of theſe important provinces, will appear in the laſt decade of March, and will challenge public curioſity, not leſs for the novelty of its information, than for the beauty and variety of its embelliſhments.

A new edition, being the fifth, is in the preſs, of Dr. BREE's Enquiry into Diſordered Reſpiration, a work which has continued to eſtabliſh itſelf in the public eſtimation ſo as now to rank among our medical claſſics.

A new work on Conveyancing, conſiſting of a collection of modern precedents, with notes and illuſtrations, and a practical introduction on the language and ſtructure of conveyances, will ſpeedily be publiſhed, by JOHN TURNER, Eſq. of the Middle Temple.

The Townley Marbles are now placed in the apartment prepared for them in the Britiſh Muſeum, and will, we hope, be ſoon acceſſible to the public.

Mr. BELFOUR, the tranſlator of the Muſica and Fabulas Literarias of Yriarte, is about to publiſh a new and improved edition of Jarvis's verſion of Don Quixotte, embelliſhed with ſuperb engravings, and illuſtrated by notes, hiſtorical, critical, and literary, from the pens of Mayans, Bowle, Vicente de los Rios, Pellicer, and other able commentators. Mr. Belfour propoſes to add remarks on the life and writings of Cervantes; anecdotes of his cotemporaries; and particulars of the manners, cuſtoms, and ſtate of literature of the time in which he lived.

Dr. SCOTT is preparing a new edition, reviſed, and tranſlated from the Arabic MS. brought over by Mr. Montague, of the Arabian Night's Entertainments; with notes illuſtrative of the cuſtoms and manners of the country. The additional tales, which have never been tranſlated, are ſaid to be as intereſting as thoſe with which we are acquainted. The tranſlations which have been publiſhed in this country, have been made from the French verſion of M. Galland, who truſted to a verbal tranſlator, being himſelf ignorant of the Arabic language.

Mr. GRANT, of Crouch End, near Highgate, has in the preſs a work entitled, Inſtitutes of Latin Grammar. This work is intended chiefly for the higher claſſes of an academy or grammar-ſchool. With this view, the author has not only endeavoured to ſupply the deficiencies and correct the errors of our common grammars, but has likewiſe introduced a variety of critical and explanatory obſervations. By exhibiting an ample and accurate digeſt of the rules and principles of the Latin language, and by a copious enumeration of anomalies and exceptions, he has endeavoured to furniſh not only the ſenior ſcholars, but alſo the maſter, with a uſeful book of occaſional reference.

Dr. J. E. SMITH propoſes ſhortly to publiſh an Introduction to Botany, in one volume octavo, with a few plates, intended for the uſe of female as well as male ſtudents of that delightful ſcience, and diveſted of every thing that might be deemed exceptionable.

The venerable Biſhop of DROMORE will ſoon publiſh his edition of Surrey's Poems, with a gloſſary.

Mr. SOUTHEY has finiſhed a poem on the ſubject of Saul, in eight books, in blank verſe.

Mr. S. WOODBURNE has in a ſtate of forwardneſs a hundred Views of Churches in the neighbourhood of London, with

deſcriptions deduced from the beſt authorities.

Dr. PERCY, nephew of the biſhop, is preparing a fourth volume of the Reliques of Ancient Engliſh Poetry.

Mr WORDSWORTH, author of Lyrical Ballads, has ready for publication the Orchard Pathway, a collection of poems.

Meſſrs. AIKINHEAD and Sons will ſhortly publiſh a Picture of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne; containing a guide to that commercial place and its manufactories; a deſcription of the Roman wall, the coal-mines, and the manner of working them; to be illuſtrated by a plan of the town, the coal diſtrict round about, the coal-pits, railways and ſtaiths on the rivers Tyne and Wear.

Mr. THELWALL has prepared, for the uſe of his pupils, and the ſtudents of thoſe particular branches of elocution, ſome copies of ſeveral books of Milton, almoſt the entire Service of the Church of England, ſeveral paſſages of the Old and New Teſtament, and parts of the works of Pope and other celebrated poets, in ſuch a way as to render the art of reading them at ſight in correct time and cadence, and with the appropriate graces of emphaſis and harmony, eaſy to the plaineſt capacity. The plan adopted is at once a ſimplification and an improvement on the notation of Mr. Joſhua Steele. It is not, we underſtand, the intention of Mr. Thelwall to publiſh this invention, but only to uſe the copies prepared for the purpoſes of private inſtruction.

Some Poſthumous Juvenile Works of Mrs. CHAPONE are announced, containing her Letters to Mr. Richardſon, in her 18th year, on the ſubject of Parental Authority and Filial Obedience; her correſpondence with Mrs. Elizabeth Carter; and ſome Fugitive Pieces, never before publiſhed.

The Rev. G. S. FABER, author of a Diſſertation on the Prophecies, is preparing for the preſs a work on the Reſtoration of Iſrael and the Deſtruction of Antichriſt.

An enlarged edition of Lord ORFORD's Royal and Noble Authors, is prepared for publication, by Mr. PARK, the editor of Harrington's *Nugæ Antiquæ*. The work is continued to the preſent period, and is to contain newly-engraved portraits of the principal perſonages, with ſelected ſpecimens of their literary productions.

A Reading Society, conſiſting of twenty-one ſubſcribers, was eſtabliſhed at Totneſs, on the 1ſt of January, 1807. The object of the ſociety is to purchaſe books, and circulate them among its members; and at the end of every year, the books which have been circulated are to be ſold at a reduced price to the ſubſcribers, in the ſame manner as in many other excellent ſocieties. The periodical works with which it has begun its eſtabliſhment are,

	Annual coſt.
The Monthly Magazine - -	1 1 0
The Monthly Review - -	1 17 6
The Oxford Review - - -	1 10 0
The Gentleman's Magazine -	1 1 0
And the Journal of New Voyages and Travels - - - - -	1 16 0

Making a total annual expence of only 7l. 5s. 6d.

Mr. COOPER, of Golden Square, has in the preſs a work likely to prove highly uſeful to the profeſſion at large, and particularly to ſtudents, under the title of Firſt Lines of the Practice of Surgery.

A third edition, much improved, of the Romances of Mr. D'ISRAELI, will appear early in March.

A tranſlation of Dante, by Mr. HOWARD, is in the preſs.

Mr. WM. STEWART ROSE will ſhortly publiſh *Parionepex de Blois*, a poem in three books, with notes from the French of M. le Grand, and engravings from paintings by Smirke, in which the coſtume of the time has been an object of attention.

Dr. MANT is printing a volume of Lectures on the Occurrences of Paſſion Week.

Mr. BRYANT's celebrated work on the Mythology of the Ancients, is reprinting.

An Hebrew Bible, with an Engliſh verſion placed literally and interlinearly over it, is about to be publiſhed, as the firſt ſtep towards forwarding the education of Jewiſh children, and teaching the ſacred language with the ſame facility and accuracy as any other tongue.

An intereſting tale, deſcriptive of the manners of the fifteenth century, written by the late Mr. STRUTT, is preparing for publication.

We announce, with much ſatisfaction, that Mr. PRINCE HOARE has undertaken to conduct a periodical work, to be called The Artiſt, conſiſting of a Series of Eſſays on various Subjects of Science and Art; written by men of eminent profeſſional ability, on topics relative to their reſpective ſtudies, and by other perſons peculiarly converſant with thoſe

ſubjects. Each eſſay to bear the ſignature of its author, and a number to appear every Saturday.

The following ſubjects are propoſed at Oxford for the Chancellor prizes for the year enſuing, viz. For Latin verſes, *Plata Fluvius*; for an Engliſh eſſay, *On Dueling*.

At a moment when the attention of the public is drawn to the ſubject by the ſenatorial labours of Mr. Whitbread, it may be proper to record that an inſtitution has lately been formed in Albion-ſtreet, Blackfriars Bridge, called TRANQUILLITY; on the plan of an *Economical Bank*, to afford perſons of all ages, trades, and deſcriptions, an opportunity of providing for their future wants by the payment of ſmall ſums, in a way calculated to ſecure to each contributor, or to his widow and children, the benefit of his own economy: and alſo for enabling youth of both ſexes to depoſit their ſmall ſavings, to accumulate until the time of their reſpective marriages, to be then returned to them with intereſt, and proportionate premiums. From our knowledge of ſome of the parties concerned in this eſtabliſhment, we are warranted in recommending it to the notice and countenance of the public.

Freſh luſtre is added to the Engliſh character, by the inſtitution in London, during the laſt month, of a Society bearing the title of the FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS; the deſign of which is to adminiſter relief, without diſtinction of profeſſion, country, or religion, to indigent and diſtreſſed ſtrangers, who are not entitled to parochial relief; or who, having obtained a ſettlement in this country, may have a legal claim only to a bare ſubſiſtence. It is to be hoped, that this ſociety will direct its attention to the repeal of the preſent abſurd Alien Bill, and to the encouragement of opulent and induſtrious foreigners, who have lately fallen under the tyranny of the Gallic deſpot, to ſeek an aſylum in theſe iſlands.

The Iriſh language continues to be ſpoke at preſent in Louth, Meath, and Weſtmeath; in Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow, and in the King's and Queen's counties, very few ſpeak Iriſh; in the ſouth-weſt part of Carlow, a conſiderable proportion ſpeak Iriſh; in Kilkenny it prevails greatly; in Wexford, it is very little uſed in the ſouth-eaſt part of the county, but is pretty general in the north-weſt. In all the counties of Munſter, the Iriſh language prevails, if we except the large towns, their immediate neighbourhoods, and ſome of the country along the coaſt. It is more prevalent in Connaught than in the weſt of Ireland: in this province the gentlemen find it eſſential to acquire the language, in order to be able to deal with the peaſantry without an interpreter. In Ulſter, there is a great proportion of Iriſh ſpeakers. Cavan and Monaghan contain many; Tyrone about half its inhabitants; Donegal, more than half; Armagh and Down, a few; Antrim, a few along the eaſtern coaſt; Derry, a few in the mountains to the ſouth-weſt; Fermanagh, ſcarcely any.

An Inſtitution, on the plan of the Royal and London Inſtitutions, for the application of ſcience to the common purpoſes of life, under the patronage of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is about to be eſtabliſhed at Cork. Upon application to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, government have been moſt graciouſly pleaſed to expreſs the intention, that when the old cuſtom-houſe, part of which is ſtill occupied by the exciſe department, and by the collector of the cuſtoms, ſhall be no longer wanted for thoſe purpoſes, in conſequence of the erection of a new cuſtom-houſe, it ſhall be given to the inſtitution, and rooms ſhall be allotted for the following purpoſes, viz.

1. A lecture room, with one or two rooms near it for the different apparatus.
2. A laboratory for chemical operations.
3. A room for the collection of minerals.
4. A ſtore for the moſt approved implements of huſbandry.
5. A ſmall obſervatory.
6. A library for ſcientific works, for the uſe of the members.
7. Two rooms for the uſe of the Cork Library.
8. A room for the uſe of the Farming Society, or committee of agriculture, in which ſpecimens of grain, timber, &c. and uſeful notices of various kinds may be kept; and
9. A board-room, in which the members of the ſociety ſhall hold their various meetings; and which may be occaſionally uſed for the meetings of committees, on buſineſs of public nature.

It is further intended that lectures ſhall be given on natural philoſophy, chemiſtry, including mineralogy, botany, and agriculture. A botanical garden will alſo be eſtabliſhed at a ſhort diſtance from the city, the objects of which will be chiefly agricultural, and in which all unneceſſary expence will be avoided. Though it will be impoſſible to accompliſh every

every part of this plan, until the cuſtom-houſe is given to the Inſtitution, yet the lectures, and ſome other parts of it on a ſmaller ſcale, will be immediately carried into effect, at the houſe of the inſtitution on St. Patrick's-hill.

Taking the average of the riſe on labour and other articles throughout England, between the years 1770 and 1804, it appears that the increaſed expences per cent. will ſtand as under:

Labour in winter	37
Labour in ſummer	38
Labour in harveſt	44
Reaping wheat	54
Mowing barley	58
Threſhing wheat	55
Threſhing barley	51
ARTISANS.	
Blackſmith	35
Carpenter	50
Maſon	47
Thatcher	45
Collar-maker	41
Rent	39
Tithes	48
Pariſh taxes	89
Acre of turnips	33
Acre of barley	39
Acre of wheat	36
Manure	62

The whole averaging a riſe of 52 per cent. in the fourteen years.

The average riſe throughout Scotland is,

Rent	73
Rates	69
Labour	56
Artiſans	65
Manure	89

Making an average riſe of 70 per cent.

The following averages, lately publiſhed by the Board of Agriculture, ſhew the number of cattle and ſheep annually ſold in Smithfield:

	Cattle.	*Sheep.*
1732 to 1740 -	83,906	564,650
1741 — 1749 -	74,194	559,892
1750 — 1758 -	75,331	623,091
1759 — 1767 -	83,432	615,328
1768 — 1776 -	89,362	627,805
1777 — 1785 -	99,235	687,588
1786 — 1794 -	103,075	707,456

The weight of bullocks about 100 years ago, compared with that of the preſent time are,

	In 1700	In 1800
Oxen - -	lbs. 370	800
Calves - -	50	140
Sheep - -	28	80
Lambs - -	18	50

So that Smithfield market has, principally within fifty years, doubled the weight of fleſh ſold in it.

The number of horſes for which duty is paid, is 1,176,000. Their annual conſumption of food, reckoned by the produce of acres, are for

	Acres ea.	*Acres.*
200,000 pleaſure horſes	5	1,000,000
30,000 cavalry - -	5	150,000
1,200,000 huſbandry -	4	4,800,000
350,000 colts, mares, &c.	3	1,950,000
1,780,000		7,000,000

The number of acres of land neceſſary to ſubſiſt 8,000,000 of people in England, according to the preſent mode of living, is eſtimated as follows:

For bread-corn - -	3,000,000
For barley - - - -	1,500,000
For potatoes, &c. -	500,000
For graſs land, for meat	12,000,000
For graſs land, for dairy	4,000,000
Total acres - -	21,000,000

Suppoſing other conſumers to require 5,000,000 of acres, this makes 26,000,000: which is about the quantity of land in cultivation.

The white thorn, which is ſo valuable for fences, may, it appears, be propagated by cuttings from the roots, with conſiderable ſucceſs, while cuttings from the branches do not thrive. The roots of plants a year old will afford each ten or twelve cuttings; and in three years, a ſucceſſion of plants fit for uſe will be produced.

No leſs than 145,840 perſons have been vaccinated in India, between September 1, 1802, and April 30, 1804. The Rajah of Tanjore is a zealous ſupporter of it; and the Divan of Travancore has ſubmitted to this proceſs. Among thoſe vaccinated were, Brahmins, 4,141; Malabars, 41,806; Mahometans, 10,926.

Ruſſia.

M. Labensky, ſuperintendant of the palace of the Hermitage at Peterſburg, intends to publiſh by ſubſcription a Deſcription of the Gallery of Paintings in that palace.

Denmark.

There are few countries in Europe where vaccination has made ſuch a rapid and genetal progreſs as in the Daniſh dominions. The committee which was appointed to facilitate its propagation receive every day intelligence of its being extended to the moſt diſtant parts of the monarchy, the iſlands of Ferroe, Iceland, and even Greenland. In 1802, the

the number of perſons vaccinated was only 6,849; but in 1805, it amounted to 23,185.

Germany.

The reputation of Dr. GALL, the craniologiſt, ſeems to be on the decline in Germany. At Munſter, Cologne, Franckfort, and other places, he was not able to collect a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers for a courſe of lectures; and his ſyſtem is now deemed in his own, as well as other, countries, one of the moſt abſurd and viſionary that ever preſented itſelf to the credulity of mankind.

The extreme mildneſs of the preſent winter has given occaſion to a German journaliſt to compare it with other winters not leſs remarkable for their clemency. In 1289, ſays he, the winter was ſo warm, that at Chriſtmas and on New Year's-day the young girls of Cologne wore wreaths of violets, corn-flowers, and primroſes. In 1420, the trees flowered in March, and the vines in April. In the ſame month ripe cherries were gathered, as were good grapes in the month of May. The winter of 1538 was ſo mild, that flowers were ſeen in the garden in December and January. In 1572, all the trees budded in January, and the birds built their neſts in the following month. The ſame phenomenon was obſerved in 1585, when wheat was in ear at Eaſter. In the winters of 1607, 1609, 1617, and 1659, there was neither froſt nor ſnow. Laſtly, in 1622, the month of January was ſo warm, even in the north of Germany, that no fire was made in the ſtoves, and all the trees were in full bloom in February.

Captain HOGELMÜLLER, of Vienna, has publiſhed the following intereſting addreſs to the friends of the arts and ſciences: "By the favour of his royal highneſs the Archduke Charles, I ſhall be enabled, at the end of November 1807, to ſet out on a journey to the Eaſt, provided with the neceſſary inſtruments and attendants. Though the natural hiſtory of the horſe is the principal object of this tour, yet I am ready to uſe my beſt endeavours to procure anſwers to ſuch queſtions for the improvement of natural hiſtory in general, geography, philology, technology, archæology, numiſmatics, &c. as men of learning and ſocieties may ſend me before the end of Auguſt. Firſt travelling through Hungary, Tranſylvania, and Buckowina, to the Ukraine, I ſhall embark at Odeſſa for Conſtantinople, and proceed from that metropolis to Aleppo in Syria.

France.

By a recent decree of Bonaparte, the church of St. Genevieve (the Pantheon of great Frenchmen!!) is to be reſtored to the catholic worſhip, and that of St. Denis to be the ſepulture of his royal race!! The latter to have a chapter compoſed of ten biſhops, the firſt of which is to be the grand almoner.

A Spaniſh newſpaper lately made its appearance at Paris, on the plan of the Engliſh Argus, of infamous notoriety.

The holy crown of thorns, given to St. Louis by Baldwin Emperor of Conſtantinople, in 1238, and which ſurvived the revolutionary mania, was ſolemnly transferred on Sunday the 10th of Auguſt to the church of Notre Dame at Paris.

It appears, from experiments made by M. PROUST, that ſome ſpecies of grapes in Spain will produce 30 per cent. muſcovado, which may be converted into white ſugar. The ſociety of the department of Gers directed two of its members to repeat the experiment. The ſucceſs was complete. The muſcovado which they obtained, and a ſpecimen of which was preſented to the Agricultural Society of Toulouſe, will be conveyed to Bourdeaux for the purpoſe of being refined.

At a late meeting of the firſt claſs of the National Inſtitute, M. HAUY, among other papers, read a report on the galvanic phenomena diſcovered by M. Ermann, a member of the academy of Berlin, for which the annual prize founded by the emperor was adjudged to that philoſopher. The Galvanic Society has, by repeated experiments, aſcertained two curious phenomena; namely, 1. That diſtilled water, ſubjected to the galvanic action, evidently undergoes a change in its ſtate in a veſſel in which oxygen is diſengaged by a conducting wire, communicating with the poſitive pole. 2, That water, in this new ſtate, invariably exhibits the real characteriſtics of muriatic acid.

Much has been lately ſaid and written in Germany concerning the art of memory, a ſtudy which alſo begins to be cultivated in France. On this ſubject the celebrated aſtronomer M. de Lalande bears teſtimony to the following facts: "I have witneſſed," ſays he, "the extraordinary effects produced on the memory by the method of M. de Fenaigle; and as he took the pains to explain it to me, I was convinced that it could not fail to produce ſuch effects. It is a fact

fact equally important and extraordinary, that one of his pupils is able to repeat, in any order you pleaſe, and without the leaſt miſtake, a table of fifty cities in all parts of the world, with the degrees of longitude and latitude in which they are ſituated; whereas I, who have for ſixty years devoted my attention to geography, cannot repeat four of them. The ſame is the caſe with chronology: in the *Annuaire* I have inſerted 240 dates from ancient and modern hiſtory, and M. de Fenaigle's ſcholars repeat them all. I do not think that the ableſt hiſtoriographer could tell ten of them. What an aſtoniſhing aid in the ſtudy of geography and hiſtory!*

Italy.

The Abbate Sestini has undertaken a complete Syſtem of Geographical Numiſmatics, in twelve folio volumes, to contain a deſcription of the moſt intereſting coins and medals of antiquity, and of all the cabinets of medals in Europe, both public and private, of which the author can obtain a deſcription.

The ſame Abbate is about to publiſh the ninth volume of his *Lettere e Diſſertazioni Numiſmatiche*; to contain the deſcription of the Greek medals in the cabinet of Gotha.

Calandrella, an aſtronomer at Rome, has publiſhed Obſervations on the Parallax of Lyra, which he deſcribes to be five ſeconds. This diſcovery would greatly diminiſh the ſuppoſed diſtance of the fixed ſtars; and inſtead of ſeven billions of miles, it would reduce it to two or three.

A *Raccolta dei Claſſici Italiani*, or a Collection of Italian Claſſics, has appeared at Milan, in 18 volumes. The firſt eight volumes contain the *Iſtorie fiorentine di Giovanne Villani, cittadino fiorentino*. Volumes 9 to 13, contain a collection of the *Opere di meſſer Angelo Firenzuolo, fiorentino*. The 14th volume contains an hitherto unpubliſhed work, under the title of *Tratto del governo della famiglia, di Angelo Pendolfini, fiorentino*. The 15th, 16th, and 17th volumes, conſiſt of a complete and correct edition of the hiſtorical works of Franceſco Guicciardini. In the 18th volume are given the firſt two days of the *Decamerone di Boccacio*.

M. Neergard, an able Daniſh mineralogiſt, has arrived at Rome from Naples, where he has made many intereſting obſervations on the lavas, and on minerals in general. From Naples he ſent off to Paris eight cheſts full of articles of that kind, where thirty-ſix others will ſoon follow to the ſame place. M. Neergard himſelf will ſoon return to Paris, and intends to publiſh a narrative of his tour.

M. Singer, a native of Germany, has obtained from the papal government the excluſive privilege of a branch of commerce of his own contrivance. No perſon at Rome ever conceived the idea of carbonizing turf; and as the cooks employed ſcarcely any other fuel than charcoal made from wood, the conſumption of that article was eſtimated at 3000 ſacks per day. Hence ſome conception may be formed of the quantity of wood required for this purpoſe. M. Singer having remarked that the Pontine marſhes were capable of ſupplying an immenſe quantity of turf, he made from it a kind of charcoal, which has no diſagreeable ſmell, and which, when uſed for the forge, poſſeſſes the important advantage of giving more heat than common charcoal, without injuring iron.

Portugal.

A tranſlation of Voltaire's Henriade into Portugueſe, is announced by the Marquez de Bellas, formerly ambaſſador extraordinary at the court of London, and now at the head of the judicial department in his own country.

America.

The following account of the very ſingular conſequences of the bite of a rattle-ſnake, is equally curious and intereſting. In the ſummer of 1801, Mrs. Alfred Beeman, of Luzerne county in Pennſylvania, was bitten by a rattle-ſnake. She was then in the fourth or fifth month of her pregnacy. Notwithſtanding the alarming ſymptoms commonly attending the bite of that animal, Mrs. Beeman recovered, and was delivered without accident at the uſual time. The child ſeemed healthy; but no ſooner did it begin to ſuck, than it turned quite black like the ſnake, ſwelled conſiderably, and ſoon died. A puppy was then procured to draw the breaſt; the animal died in two

* We have already ſtated, that the ſame power of artificial recollection has for many years been practiſed before miſcellaneous companies by a gentleman in London, who has never made any ſecret of his diſcovery, and who has promiſed to communicate its principle to an early number of the Monthly Magazine.

two days, with the same symptoms. A lamb was next tried; then a dog, and three other lambs successively, which all shared the same fate as the child. A third dog was then procured: it was attacked with slight symptoms of disease, but survived. The mother continued in good health. Two years afterwards, Mrs. Beeman brought into the world another child; apprehensive of losing it like the former, she sent for Dr. Barstow, who, in consequence of the long interval which had taken place since the bite, and the recovery of the last dog which had sucked her, prevailed upon her to suckle her child, which was attended with no ill consequence whatever.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

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A Tour to Sheeraz, by a Route of Kazroon and Feerozalad; with various Remarks on the Manners, Cuſtoms, &c. of the Perſians, by Edward Scott Waring, Eſq. of the Bengal Civil Eſtabliſhment, 4to. 25s. fine, 36s. boards.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILLIAM NICHOLSON'S (SOHO-SQUARE,) *for various Improvements in the Application of Steam to uſeful Purpoſes, and in the Apparatus required to the ſame. Granted November* 22, 1806.

THIS invention, and the manner in which it is to be carried into effect and practice, are deſcribed as follows: Mr. Nicholſon converts water into ſteam by the application of heat in any of the uſual methods, and permits the ſaid ſteam to ruſh out through one or more apertures, of ſuch magnitudes reſpectively as may be beſt adapted to the ſeveral purpoſes. He then permits the current or currents of ſteam to paſs through a portion of the atmoſphere, or of air communicating with the atmoſphere, or of ſuch other gas, or elaſtic fluid, or vapour, or ſmoke, as it may be deſirable ſhould come into contact with the ſaid ſteam. Further, he diſpoſes a tube or pipe (of a circular bore in preference) in ſuch a poſition, with regard to the ſaid current or currents of ſteam and air, or of ſteam and gas, elaſtic fluid, or vapour, or ſmoke, as that the ſaid current or currents ſhall paſs through the ſaid tube or pipe, and be carried to its place of deſtination. He alſo gives unto the ſaid tube or pipe a greater diameter, or ſize of perforation, than he allows for the firſt eſcape of the ſteam from the place where the ſame was produced; and he makes the ſaid tube or channel either cylindrical or of ſuch other figure internally as may be beſt ſuited to produce that effect which is well known to men of ſcience by the name of the lateral action of fluids, the effect of which ſaid lateral action of fluids is particularly to be obſerved in the ancient and well-known machine for producing a blaſt by the fall of a ſhower of water through an upright pipe; and in this invention the lateral action of the current of ſteam takes place with regard to the ſurrounding air, or gas, or elaſtic fluid, or vapour, which is carried along with it, ſo that the ſteam is made to produce an effect of the ſame nature as, but more powerful and advantageous than, is produced by the water in the ſaid ancient machine; and Mr. N. applies the ſaid current of ſteam and air, or of ſteam and gas, elaſtic fluid or vapour, or ſmoke, to ſuch purpoſes of manufacturing or philoſophical chemiſtry as may be uſeful according to the nature of the ſeveral caſes reſpectively, namely,—(1) for agitating, or for impregnating, or for driving over in diſtillation water or other fluids, or (2) for oxidating, corroding, ruſting, or altering the nature and ſtate of lead or other metals, or metallic ores, or mineral bodies, more or leſs heated or ignited by the action of fire in tubes, or muffles, or teſts, or bodies, or veſſels, or upon hearths, grates, or otherwiſe ſo placed, ſituated, or expoſed, as may be beſt adapted for the changes intended to be produced in the ſaid metals, metallic ores, or mineral bodies, by means of the ſaid current herein before mentioned and deſcribed; or (3) he cauſes the ſaid current of ſteam and atmoſpheric air to paſs through the tube or pipe herein before deſcribed, or in ſome caſes ſimply through an aperture or hole, into a receptacle or air veſſel, wherein the ſteam is ſubjected to condenſation, and from which veſſel the atmoſpheric air, thus deprived of its ſteam, is conveyed to a furnace or any other place containing fire or burning materials, in order that the ſaid current or blaſt of air ſhall and may excite and increaſe the ſtrength, rapidity, and effect of the combuſtion.

MR. WILLIAM HYDE WOLLASTON'S, (ST. MARY-LE-BONE,) *for an Inſtrument whereby any Perſon may draw in Perſpective, or may copy or reduce any Print or Drawing. Granted December* 4, 1806.

This inſtrument conſiſts principally of two reflecting ſurfaces, ſo placed with regard to each other, as that the firſt of the ſaid ſurfaces ſhall be wholly or in part interpoſed between the eye of the artiſt and the paper, or other material on which the delineation of any object or view, or the copy or reduction of any ſketch, print, or drawing, ſhall be intended to be made; and the ſaid reflecting ſurface ſhall be ſo inclined toward the ſecond reflecting ſurface, that objects reflected by that ſecond reflection may alſo be again reflected by the firſt, and may by that means be rendered viſible to the eye after two reflections, when the ſight is directed towards the ſaid paper or other material. And, in order that the ſaid paper or other material may be ſeen with the ſame eye, as well as the doubly-reflected object, the firſt-mentioned reflector is made of ſuch materials as ſhall permit the ſaid paper or other material to be ſeen through the ſame; or the firſt

firſt reflector is made of materials not capable of tranſmitting the light; and in this caſe the ſame is interpoſed in part only between the eye and the ſaid paper or other material. In the former conſtruction the firſt reflector may be a piece of plain unſilvered glaſs, which is capable of exhibiting the image of a conſiderably luminous object by reflection, at the ſame time that a piece of white paper or other ſurface may be ſeen through the glaſs, and the image of that object may be placed upon the ſaid paper or other ſurface; but in caſe the object be leſs bright, it may not be thus ſeen by reflection from clear white glaſs diſtinctly enough to be delineated, and in this caſe glaſs that is blue, or of any other dark colour, will be preferable. But it is in general better to uſe for the firſt reflector a glaſs partly ſilvered, and to allow the paper to be ſeen through an opening in the ſilvering, or paſt the edges of the ſame by one portion of the eye, while the doubly-reflected object is ſeen in the ſilvering by the other portion of the ſame eye. Theſe glaſſes, or other ſuitable reflecting ſurfaces, when properly mounted, and ſupported at a convenient diſtance from the paper or other material upon which the delineation is to be made, do, together with the neceſſary framing, (which every competent workman may eaſily make of a variety of forms without farther inſtruction,) conſtitute the inſtrument, adapted to the uſe of perſons who can with facility ſee both near and diſtant objects; but for perſons who are ſhort-ſighted, a ſuitable concave glaſs is placed before the diſtant object, ſo as to receive and tranſmit the incident rays; and for long-ſighted perſons a ſuitable convex glaſs may be placed between the eye and the ſaid paper, or other material.

MR. ROBERT VAZIE, (ST. MARY, ROTHERHITHE, CIVIL ENGINEER) *for Improvements in the Meaſures of Coals in the Machinery for working Piſtons; and for Signals for unhired Carriages. Granted November 6, 1806.*

To adjuſt the quantity of coals to be uſed in burning bricks and in baking earthen-ware, upon the outſide of the coal-buſhel meaſure, with which the coals are meaſured is placed a moveable ſemicircular metal bow, upon which is ſuſpended three moveable bobs or pins of metal, or other material, ſo as to form three guages of ſuch length, and at ſuch a diſtance from each other, as that when the meaſure is filled with coals to the height of ſeven inches perpendicular above the centre of the plane of the top of the meaſure, the lower part of the guage is equal to the height of the heap, and the lower part of the guages comes in contact with the ſtraight ſide of the heap at a mean diſtance from the top of the heap to the outſide of the meaſure; which heap is as nearly in the form of a cone as the nature of the coals will permit, the outſide of the meaſure being the extremity of the baſe thereof. The bow and the guages are turned down by means of hinges, and lie on the outſide of the meaſure at the time of filling it. Meaſures thus adjuſted may be uſefully applied to the admeaſurement of coals for houſehold uſe, and the other purpoſes for which coals are uſed; and alſo for the meaſuring of grain, fruit, roots, and ſuch other articles as are uſually diſpoſed of by admeaſurement.

To raiſe the water to be uſed in tempering and preparing clay, or other materials, for making bricks and earthen-ware, in preference to a pump with one piſton or bucket, there may be applied a pump with two or more piſtons or buckets, in the following manner:—Upon a bar of wood or iron, called a ſpear or rod, where is to be fixed the uppermoſt piſton, upon the underſide of the ſaid piſton is to be placed an eye of iron, or other metal, and by means of a hook, at the upper end of a ſeparate bar of wood or iron (upon which bar the undermoſt piſton is to be fixed) the different piſtons are connected together. The diſtance between the ſaid piſtons is to be two feet; and for every thirty feet the water is to be raiſed, apply two piſtons thus connected together, which riſe and fall at one and the ſame time by means of a lever, or other machinery uſually applied for that purpoſe. Piſtons, thus connected together, may be alſo applied uſefully in a pump to raiſe water from a mine, ſhaft, pit or quarry, or the hold of a ſhip, or reſervoir for general purpoſes, or for compreſſing or exhauſting air or ſteam; and the cock may alſo be uſefully applied to retain or draw off liquid matter from a pipe, caſk, or reſervoir, or a boiler or vat.

The ſignal for unhired carriages is placed perpendicularly; and when the carriage is hired the ſaid ſignal is turned down by means of a joint (ſimilar to the joint of a claſp knife,) and lies horizontally. In the night-time a lanthorn is placed containing a lamp or other light. When the carriage is unhired, the light appears through certain characters cut in a ſhutter; and when the carriage is hired,

the said shutter is turned down by means of hinges, when the light alone, without any characters, will appear. One or more day or night signals, to answer the above purposes, may be affixed on hackney-coaches, stage-coaches, and other carriages usually engaged on hire; or the day signal may be exhibited on the person of the driver, or upon the outside of each such carriage when unhired, and concealed when hired.

For reducing the friction of wheels there may be used in the boxes prepared oil, *viz.* whale-blubber, put it into a pan placed upon a boiler, and by the heat of the steam arising therefrom when boiling the oil is extracted. The oil is then put into a separate steam-pan with water, and is there purified. This oil may be used with advantage in the boxes of all carriages, or burnt in lamps.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Passions, in a Series of Ten Songs for the Voice and Piano-forte. Written and composed by Mr. Dibdin. 8s.

THE Passions which Mr. Dibdin has touched in this work are those of *Love, Mirth, Glory, Friendship, Courage, Hope, Fear, Sport, Cheerfulness,* and *Pleasure.* The airs (for each passion forms the subject of a separate song) are well adapted to their respective objects of imitation, and the words are written with the usual force and point of the author. The variegated cast of this production, and the fancy and appropriateness with which the whole is conceived and executed will, we doubt not, attract that notice, and produce that reward, due to most of Mr. D.'s ingenious and entertaining labours.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to the Princess Amelia, by Leopold Kozeluch, Esq. 8s.

Mr. Kozeluch has thrown into these sonatas much of that fire, taste, and brilliancy of imagination, for which his productions are so eminently distinguished. The ideas are, for the most part, of a novel cast, and rise out of each other with ease and nature. Some of the slow movements are remarkably graceful, and the modulation is every where so ingenious and masterly as to point out the judgment and science of the composer.

A Collection of Welsh Airs, expressly adapted for the Piano-forte. Dedicated to Sir W. W. Wynne, by John Parry. 5s.

These airs are arranged on a novel plan, forming six divertimentos, each consisting of three of the most popular and favourite melodies; and are recommended by accompaniments for a flute and violoncello, and notes and observations on the mode of playing and singing the Welsh music. The airs are certainly selected with great taste and judgment, and are ably adapted for the instrument for which they are professedly intended. The whole forms a body of pleasing exercises for juvenile practitioners, and will be found as useful as agreeable.

The Complaint of Ninothoma, a Song written by Mr. Colleridge, and set to Music by I. F. Rimbault. 1s. 6d.

"The Complaint of Ninothoma," with which is given an accompaniment for the piano-forte, is set with considerable judgment and ability. The expression is just and forcible, and the general cast of the melody original and striking. The passages at the lines, "Nor beneath the cold blasts of the tree," "A ghost by my cavern it darted," and "To howl thro' my cavern by night," are particularly impressive, and evince both the feeling and talents of the composer.

Number I. of the Vocal Magazine, consisting of Canzonets, Madrigals, Songs, Duetts, Trios, Quartetts, Quintetts, Glees, &c. Composed by Joseph Kemp. 3s. 6d.

This publication, both in its plan and execution, is so creditable to Mr. Kemp's judgment and ingenuity, as to induce our wish that it may meet due encouragement. The melodies and harmonizations are much above mediocrity, and will not, in our opinion, fail to please the generality of hearers. The work will be published in monthly numbers, and most of the pieces are to have an accompaniment for the piano-forte or harp.

Four Airs, with Variations. Composed and inscribed to Miss Kortright, by Joseph William Holden, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 4s.

These airs are attractive in their style, and their variations are fanciful and flori-

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rid. The paſſages are in general well diſpoſed for the band, and the execution is judiciouſly diſtributed. Mr. Holden does not inform us, in his title-page, whether he deſigns theſe pieces for the harp or piano-forte, but their ſtyle indicates their being intended for the latter inſtrument.

A favourite Waltz, with Variations for the Harp or Piano-forte. Compoſed and dedicated to Lady Twyſden, Royden Hall, by Mr. W. Richards. 2s. 6d.

This waltz is pleaſing in its ſubject, and the variations are ingeniouſly conſtructed. As an exerciſe for either of the above inſtruments, we may fairly recommend it to the attention of thoſe practitioners who have made a tolerable progreſs in execution; and judges of good compoſition will deem us juſtified in awarding it our unqualified approbation.

"Accept a Heart, my deareſt Girl!" a favourite Rondo, written by Mr. Wm. Preſton, and ſet to Muſic, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by J. Roſs, Eſq. of Aberdeen. 1s. 6d.

This a light pleaſant little production. The ſubject and digreſſions have that family likeneſs which forms one of the principal features in a rondo, and the effect is uniform and agreeable. Mr. Roſs will excuſe us if we offer him the hint that this melody might be arranged into a very pleaſing exerciſe for young practitioners on the piano-forte.

"My Love is Dead," a Pathetic Ballad. The Words from Chatterton, and the Muſic by J. Birch. 1s.

Mr. Birch has ſet theſe ſimple and affecting words in an impreſſive and appropriate ſtyle. The baſs is choſen with judgment, and the introductory and concluding ſymphonies are pleaſing. We, however, cannot but wiſh that the compoſer had avoided the levity of effect reſulting from the two bars of conſequtive ſemiquavers.

Scena, Solo for the Piano-forte and Polacca, as ſung and performed by Sig. Naldi and Mrs. Billington, in the favourite Opera Il Fanatico per la Muſica. Compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Mildmay, by G. G. Ferrari. 4s.

Mr. Ferrari has diſplayed in this *Scena* much of his uſual taſte and well-known experience in vocal compoſition and performance. Many of the paſſages are ſtriking, and perfectly his own, while the effect of the whole beſpeaks great ſpirit and force of imagination.

A Medley Divertimento for the Piano-forte, ſelected and compoſed by J. Mazzinghi. 1s.

This medley is conſtructed with a judicious attention to variety, without wholly loſing ſight of connection or analogy: hence the general effect is ſo pleaſing as to enſure the piece a favourable reception with the lovers of ingenious and agreeable trifles.

Dr. CLARKE, of Cambridge, has publiſhed his propoſals for printing by ſubſcription a collection of Twelve Glees, to be dedicated to the Duke of Glouceſter. For the accommodation of thoſe who are not accuſtomed to read from the *ſcore*, an accompaniment for the piano-forte will be added to ſuch of the compoſitions as require a ſopravo voice. The principal part of this work has already been diſtinguiſhed in public performance; and the whole, as we ſhall expect, will do honour to Dr. Clarke's well-known talents, and be highly acceptable to the lovers of this intereſting ſpecies of compoſition.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*** *The Uſe of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.*

The BRITISH INSTITUTION *for promoting the* FINE ARTS *in the* UNITED KINGDOM.

THIS inſtitution, ſo honourable to all the ſubſcribers, was opened the latter end of laſt month, and contains many very fine pictures; but we are ſorry to ſay, that the effect of many of them was almoſt wholly deſtroyed by the abominable ſcarlet paper with which the walls are ſtill covered. Several of the pictures which we ſaw at the exhibition of the Royal Academicians we again recognize; and ſeeing the effect they produce here, and recollecting the effect they had there, enables us to decide with more certainty than we could by any other criterion. None but high-coloured pictures

pictures can ſtand againſt it; and ſhould this *a-la-mode* fancy be univerſally adopted, it would inevitably vitiate the ſtyle of colouring in this country. Some pictures painted by Mr. S. W. Reynolds, which were much admired at the Royal Academy, are here ſo much injured that their admirers ſcarcely know them again: though this is eaſily accounted for, as they are in ſome degree imitations of Rembrandt's landſcapes, and have very little local colour, the fiery back-ground of ſcarlet paper reduces them to heavy maſſes of black and white; yet, were they not overpowered by this ſenſeleſs finery, they are pictures of great and acknowledged merit. The injury ſuſtained by this overcharged colouring is by no means confined to the pictures painted by Reynolds; it extends to many, very many more, which it is not neceſſary to enumerate.

We wiſh to notice many of the productions in this exhibition, but have room in this Retroſpect for ſo few that we ſhall wholly omit them until a future number.

There are ſeveral models of deſigns for monuments: their merits are various; the beſt are thoſe of Bacon, Roſſi, and Flaxman.

A South View on the River Liffey, Dublin: taken from the Coal Quay, or Fruit Market. On the right is that grand Edifice called the Four Courts, deſigned and began by Couley, and completed by Gauden; the Dome of which bearing a great Reſemblance to that of the Pantheon at Rome. In the front, the Ruins of the Coal Quay Bridge, as they appeared after the Flood in December 1802; in the middle ground, Bloody Bridge, and beyond that Queen's Bridge; a diſtant View of the Saluting Battery, and Phœnix Park, terminating the whole. T. S. Roberts, del.; I. Bluck, ſculpt. Publiſhed, Feb. 1807, by R. Ackermann.

A view of modern buildings, whatever may be its intrinſic merit, muſt be managed with conſiderable ſkill to render it in any eminent degree attentive to thoſe who are generally conſidered as the high prieſts of the Temple of Taſte. To the antiquary, it being built by his contemporaries, will be an inſurmountable objection; and being erected in the city of Dublin, and degraded by the vulgar appellations of *the Four Courts, River Liffey, Coal Quay, Bloody Bridge,* &c. &c. &c. it will be inſpected with very little intereſt by the travelled connoiſeur

Notwithſtanding all this, every one who looks at this print muſt acknowledge that, in many particulars, it has a fair claim to rank in a very high claſs, and is entitled to a large portion of praiſe. The ſituation from which the view was taken is uncommonly well choſen for the general effect; and the copy we ſaw, which was in colours, was extremely picturesque, and would keep its place either in a port-folio, or among a well-choſen ſelection of frame prints for the decoration of a drawing-room.

The companion print, repreſenting a View of College Green, Weſtmoreland-ſtreet, part of Sackville-ſtreet, and Carliſle-bridge, by the ſame artiſts, is in a very forward ſtate, and will be publiſhed in a few weeks.

Beſides theſe, Mr. Ackermann has juſt publiſhed ſeveral prints, which continue the ſeries of beautiful little vignettes deſigned by Burney, and engraved by Agar. And, alſo, a continuation of the prints illuſtrating *The Miſeries of Human Life*, upon a larger ſcale, deſigned and engraved by Rowlandſon, whoſe whimſicality of humour is too well known to render it neceſſary to record it in this page; though we will beg leave to hint, that he is very capable of doing what we wiſh he more frequently did, i. e. give his figures more character, leſs caricature—as we have ſometimes ſeen what would otherwiſe have been very fine deſigns, loſe a portion of their effect by being *overcharged* with caricature gun-powder.

With two of Mr. Ackermann's beforementioned prints we were much pleaſed: they have a conſiderable portion of broad humour. The firſt, under the claſs of *The Miſeries of Travelling*, repreſents a ſtage-coach, "juſt as you are going off with only one other perſon on your ſide of the coach, who you flatter yourſelf is the laſt,—ſeeing the door ſuddenly opened, and the landlady, coachman, guard, &c. &c. cramming, ſhoving, buttreſſing up an overgrown, puffing, greaſy human hog, of the butcher or grazier breed; the whole machine ſtraining and groaning under its 'cargo,'" &c. &c. &c. The next is claſſed as one of *The Miſeries of London*: in going out to dinner (already too late), your carriage delayed by a ſcore of coaches, which choak up the whole ſtreet, and allow you at leaſt an hour more than you require to ſharpen your wits for table-talk.

"Breaſt againſt breaſt, with ruinous aſſault,
And deafening ſhock they come."

The

The Reverend Rabbi Raphael Meldolo, Chief Minister of the Synagogue of Spanish and Portugueze Jews in London. To his worthy and benevolent Patron, David Lindo, Esq. this Plate is with permission inscribed, by his obedient humble Servant J. Lopez, by whom it is engraved from a Picture painted by F. B. Bartem.

This is a small print engraved with great delicacy in the chalk, and exhibits the novelty of a Jew Rabbi in the hat, wig, and band of an English bishop: his gown is somewhat different, being more like that of a doctor of laws; but the gentleman has no beard, and is altogether so metamorphosed that it is impossible to recognize his character.

The Pig Pointer. J. Gooch, pinxt.; J. Landseer, sculpt. Published by W. B. Daniel, London.

This is a very well delineated little print of a sportsman and a pig in a little landscape: it does not come directly into the class of *portraits of illustrious persons*, yet is it as curious as most of them, from the very extraordinary abilities of the animal it pourtrays, of whom there is a short history in a printed paper which accompanies the engraving. SLUT, the name by which it seems they thought proper to distinguish this animal, was, it seems, a native and a sort of wandering outlaw on the New Forest, in which state it seems to have been found by one of the keepers, and by him presented to his brother. The brothers were concerned together in breaking pointers and setters; and being frequently disgusted with the dullness of some of the canine species, wished to prove that they could teach any other animal the same art, and with this right learned pig they accomplished in a very wonderful degree, by making him master of the whole art and mystery of pointing in the space of fourteen days. In this character the animal seems to have been greatly respected for many years, when its master died, and Slut, at the auction of his pointers, was included in the sale, and bought in at ten guineas. Sir H. Mildmay having expressed a wish to see her, she was sent to Dogmersfield Park, where she remained some years. She was last in the possession of Colonel Sikes, and was then ten years old, and had become fat and slothful, but would point game as well as before. When killed, which was at Basildon House, Slut weighed 700 pounds!

A most singularly fine picture has been painted by Mr. Stothart, from Chaucer's Pilgrims. For such a subject we have perhaps no artist in this country so well qualified as he is, and this painting is really a *chef d'ouvre*. A plate is to be engraved from it by Mr. Bromley, whose burin, we have every reason to expect, will do justice to Mr. Stothart's pencil. The size of the print, 31 inches by 10. Proofs, price five guineas; other impressions, three guineas.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of January to the 20th of February.

MORBI Infantiles	23	Scrophula	2
Febris intermittens tertiana	1	Hæmorrhois	1
Pleuritis	1	Menorrhagia	1
Erysipelas	3	Amenorrhœa	5
Pheumatismus acutus	6	Leucorrhœa	2
Dysenteria	2	Icterus	1
Tussis	18	Mania	1
Dyspnœa	5	Constipatis	1
Tussis cum Dyspnœa	7	Vermes	2
Ascites	1	Scorbutus	1
Epilepsia	1	Mortificatis digitorum pedis	1
Paralysis	1		
Diarrhœa	13		
Dyspepsia	7		
Opthalmia	1		
Phthisis pulmonalis	15		
Psora	1		
Rheumatismus chronicus	4		

Of the doctrine which in the last Report the writer so emphatically inculcated concerning the treatment of infancy, he meets almost every day with additional and more decided confirmation.

When a celebrated French minister enquired

quired of an eminent merchant at Paris, in what way he could be of ſervice to the intereſts of commerce,—he replied, merely, "*Laiſſez nous faire*,"—Let us alone.—A ſimilar obſervation may as well be applied to the health and welfare of our phyſical frame; more eſpecially during the incipient and imperfect developement of vitality. A medical practitioner is too fond of *doing* ſomething. He deems it neceſſary to produce ſome internal, or to perform ſome external, operation. Whereas, in a great multitude of caſes, the beſt thing he can do, is to do nothing:—to ſtand as a kind of ſentinel by the body of his patient, in order to avert the agency of any hoſtile power, rather than to adminiſter what is directly or poſitively beneficial. His utility for the moſt part conſiſts in preventing injury: he occupies a poſt which might otherwiſe have been filled by one incompetent to the ſituation.

Theſe remarks are more particularly connected with the phyſical calamities of childhood.

When we contemplate a church-yard, the earth of which is compoſed principally of the bodies of infants, it is natural for us to fancy, but ſurely unreaſonable to believe, that theſe beings were born for no other purpoſe than to die; or that it is within the deſign of Nature, that the pangs of production, on the part of the mother, ſhould on that of her offſpring be almoſt immediately ſucceeded by the ſtruggle of diſſolution. Fault muſt exiſt ſomewhere—it cannot be in the Providence of God—it muſt therefore attach to the improvidence and indiſcretion of man.

More fatal conſequences originate from ignorance than from voluntary crime. Infanticide, when it is perpetrated by the dagger of maternal deſperation, or in the agony of anticipated diſgrace, is a ſubject of aſtoniſhment and of horror. But if an helpleſs victim be drugged to death, or poiſoned by the forced ingurgitation of nauſeous and eſſentially noxious potions, we lament the reſult merely without thinking about the means which inevitably led to its occurrence.

Conſcience feels no concern in caſes of medicinal murder.*

Next to phyſic, wine and other cordials ought to be peremptorily prohibited by the tutors and guardians of infancy. Intemperance is not an abſolute, but a relative thing. To a child a glaſs of wine is a *debauch*. It bears the ſame proportion to its conſtitution as a bottle does to that of an adult. The unimpaired and ſuperabundant excitability of an infant requires no extraordinary or artificial ſtimulus. Wine affords not any permanent nouriſhment or ſupport. It contributes not in the leaſt degree to the ſtamina of the human frame. It excites a temporary exceſs of action, without adding to the materials, or increaſing the ſtrength of the conſtitution. Whilſt it awakens or enlivens the flame, it inevitably exhauſts the fuel from which its corruſcations originate. Alcohol in its various and however diluted modifications, ought not to be had recourſe to, even in more mature and advanced life, except upon an emergency, when a defect of extemporary vigour obliges us to *draw upon the future* for ſupply. A perſon, however, ſhould be very cautious and circumſpect before he in this manner mortgages his conſtitution. There is a kind of compound intereſt to be acquired in vital as well as pecuniary property. In our firſt years, deviations comparatively ſlight from the line of ſobriety and nature, inflict more eſſential injury on the imperfectly formed and inſufficiently cemented fabric, than it will be likely afterwards to receive from the attacks of habitual and more outrageous exceſs.

In confirmation of the Reporter's ſentiments and doctrine, he is happy to produce the ideas on this ſubject of ſo eminent a man and practical philoſopher as Mr. Locke, to whom his country is much indebted for the ſolidity of his remarks upon infantile treatment and education. His words are theſe: "Perhaps it will be expected from me that I ſhould give ſome directions of phyſic to prevent diſeaſes. For which I have only this one very ſacredly to be obſerved: Never to give children any phyſic for prevention. The obſervation of what I have already adviſed, will, I ſuppoſe, do better than apothecary's drugs and medicines. Have a great care of tampering that way, leaſt inſtead of preventing, you draw on diſeaſes. Nor even upon every little indiſpoſition is phy-

* The too ordinary habit of jeſting upon this ſubject in familiar or convivial converſation, has an unhappy tendency to ſear the heart, and leads us to regard with an inhuman and indecorous levity and indifference thoſe dark and horrible cataſtrophies which frequently originate from profeſſional inadvertence or miſtake.

ſic

ſic to be given, or the phyſician to be called to children, eſpecially if he be a buſy man, that will preſently fill their windows with gallipots, and their ſtomachs with drugs." Vide Thoughts on Education, p. 32.

"And thus I have done with what concerns the body and health, which reduces itſelf to theſe few and eaſily obſervable rules: plenty of open air, exerciſe, and ſleep, plain diet, no wine, or ſtrong drink, and very little or no phyſic." Ibid. p. 33.

JOHN REID.

Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, Feb. 25, 1807.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FOUR great objects have occupied the legiſlature during the laſt month, all of them honourable to the adminiſtration which has encouraged or brought them forward.

1. *The Abolition of the African Slave Trade*, a bill for which was brought into the Houſe of Lords by Lord Grenville, in which Houſe it has paſſed, attended by no other oppoſition than ſuch as ſerved to bring into action the great talents by which the abolition was ſupported. The bill is now paſſing through its various ſtages in the Commons, and humanity has never known a more exalted triumph than it will enjoy on the annihilation of a traffic in the human ſpecies which future ages can ſcarcely believe to have exiſted.

2. *The formation of a Committee for reducing Sinecure and uſeleſs Offices, and for diminiſhing the unneceſſary Expences of the State.* A motion to this effect was made and carried by Lord Henry Petty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and a meaſure more honourable to men in office, and more demonſtrative of the patriotiſm and integrity of the preſent adminiſtration, could not have been propoſed.

3. *A new diſpoſition of the Financial Reſources of the Country*, by means of which, even if the war continue, no additional taxes will be neceſſary within three years, and none of any conſequence, (probably none,) within the ſubſequent ſeven years, and none at all during the next ten years. This propoſed meaſure is grounded on the flouriſhing ſtate of the permanent revenue; on the great produce of the war taxes; on the high and accumulating amount of the Sinking Fund; and on ſome inferior aids to be derived from revenues ſet free by annuities originally granted for a term of years, and now expiring. Theſe circumſtances, ſo favourable to the introduction and maintenance of a new ſyſtem, are juſtly to be attributed to the wiſe, provident, and ſpirited exertions, which have been made by the new adminiſtration, and in which they have been ſo liberally ſupported by the voice of the people.

The plan is adapted to meet a ſcale of expenditure nearly equal to that of the year 1806; and it aſſumes, that during the war, the annual produce of the permanent and temporary revenues will continue equal to the produce of the ſame year 1806. It is underſtood, that any further or unforeſeen charge, or any deficiency of revenue, ſhall be ſeparately and ſpecially provided for.

Keeping theſe premiſes in view, it is propoſed, that the war loans for the years 1807, 1808, and 1809, ſhall be twelve millions annually; for the year 1810, fourteen millions; and for each of the ten following years, ſixteen millions.

Thoſe ſeveral loans, amounting for the fourteen years to 210 millions, are to be made a charge on the war taxes, which are eſtimated to produce 21 millions annually.

The charge thus thrown on the war taxes is meant to be at the rate of ten per cent. on each loan. Every ſuch loan will therefore pledge ſo much of the war taxes as will be equal to meet this charge:—that is, a loan of 12 millions will pledge 1,200,000l. of the war taxes. And in each year, if the war ſhould be continued, a further portion of the war taxes will, in the ſame manner, be pledged. And conſequently, at the end of fourteen years, if the war ſhould laſt ſo long, 21 millions, the whole produce of the war taxes, would be pledged for the total of the loans, which would at that time have amounted to 210 millions.

The ten per cent. charge thus accompanying each loan will be applied to pay the intereſt of the loan, and to form a Sinking Fund, which Sinking Fund will evidently

evidently be more than five per cent. on ſuch of the ſeveral loans as ſhall be obtained at a leſs rate of intereſt than five per cent.

It is well known, that a five per cent. Sinking Fund, accumulating at compound intereſt, will redeem any ſum of capital debt in fourteen years. Conſequently the ſeveral portions of the war taxes propoſed to be pledged for the ſeveral loans above-mentioned, will have redeemed their reſpective loans, and be ſucceſſively liberated in periods of fourteen years from the date of each ſuch loan. The portions of war taxes thus liberated, may, if the war ſhould ſtill be prolonged, become applicable in a revolving ſeries, and may be again pledged for new loans.

It is, however, ſhewn by the printed calculations and tables, that, whatever may be the continuance of the operation, the property tax will not be payable beyond the period for which it is now granted by the 46 Geo. III. ch. 65, but will, in every caſe, be in force only during the war, and until the 6th day of April next after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, and no longer.

It is next to be obſerved, that the charge for the intereſt and Sinking Fund of the propoſed loans, being taken from the annual produce of the war taxes, a deficiency equal to that charge will be created in the amount of the temporary revenue applicable to the war expenditure.

Supplementary loans will be requiſite to make good that deficiency.

Thoſe ſupplementary loans muſt increaſe in proportion to the increaſing deficiency, if the war ſhould be continued; but the whole amount of the loan, in any one year, including that charged upon the war taxes, and the ſupplementary loan, will never, even in a period of twenty years war from the preſent time, exceed five millions in any year, beyond the amount to which the combined Sinking Fund of that year will have been raiſed; and upon an average of thoſe 20 years, will not exceed 3,800,000l.

It is propoſed that the ſupplementary loans ſhall be formed on the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of a Sinking Fund of one per cent. on the nominal capital.

The charge ſo created will be provided for, during the firſt three years, by the expiring annuities: and during that period the country will have the great benefit of an exemption from all additional burthens. A new ſpring may thus be given to the energy of our commerce: at all events it will obtain a ſecurity from the increaſed preſſures which it muſt otherwiſe experience.

From 1810, and for the ſix following years, a charge muſt be provided for, amounting on the average of thoſe ſeven years to not more than 293,000l. annually: a ſum in itſelf ſo ſmall, in compariſon with the great additions which have neceſſarily been made to the taxes in each year, for the laſt fourteen years, that it can ſcarcely be felt, and cannot create any difficulty as to the means of providing for it. But even this comparatively ſmall amount may probably be much diminiſhed by the increaſing produce of the actual revenues, and by regulations for their further improvement.

And thus proviſion is made, on the ſcale of actual expenditure, for ten years of war, if it ſhould be neceſſary, without any additional taxes, except to the inconſiderable amount above ſtated. At the cloſe of that period, taking the three per cents. at 60, and reducing the whole of the public debts at that rate to a money capital, the combined amount of the public debts will be 387,360,000l. and the combined amount of the ſeveral Sinking Funds then exiſting will be 22,720,000l.: whereas the preſent amount of the whole public debt taken on the ſame ſcale of calculation is 352,793,000l. and the preſent amount of the Sinking Fund is no more than 8,335,000l.

If the war ſhould ſtill be continued beyond the ten years thus provided for, it is propoſed to take in aid of the public burthens certain exceſſes to accrue from the preſent Sinking Fund. That fund, which Mr. Pitt (the great author of a ſyſtem that will immortalize his name) originally propoſed to limit to four millions annually, will, with the very large additions derived to it from this new plan, have accumulated in 1817 to ſo large an amount as 24 millions ſterling. In the application of ſuch a ſum, neither the true principles of Mr. Pitt's ſyſtem, nor any juſt view of the real intereſts of the public, or even of the ſtockholder himſelf, can be conſidered as any longer oppoſing an obſtacle to the means of obtaining at ſuch a moment ſome aid in alleviation of the burthens and neceſſities of the country. But it is not propoſed in any caſe to apply to the charge of new loans a larger portion of the Sinking Fund than ſuch as will always leave an amount of Sinking Fund equal to the intereſt payable on ſuch part of the preſent debt as ſhall remain unredeemed. Nor is it meant that this or any other operation of finance ſhall ever

ever prevent the redemption of a ſum equal to the preſent debt in as ſhort a period as that in which it would have been redeemed if this new plan had not been brought forwards. Nor will the final redemption of any ſupplementary loans be poſtponed beyond the period of forty-five years preſcribed by the act of 1792 for the extinction of all future loans. While each of the annual war loans will be ſucceſſively redeemed in fourteen years from the date of its creation, ſo long as war ſhall continue; and whenever peace ſhall come, will be redeemed always within a period far ſhort of the forty-five years required by the above-mentioned act.

In the reſult therefore of the whole meaſure, there will not be impoſed any new taxes for the firſt three years from this time. New taxes of leſs than 300,000l. on an average of ſeven years from 1810 to 1816, both inclufive, are all that will be neceſſary, in order to procure for the country the full benefit and advantages of the plan here deſcribed; which will continue for twenty years; during the laſt ten of which again no new taxes whatever will be required.

It appears, therefore, that parliament will be enabled to provide for the prolonged expenditure of a neceſſary war, without violating any right or intereſt whatever, and without impoſing further burdens on the country, except to a ſmall and limited amount: and theſe purpoſes will be attained with benefit to the public creditor, and in ſtrict conformity both to the wiſe principles on which the Sinking Fund was eſtabliſhed, and to the ſeveral acts of parliament by which it has been regulated.

It is admitted that if the war ſhould be prolonged, certain portions of the war taxes, with the exception of the property tax, will be more or leſs pledged for periods, in no caſe exceeding fourteen years. How far ſome parts of thoſe taxes are of a deſcription to remain in force after the war; and what may be the proviſion to be made hereafter for a peace eſtabliſhment, probably much larger than in former periods of peace; are conſiderations which at preſent need not be anticipated.

It is reaſonable to aſſume, that the means and reſources which can now maintain the prolonged expenditure of an extenſive war, will be invigorated and increaſed by the return of peace, and will then be found amply ſufficient for the exigencies of the public ſervice. Thoſe exigencies muſt at all events be comparatively ſmall, whatever may ſtill be the troubled and precarious circumſtances of Europe.

Undoubtedly there prevails in the country a diſpoſition to make any further ſacrifices that the ſafety, independence, and honour of the nation may require: but it would be an abuſe of that diſpoſition, to apply it to unneceſſary and overſtrained exertions. And it muſt not paſs unobſerved, that in the ſuppoſition of a continued war, if the loans for the annual expenditure ſhould be raiſed according to the ſyſtem hitherto purſued, permanent taxes muſt be impoſed, amounting in the period aſſumed, to thirteen millions additional revenue. Such an addition would add heavily to the public burthens, and would be more felt after the return of peace than a temporary continuance of the war-taxes. In the mean time and amidſt the other evils of war, the country would be ſubjected to the accumulated preſſure of all the old revenues, and of the war-taxes, and of new permanent taxes.

The means of effectuating a plan of ſuch immenſe importance, ariſe partly from the extent to which the ſyſtem of the Sinking Fund has already been carried in purſuance of the intentions of its author; and partly from the great exertions made by parliament, during the war, to raiſe the war taxes to their preſent very large amount. It now appears that the ſtrong meaſure adopted in the laſt ſeſſion, by which all the war taxes, and particularly the property tax, were ſo much augmented, was a ſtep taken not merely with a view to provide for preſent neceſſities, but in order to lay the foundation of a ſyſtem which ſhould be adequate to the full exigencies of this unexpected criſis, and ſhould combine the two apparently irreconcileable objects, of relieving the public from all future preſſure of taxation, and of exhibiting to the enemy reſources by which we may defy his implacable hoſtility to whatever period it may be prolonged.

4. *A new Syſtem of Poor Laws* eloquently introduced by Mr. Whitbread, and a ſubject of too great magnitude to be prematurely diſcuſſed within the ſpace which we can this month allow. Our correſpondents will, however, pleaſe to conſider this miſcellany as being open to their temperate practical obſervations.

The following is the apportionment of 200,000 men, out of 820,420; being the whole number returned as liable to

ſerve in the counties of England and Wales, under an act to enable his Majeſty annually to train and exerciſe a proportion of his ſubjects in England under certain regulations, and more effectually to provide for the defence of the realm.

Counties.	*No. liable*	*No. to ſerve*
Angleſea	2449	597
Bedford	4870	944
Berks	12,489	3032
Brecon	2658	658
Bucks	11,996	2924
Cambridge	8996	2192
Cardigan	4174	1518
Carmarthen	5538	1350
Carnarvon	3271	797
Cheſter	21,185	5164
Cornwall	15,402	3755
Cumberland	9720	2370
Denbigh	4841	1180
Derby	14,954	3646
Devon	28,954	7058
Dorſet	7072	1724
Durham	18,033	4396
Eſſex	23,179	5651
Flint	3161	771
Glamorgan	10,832	2638
Glouceſter	21,124	5152
Hants	15,538	3781
Hereford	6556	1598
Hertford	10,413	2540
Huntingdon	3027	738
Kent	18,996	4631
Lancaſter	58,051	14,151
Leiceſter	13,469	3283
Lincoln	24,174	5893
Middleſex	67,135	16,366
Merioneth	1934	472
Monmouth	5551	1353
Montgomery	4145	1010
Norfolk	18,152	4425
Northampton	8894	2168
Northumberland	44,718	3518
Nottingham	15,245	3716
Oxford	10,263	2502
Pembroke	4364	1064
Radnor	1561	385
Rutland	917	224
Salop	15,587	4044
Somerſet	17,937	4373
Stafford	23,638	5762
Suffolk	21,800	5314
Surrey	30,319	7319
Suſſex	16,742	4081
Tower Hamlets	14,989	3654
Warwick	21,108	5146
Weſtmoreland	4134	1008
Wilts	13,062	3214
Wight, Iſle of	1532	374
Worceſter	17,841	4349
York, North Riding	12,401	3023
——, Eaſt Riding	13,899	3388
——, Weſt Riding	57,457	14,007
	820,420	200,000

Return of the effective ſtrength of the Regular and Militia Forces, made out to the 1ſt of January.

Cavalry		22,652
Foot Guards		8,090
Infantry		101,008
Garriſon Battalions		6,757
Veteran Battalions		5,621
Foreign and Local Corps	Cavalry	72
	Infantry	19,561
German Legion	Cavalry	517
	Infantry	7,858
At the Army Depot	Cavalry	547
	Infantry	7,858
	General Service, Deſerters, and unattached Men	383
Total (Regular Army)		178,506
Militia — Britiſh		54,686
Iriſh		21,373
General Total		254,665
Abroad		86,144
At Home		168,521

The ſupplies for Great Britain and Ireland, voted for the enſuing year, are

For the NAVY, excluſive of the extraordinaries	16,977,883
For the ARMY	13,643,098
For the Barrack Department	975,687
For the Commiſſary General's Department	801,527
For Ordnance	3,743,760
For Miſcellaneous Service	7,866,000
Votes of Credit	3,000,000

The amount of the annual expences of Great Britain and Ireland is, therefore, nearly forty-four millions for 1807.

POLAND.

The following is the Ruſſian account of the battle of the 26th of December, to which the report of a great victory mentioned in our laſt had reference:

"I have the happineſs moſt reſpectfully to acquaint your Majeſty (the king of Pruſſia), that I have ſucceeded in repulſing the enemy, who yeſterday morning attacked me on every point near Pultuſk. The main attack was made by General Souchet, at the head of 15,000 men, on my left wing near Farmguarka, in the view of getting poſſeſſion of that town; I had only 5,000 men under General Baggonaut to oppoſe the enemy on that ſide; they made a brave defence, till I ſent a reinforcement of three battalions of reſerve, and afterwards three more under General Tolſtoy, by which means the right wing of the French was totally defeated. The ſecond attack, equally briſk, was made on my right flank, where General Barkelay de Tolly was poſted with the van-guard. This wing extended on the road towards Strzegocyn to a ſmall wood, where I had placed a covered battery, which the

enemy

enemy attempted to turn. I therefore made a movement backwards on the right, which ſucceeded ſo well that I not only fruſtrated the attempt of the enemy, but was alſo ſo fortunate as to reinforce General Barkelay de Tolly, with three battalions, ten ſquadrons, and one battery, to repulſe the enemy; on which the enemy retreated from the wood.

"The attack commenced at eleven in the morning, and laſted till dark. From the relation of all the priſoners, I was oppoſed by Meſſrs. Murat, Davouſt and Laſnes, with an army exceeding 50,000 men. They have loſt about 5,000, according to their own account.

"All my troops fought with the greateſt bravery. The following Generals particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves:—Oſterman, Tolſtoy, Barkelay de Tolly, Prince Dolgorucky, Baggonaut, Somnoff and Sitoff of the infantry, alſo Colonels Daviddoffiky and Gondoff, &c. &c. &c.

"Field Marſhal Kamenſkoy departed from Pultuſk for Oſtralenſka on the morning of the 26th December, previous to the attack, and again gave up the whole command to me, ſo that I have had the good fortune to command alone in this affair, and to beat the enemy.

"I have to lament that the long expected ſuccour of General Buxhovden had not arrived, although he was only two German miles diſtant, and even halted half way. I ſhould otherwiſe have been able to follow up my victory. I have further to lament that the total want of proviſions and forage oblige me to retire with my corps to Rozaw; the enemy has not moleſted me in my retreat.

(Signed) "BENNIGSEN."

"Rozaw, the 27th (15th) Dec. 1806."

Fifty-fifth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

"*Warſaw, Jan.* 29.

"The details of the battle of Mohringen are as follow:—

"The Marſhal Prince of Ponte Corvo arrived at Mohringen with the diviſion of Drouet, on the 25th of this month, at eleven o'clock in the morning, at the very moment when the General of Brigade, Pactod, was attacked by the enemy.

"The Marſhal Prince of Ponte Corvo ordered an immediate attack of the village of Pfarresfeldehen, by a battalion of the ninth of light infantry. The village was defended by three Ruſſian battalions, which were ſupported by three others. The Prince of Ponte Corvo cauſed alſo two other battalions to march, to ſupport that of the ninth. The action was very ſharp. The eagle of the ninth regiment of light infantry was taken by the enemy; but on the aſpect of the affront with which this brave regiment was on the point of being covered for ever, and from which neither victory, nor the glory acquired in an hundred combats, would have purified it, the ſoldiers, animated with an inconceivable ardour, precipitated themſelves on the enemy, whom they routed, and recovered their eagle.

"In the mean while the French line, compoſed of the 8th of the line, of the 27th of light infantry, and of the 94th, were formed, and attacked the Ruſſian line, which had taken its poſition on a riſing ground. The fire of the muſketry was very brisk, and at point blank diſtance.

"At this moment General Dupont appeared on the road, with the 32d and 96th regiments. He turned the right wing of the enemy. A battalion of the 32d ruſhed upon the enemy with its uſual impetuoſity, put them to the flight, killing ſeveral of them. The only priſoners they made were thoſe who were in the houſes. The Ruſſians were purſued for two leagues, and were it not for the coming on of night, the purſuit would have been continued. Counts Pahlen and Callitzin commanded the Ruſſians. They left 1200 dead on the field of battle, and loſt 300 priſoners and ſeveral howitzers. Our loſs was, 200 killed, and 500 wounded.

"Laplanche, General of Brigade, diſtinguiſhed himſelf. The 19th dragoons made a fine charge againſt the Ruſſian infantry. It is not only the good conduct of the ſoldiers, and the talents of the Generals, which are moſt worthy of remark, but the expedition with which the troops broke up from their cantonments, and performed a march which would be reckoned extraordinary for any other troops, without a man being miſſing in the field of battle. It is this which eminently diſtinguiſhes ſoldiers who have no other impulſe but that of honor.

"A Tartar Meſſenger is juſt arrived from Conſtantinople, which place he left on the 1ſt of this month.

"On the 30th of December, war with Ruſſia had been ſolemnly proclaimed. The Peliſſe and the Sword had been ſent to the Grand Vizier. Twenty-eight regiments of Janiſſaries ſet out for Conſtantinople; ſeveral others paſſed from Aſia to Europe."

The Ruſſians claim a deciſive victory in this Battle of Mohringen. Their official account had, however, not reached this country when this Magazine was put to preſs.

WEST INDIES.

On the firſt of January, the Dutch Iſland of Curacoa ſurrendered to a ſquadron of four Britiſh frigates, which, in a very gallant and ably conducted attack, had three killed and eleven wounded. A Dutch frigate and ſome other veſſels were taken in the harbour.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of January and the 20th of February, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ARCHDEACON Peter. High-ſtreet, ſcrivener. (Harvey, Adelphi
Atkinſon Thomas. Brown Quay, wharfinger. (Jackſon, Fenchurch-ſtreet
Armitage Matthew, Altham mills, miller. (Orred, Liverpool
Battens James, Bitton, maltſter. (Jenkins and Co. New Inn
Batt Moſes, Briſtol maltſter. (Jenkins and Co. New Inn
Bratch John, Manchester, broker. (Milne and Farry, Old Jewry
Barnard John, Lockarr, Ruſſell ſquare, ſtock broker. (Mago and Pearce, Cloak-lane
Brown John. Liverpool, draper. (Royle, Cheſter
Brake David, Nether Compton, hay dealer. (Score, Sherborne
Batten John. Bitton, maltſter. (James Grays, Inn ſquare
Barſhaw Abraham. North Walſham, ſhopkeeper. (Foſterſon and Co. Norwich
Banks Robert, Bamber bridge, cotton manufacturer, (Wigleſworth, Gray's inn
Brown W. Falkner, Birk's mill, cotton-ſpinner. (Holland, Manchester
Broadbelt Thomas. Bolton-le Moors, cotton manufacturer (Windle John, jun
Bourſow Edward, Manchester, factor. (Johnſon and Co. Manchester
Brant Richard Garland, Minero, butcher. (Cattell, Philpot lane
Butler Nathaniel Iſles, and James Butler, Painſwick, clothiers. (Vizard, Gray's inn
Blust George, and John Monat, Little Carter Lane, (Sudlow, Monument yard
Burghall John, Great Surry-ſtreet, cheeſemonger. (Seabrain and Co. Union-ſtreet
Bowks Evan, Bamber Bridge, cotton manufacturer. Wigleſworth, Gray's inn
Chriſſin Francis Henry, John Calvert Clarke and Charles Brown, College Hill, merchants. (Blunt, Old Pay Office
Cowles John, Iverton, ironmonger. (Auſtice. Temple
Curbery John Vine-ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Sarel, erkeley-ſquare
Chandler Robert, Shoreditch, cheeſemonger. (Stratton, Shoreditch
Clark Joſeph, Wapping, victualler. (Harvey and Bryant, Srour buildings
Chamberlain Robert, Wisbeach, wool-merchant. (Wortham and Stephenſon. Cattle-ſtreet
Chamberlain Needler, Fleet-ſtreet, druggiſt. (Loggen and Co. Baſinghall-ſtreet
Cook John, Glouceſter. wine merchant. (Meredith and Robins, Lincoln's inn
Chinnery Francis, Cranbourn Paſſage, linen-draper, (Walker, Old Jewry
Clark Thomas. Chatham, corn dealer. (Parnther and Son, London ſtreet
Coombe William, Queen ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Hall, Colman ſtreet
Drewell Abel Exeter. brewer. (Williams and Darke, Bedford-row
Dennifon John, Queen's-ſtreet, carcaſe-butcher. (Wild, Warwick-ſquare
Dove James, Newmarket. grocer. (Hall. Salter's Hall
Dowland W. Devizes, draper. (Netherſole and Co. Eſſex-ſtreet
Deſchamps William, Wentworth Bennet. Stevenſon, Morgan, and Peter M' Taggart. Suffolk lane, merchants. (Pearce and Co. Paternoſter row
Dobſon John, Ratcliffe highway, linen-draper. (Syddall, Alderſgate-ſtreet
Dutton John, Manchester, calico manufacturer. (Higſon, Manchester
Edmond's George, Chancery-lane, law ſtationer. (Rois and Co. Gray's inn
Eddington John, and John Groſvenor, Montague-ſtreet, builders. (Allen, New Bridge ſtreet
Eamer John, Preſton, cotton-ſpinner. (Barretts, Holborn-court
Everall, Mortis Powell Tenbury, plumber. (Roſſer and Son, Bartlett's buildings
Fox Hudſon, Kingſton upon-Hull, watchmaker. (Williams. Red Lion-ſquare
Fowler Ralph, Mortimer ſtreet, upholder. (Taylor, Mortimer-ſtreet
Feather Henry, Manchester, tea-dealer. (Parker and Co. Eſſex-ſtreet
Frankis John. Hamlet of Hucclecote, dealer, and chapman. (Vizard. Gray's inn
Fletcher Samuel. Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, chinaman. (Dove, Lincoln's-inn fields
Greenſword Charles. Poplar, ſhip-builder. (Mayo and Pearce cock-lane
Garner Thomas, Greenwich, victualler. (Pillingham, Whitechapel
Galloway John. Brook-ſtreet, engineer. (Patten, Croſs-ſtreet
Greenhill Edward, Stourport, coal-merchant. (Bigg, Hatton Garden
Green Thomas. Kingſton-upon-Hull, dealer and chapman, Exerton, Gray's inn
Gaynor James, Miſtley, tobacconiſt. (Ambroſe, Miſtley
Grove William, Poultry. haberdaſher. (Loxley, Cheapſide
Harris John, Old Jewry, watchmaker. (Ruttersford, Bartholomew-cloſe
Heyes J. Wigan, linen manufacturer. (Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet
Hannam John, Sloane-ſtreet, muſic ſeller. (Joſhua Mayhew. Carey-ſtreet
Hingſton W. Princes-ſtreet, mariner. (Palmers, Copthall court
Handley William. Beverley, currier. (Campbell, Beverley
Hall Joſeph, Stafford, mercer. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn
Hayes Abram, Lancaſter, ſpirit merchant. (Blacklock, Temple
Henſley S. Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bedford-row
Hammond Robert, Kingſton-upon-Hull, druggiſt. (Egerton, Gray's inn
Harding Thomas. and Lawrence Crean, Godfrey-court, drapers. (Syddall, Alderſgate-ſtreet
Heſlop R. Chiſwell ſtreet painter. (Lyddall, Alderſgate-ſtreet
Hurry James, Nag's Head Court, merchant. (Swann and Co. Old Jewry
Hamilton John. Newgate-ſtreet, linen-draper. (Atkinſon,
James John, Stafford, grocer. (Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane
Johnſton David. Brown-ſtreet, ſmith. (Freame, Great Queen's-ſtreet
Kerſhaw John, Shaw Chapel, cotton manufacturer: (Chippendale Temple
Longbottom George, Holbech, clothier. (Gleadhill and Co. Lothbury
Longbottom Thomas, Holbech, clothier. (Gleadhill and Co. Lothbury
Lawſon Thomas, Lancaſter, ſpirit-merchant. (Blacklock, Elm-court
Lovell Joſeph, Birmingham, pin manufacturer. (Egerton, Gray's inn
Lifter Leonard, Sheerneſs, ſhoemaker. (Silveſter, Gray's inn
Leach Thomas. Grace's Alley, haberdaſher. (Devon and Co. Gray's inn
Lugg William Jones, Worceſter, baker. (Stephenſon and Co. Gray's inn
Malcom James, Brentford, gardener. (Willoughby, Clifford's inn
Meredith Edward, Blackmore ſtreet, linen draper. (Harman, Wine office court
Morley Robert, Old-ſtreet, money-ſcrivener. (Calcraft, Lyon's inn
Morton William, Lancaſter, corn dealer. (Hurd. Temple
Morris John. Union-ſtreet, boot maker. (Metcalf, Baſinghall ſtreet
Mair James, Fenchurch buildings, inſurance broker. (Swann and Co. Old Jewry
Morton C. Croydon, horſe dealer. (Benton, Union-ſtreet
Mountford Benjamin, Walſall, miller. (Kimberlay and Co. Symond's inn
Medford Macall. New City Chambers, broker. (Cuppage, Jermyn ſtreet.
Monk W. Parbold. lime burner. (Windle, Bedford-row
Nabbs James, Newington Butts, linen-draper. (Hurd, Temple
Niblett J. Rowbridge, clothier. (Conſtable. Symond's inn
Newburn Edward. Old Bond-ſtreet, builder. (Smith and Co Chapter Houſe
Ogilvy William. the younger, George Mylne and John Chalmers, Jeffery ſquare, merchants. (Crowder and Co. Old Jewry
Ofler William, Birmingham, baker. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry
Parker. Thomas Keighley, cotton twiſt ſpinner. (Swale Great Ormond-ſtreet
Pheaſant Robert. Three Crane-court, hop merchant. (Watkins. Temple
Parker J. Goſport. baker. (Blaiddord and Sweet. Temple
Powell William, Brecon, liquor merchant. (Smith and Setree. Great St. Helens
Purkiſs Stephen. Acton Green, carpenter. (Bower, Clifford's inn
Page James. Needham Market, grocer. (Kinderlay and Co. Symond's inn
Pritchard J. Storey, Wigmore ſtreet, grocer. (Allen, Bridge-ſtreet
Prior Joſeph, Princes-ſtreet, dryſalter. (Parnell, Church-ſtreet
Pope William, Wetherry upon Swern, dealer in pigs. Edmunds and Son. Lincoln's inn
Powles Richard. Nag's Head Court, merchant. (Swaine, and Co. Old Jewry
Price Edward, Leeds, merchant. (Battye, Chancery-lane
Parkinſon George, London, warehouſeman. (Meddowcroft and Co. Holborn court
Redley Thomas. Bow-lane, victualler. (Smith and Telſon, Chanter Houſe
Richmond William, Mark Lane, auctioneer. (Page, Gray's inn
Ramſey William, Bury St. Edmunds, cabinet-maker. (Pate, Bury St. Edmunds
Richardſon William. New Croſs. baker. (Kayll-Newington
Robinſon Thomas, and Michael Robinſon, Kirby Stephen, liquor merchants. (Kendal or Ridge, Cary ſtreet
Richardſon William, Wrotham. inn keeper. (Poole, Serjeant's inn
Reynolds George, Back lane, cow-keeper. (Heard, Hooper ſquare

Roffey

Roffey George, and Richard Swinton, St. Helens, merchants. (Foulkes, Covent Garden
Scotney William, Valentine, Oxford-ſtreet, linen-draper. (Pew, New North-ſtreet
Smith John, Broughton, calico printer. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry
Stevenſon Thomas, Liverpool, merchant. (Greaves, Liverpool
Scott George, Upper Thames ſtreet, grocer. (Godmon, Bride Court
Spencer Joſeph, Taplow mill, miller. (Pearce and Co. Paternoſter-row
Squire Humphrey, Exeter, ironmonger. (Sanford, Exeter
Self William, Bath, mercer. (James, Gray's inn
Shakeſhaft James, Widegate-ſtreet, dealer and chapman. (Wilſon, Temple
Saunders A, Duke ſtreet, horſe dealer. (Keys, Aldgate
Steel Joſeph, Stockport, check manufacturer. (Hannam Retford
Senior John, Drury-lane, money-ſcrivener. (Baddeley, Searle ſtreet
Stonel Iſaac and Pariſon Cuſtance, Great Yarmouth, ſhipwrights. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry
Stevens Joſeph, Reading, grocer. (Vinco, Reading
Tuplin Thomas, Great Grimsby, coal merchant. (Sykes and Co. New inn
Townley John, Bolton, bookſeller. (Johnſon and Gaſkell, Gray's inn
Thornily William, Adlington, currier. (Sherwin, Bedford-row
Tabrum Robert, and John Barron, Walbrook, warehouſemen. (Atkinſon, Caſtle ſtreet
Todd Joſeph, Berwick-upon-Tweed, ſhip-builder. (Allen and Co. Furnival's inn
Tyrrell John, Maidſtone, ironmonger. (Bolton and Co. Cannon-ſtreet
Travis John and Richard Travis, Preſtwick, bleachers. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry
Tomlinſon Richard Leek, linen draper. (Berry and Co. Wallbrook
Unſworth John, Manchester. perfumer. (Bonsfield, Bouverie-ſtreet
Wilkins Thomas, the younger, St. Alban's, horſe dealer. (Tatham Craven-ſtreet
Weaver Edward, Newark-upon-Trent, merchant. (Bleaſdale and Co. New Inn
Williams Williams, Lad-lane, victualler. (Adams, Old Jewry
Warren John, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, merchant. (Palmer and Co. Throgmorton ſtreet
Willcocks Thomas, Orchard-ſtreet, baker. (Viment and Co. Bedford-ſtreet
Wood Thomas, Hereford, builder. (Williams and Dark Bedford-row
Whitaker G. St. Columb, linen-draper. (Sanford, Exeter
Wilkinſon Joſhua Richard, Three Oak Lane, cooper. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry
Ward James, Banbury, diſer. (Pearſon and Son, Temple
Whitehead James, Chriſtchurch, hat manufacturer. (Meymott, Blackfriars-road
Whitford Joſeph, Plymouth, merchant. (Whiteford, Plymouth
Woof James, Ryder's-court, glover. (Nelſon, Maddox-ſtreet
Weſt J. Richmond, breeches-maker. (Patten, Croſs-ſtreet
Wild John and William Wild, Stockport, cotton-ſpinner. (Chetham, Stockport
Walker Francis, Twigden, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bedford-row

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ayres John Whitley, Hadleigh, ſhopkeeper, February 10
Arbuthuott Alexander, and Richard Bracken, Philpot-lane, merchant, March 10
Auſtin W. Durſley, glaſs feller, February 16, final
Atkinſon George, Cloth Fair, glazier, January 31
Arrowſmith James, Richmond, upholſterer, February 24
Bogue Peter, Whitefriars builder, February 10, final
Bayliſs Stephen, Ledbury, baker, February 7
Banks Henry, Lincoln, maltſter, February 28
Bonſall Thomas, Crefcent, cabinet maker, February 14
Bates R. Cuttle bridge Porter, merchant, Feb. 18. final
Betts Benjamin, and Ann Smith, Baſinghall-ſtreet, factors, February 17
Bryan William, White Lion court, merchant, February 17
Blackburne John, Liverpool, corn merchant, February 11
Burke John French, cannon-ſtreet, ſhip-owner. February 7
Brookfield John, Aldermanbury, jeweller, March 14
Bell Carley, Sampſon's Gardens, mariner, March 10
Briſtow C. Newgate ſtreet, linen draper. Feb. 24. final
Barrett Robert, High ſtreet, linen draper, February 18
Brown William and John Yoxen, Jermyn ſtreet, ſhoe makers, April 25
Battier John Ralph, and John Jacob Battier, Gould's ſquare, merchants, March 3
Brain George, Briſtol, merchant, February 26
Buck Charles, Lincoln, mercer, March 3, final
Creed William, the younger, Finch lane, tailor, Feb. 21
Chaſe Daniel, Dean-ſtreet, cordwainer. February 14
Clark Francis, Barnett, wine merchant, February 14
Champion James Henry, Gravefend, grocer, February 14
Cole Charles, Odikam, corn dealer, March 17
Dobſon John, Liverpool, merchant, February 13
Dearman Richard Barnſley, and Robert Dearman, Pindar Oaks, merchants, February 24
Drake Francis, Plymouth Dock, baker, February 13
Dawſon Robert Harriſon, Southweld, miller, Feb. 19. final
Dodgſon Joſeph, Mill Thorpe, horſe dealer, February 12
Davies William, Holborn, St. Andrew's, linen draper, Feb. 14
Dobſon John, Liverpool, merchant, February 16
Dodſworth John, Stamford, February 24, final
Davie Thomas, Leiceſter, hoſier, March 2, final
Egerton Thomas, Alſton, grocer, final
Enock Richard, Oxford ſtreet, tailor. March 3
Favell Michael, High ſtreet, linen draper, March 31
Fiſher Stanley Marſhall, Gravefend, linen draper, Feb. 24, final
Feltham Samuel, New Sarum, tailor, March 7, final
Fiſher Henry, Grace-church-ſtreet, grocer, March 3
Grainger John, Old Swan lane, broker, February 7
Gurden William the younger, Stoney Stratford, lace manufacturer, February 24
Greenwell John, South-Shields, tallow chandler, March 5
Glover David, Gutter lane merchant. February 21
Green Michael, and Henry Collins Green, Oxford-ſtreet, trunk makers, March 7
Hargrave Edward, Whitcombe ſtreet, dealer and chapman, March 24
Horn William, and Richard Jackſon, Red Croſs ſtreet, diſtillers, February 17
Hawkins Joſeph, Aſh, miller, February 16
Higgins Thomas, Throgmorton ſtreet, merchant, Feb. 14 and 24, final
Hamilton J. and William Surkington merchants Finch lane
Harris Thomas, Princes ſtreet, vintner, February 21, final
Herbert Thomas, Dowgate hill, merchant, February 28
Harding John, Abingdon, bookſeller, February 26
Hatterſley Thomas, Holborn, haberdaſher, February 24
Huddleſton W. Mancheſter, draper, Feb. 26 final
Hewitt John, Birmingham, druggiſt Feb. 27 final
Hargrave Edward, Lower Tooting, February 14
Hill James, Deptford victualler, February 28
Hughes Mary, Warrington, ſhopkeeper, February 28
Hughes James Fletcher Wigmore ſtreet, ſtationer, April 4
Harris John Cardiff, ſhopkeeper, March 16
Houlding Ralph and John Houlding, Preſton, March 31
Hoffman Daniel, Relton ſtreet cheeſemonger. March 28
Howett John, St. Martin's lane, carpenter, March 10
Hayes John, Maidſtone, paper maker; March 14
Jameſon R. and S. M^c Quoid, Sherborne Lane, merchants February 21
Jackſon J. Great Yarmouth, druggiſt, February 10
Jones J. Blaſt New bond ſtreet, fruiterer, March 31
Jones W. Strangford, Fownhope, dealer and chapman February 17 final
Jobſon J. Ainmouth, cornfactor, march 14
Kirkman John, Kirkdale, merchant, March 11
Kirkman Robert, Liverpool, cotton manufacturer, March 11
Lewis William, Dowlais, ſhopkeeper, February 16
Lowe George, and Charles Lowe, Amber Mill, cotton ſpinners, February 25
Leach James, Alkew, Jewry ſtreet, wine merchant, February 28
Lazonby William, Mancheſter, ironmonger. March 2
Lewis John, Old Jewry, warehouſeman, April 4
Lewis R. and James Darvell, Holborn, mercers, March 7
Martindale John, St. James's ſtreet, wine merchant February 7
Maſon Thomas, Shelfield, corn factor, February 9
Moyſer Joſeph, Sutton upon Derwent, and George Beal, Stockington, millers, February 16, final
Martin Thomas, Birmingham, and Thomas Nicholls, Stone, cordwainers, February 27, final
Miller Thomas Preſton grocer, February 19, final
Morgan Thomas, Holborn linen draper, March 3
Marriott Ann, Olney, milliner, February 24
Milner Gamaliel Thurlſton, and Daniel Whitaker, Mancheſter cotton manufacturers, March 5
Moore Samuel, Leiceſter, woolcomber, March 13, final
Mallard John, Briſtol, merchant, March 28
Nesbitt Richard, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, grocer, Feb. 18
Ockenden Richard, Bexhill, ſhopkeeper, February 24
Owen Thomas, Rood Lane, brandy merchant Feb. 28
Owles James, bungay, ſhopkeeper, March 3, final
Poole Robert, Ratcliffe Highway linen draper Feb. 24
Pritchard John Storey, Wigmore ſtreet, grocer, April 4
Pendred James, Hammerſmith, dealer and chapman, March
Papillon Peter James, St. Swithin's Lane, merchant, March 24
Price W. Leadenhall ſtreet, tailor, March 7
Raby John, Limehouſe, March 7
Stratton George and Henry Stratton, Blackfriars road, ironmongers, February 14
Simpſon John, Fairford, carrier, February 26
Shepherd Porter, Lynn, draper, March 17
Steedman George and John M^c Lean, Lamb ſtreet, potatoe merchants, March 7
Starr John, Worceſter, brandy merchant, March 2
Stark W. Pine Coat buildings, merchant, March 3
Sutton Thomas, Rongmore, ſhip builder, March 7
Summs W. Birmingham, toy maker, March 7, final
Simpſon Fanny, Preſton, milliner, march 14
Scott John and George Scott, South ſtreet merchants, March 31
Sutton R. Birmingham, button maker, march 9 final
Sutton W. Salter's hall court, merchant, April 25
Thompſon John, Hand court, ſtationer, march 17
Thomas Robert, Cowbridge, ſhopkeeper, march 25
Taylor Thomas, Birmingham, common carrier, march 11
Ward Thomas, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, merchant, march 17
Watſon Barnley, Mansfield, carpenter, February 16
Whatman W. Guildford, February 24
Warne Edmund, Tottenham court road, builder, Feb. 21
Wiſeman James, Liverpool, merchant, march 2
Wyatt John Cheadle, W. Peddock Francis, Litchfield, and James Chadwick, Stow, calico printers, march 9
Ward James, Bermondſey, brewer, march 31
Wilſon W. Coal Exchange, coal factor, April 25
Whitehouſe Edward, Fenton, manufacturer of earthenware, march 10

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

THE committee for managing the ſchool of the Indigent Blind in St. George's Fields, having obtained poſſeſſion of ſome premiſes adjoining the preſent ſchool-houſe, have given notice of their intention to add fifteen male pupils to the eſtabliſhment, now conſiſting of twenty-one male and ſixteen female pupils They likewiſe have it in contemplation to open a day-ſchool on the premiſes for ſuch as can make it convenient to lodge and board in the neighbourhood.

It is reported that an application will be made during the preſent ſeſſion of parliament for an act to build a bridge over the Thames from the Strand, and to form a new road direct from Covent Garden to the Obelik, in St. George's Fields.

On the 23d of February, two of the men who were concerned in an atrocious murder of a Mr. Steel on Hounſlow-heath, upwards of four years ago, were on the confeſſion and evidence of an accomplice executed in the Old Bailey. This circumſtance deſerves eſpecial record in conſequence of the ſhocking accident of no leſs than thirty perſons (men, boys, and women) having been ſuffocated in the immenſe crowd, which aſſembled to witneſs the execution. Some perſons fell, others fell over them, and the exceſſive preſſure rendered it impoſſible to afford relief, till nearly fifty were deprived of all viſible ſigns of life.

The names of thoſe who could not be reſtored are as follow:

Thomas Bradford, Great Pulteney-ſtreet.
Wm. Boother, Colonnade, Ruſſell-ſquare.
John Carter, Type-ſtreet.
Benjamin Carpenter, and Son, Hammerſmith.
James Cattle, Bell-court, Grub-ſtreet.
Thomas Cooper, Roſe alley.
—— Croſs, Norwich-court, Fetter-lane.
John Dilling, King-ſtreet, Old-ſtreet.
Joſiah Fieldhouſe, Plough-ſt. Whitechapel.
Sarah Fry, Market-ſtreet, St. James's.
William Gueſt, Gutter-lane.
Daniel Grover, Cow-croſs, Smithfield.
W. Herrington, 31, Skinners-ſtreet, Sommers Town.
S. Howard, Charles-ſt. Middleſex Hoſpital.
Wm. Platt, Glouſter-ſtreet, Whitechapel.
Charlotte Pantin, King-ſtreet, Drury-lane.
Robert Pringle, French Yard, Bowling-green-lane.
Richard Ruſſell, Alcock-lane, Shoreditch.
A. S. Roderigues, Whitechapel.
Elizabeth Tozer, Fox-court, Ray-ſtreet.
Joſeph Taylor, Peter-ſtreet, Cow-croſs.
J. Thorne, Flower-de-luce-court, Spital-fields.
Wm. Tyler, No. 39, Church-ſtreet, Soho.
G. Wilſon, Beauchamp-ſt. Brooks Market.
Edward Stone.
—— Manſfield.
—— White.
William Williams, Dyot-ſtreet, St. Giles's.
John Wimble, Great Barlow-ſtreet, Manchester-ſquare.

We are credibly informed, that this ſhocking accident was entirely occaſioned by the wantonneſs of a gang of Brewer's Servants, who broke through the crowd.

MARRIED.

Charles Turner, eſq. of New Bond-ſtreet, to Miſs Binns, eldeſt daughter of the late John B., eſq. of Leeds, banker.

At Lambeth, Mr. Joſeph Barton, of Bermondſey, to Miſs Mary Harris, only daughter of Joſeph H., eſq.

The Hon. Colonel Ponſonby, to the Hon. Miſs Fitzroy, daughter of Lord Southampton.

James Reid, eſq. ſon of the Rev. William R vicar of Avely, to Miſs Robins, eldeſt daughter of Mr. John R., of Warwick-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare.—On the ſame day, John Utterton, eſq. late captain of the Oxford militia, to Miſs F. A. Robins, youngeſt daughter of Mr. R.

Sir Daniel Fleming, bart. to Miſs Fleming, daughter and ſole heireſs of the late Sir Michael Le F., of Rydall Hall, Weſtmorland, and grand daughter of the late Earl of Suffolk.

At Stoke Newington, the Rev. William Parker, M. A. of Chriſt's College, Cambridge, to Miſs Ann Gaſkin, daughter of the Rev. Dr. G.

Edward Barnwell, eſq. of Demerara, to Miſs Lucy Brotherſon, of Charlotte ſtreet

The Hon. and Rev. Edward Taylor, brother to the Marquis of Headfort, to Miſs St. Leger, eldeſt daughter of Colonel St. L., and niece of Viſcount Doneraile.

Robert Inglis, eſq. only ſon of Sir Hugh I., to Miſs Briſcoe, eldeſt daughter of J. S. Briſcoe, eſq of Pendhill, Surry.

At Hampſtead, J. W. Lloyd, eſq. to Miſs Anna Maria Longley, daughter of John L. eſq.

George Lewis Hollingſworth, eſq of Darlington Durham, to Miſs Stokes, daughter of Henry S. eſq of Brunſwick-row.

Samuel Otto Bayer, eſq. of Antigua, to Miſs Edwards, eldeſt daughter of the late Zachary E. eſq of Jamaica.

The Rev. Edward Hodgſon, to Miſs Fullarton, daughter of John F., eſq. of Sundridge, Kent.

At Chelſea, John Walter, eſq. to Miſs Moody.

Thomas Vincent, eſq. to Miſs Hazlewood, of Dean ſtreet, Soho.

Henry Onſlow, eſq. ſon of Admiral Sir Richard O. to Miſs Bond, daughter of the late John B, eſq. of Mitcham.

Richard Budd, jun. eſq. of Chatham-place, to Miſs F. L. Loddon, of Hammerſmith Terrace.

DIED.

DIED.

In Upper Grafton-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, *George Wright, eſq.* many years a major in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

In Parſon-ſtreet, Wellcloſe-ſquare, *Mrs. Wackerbarth*, wife of George W. eſq.

In Ruſſel-place, *W. Tennant, eſq.* of Pule Lanarkſhire and Stanmore, Middleſex.

At Cheliea, *W. Ranſom, eſq.*

At Hounſlow, *J. Preſton, eſq* 78.

At Walthamſtow, *T. Weatherhead, eſq.*

In Old Broad ſtreet, *William Stevens, eſq.*

In King's-road, Bedford-row, *Hollis Edwards, eſq.* 86.

In Lower Thornhaugh-ſtreet, *Mrs. Sandell*, widow of Mr. Joſeph S., 71.

At Kenſington Palace, *Peggen Hale, eſq.* banker of Bond-ſtreet.

In Abingdon-ſtreet, *Mrs. Pownall*, widow of John P., eſq. commiſſioner of the cuſtoms.

In Portland-place, *Mrs. Berry*, relict of Samuel B., eſq. land-ſurveyor of the cuſtoms, and ſiſter of the late Dr. Plomer, 83.—James Law, eſq.

In Millman-ſtreet, Bedford-row, *Mr. Francis Biſhop Wells*, 33; and a few days afterwards at the ſame place, *Mrs. Elizabeth Wells*, his mother, 79.

In Parliament-ſtreet, *William Rock, eſq.* 77.

In Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, *Henry Sutherland, eſq.* one of the pages of the preſence to her Majeſty, 87.

In Poland-ſtreet, in conſequence of her clothes accidentally taking fire, *Mrs. Simiſon*, wife of Mr. S. attorney.

At Stamford-hill, *Mr. William Holdſworth*, formerly of the Bank of England, 69.

Mr. Samuel Angler, veterinary ſurgeon, of the Edgware-road He had gone out on horſeback to St. Alban's and the adjacent places on buſineſs, and was found, not quite dead, but ſenſeleſs, at midnight, by the driver of a hay-cart on the Watford-road. His head was much bruiſed owing in all probability to a fall from his horſe.

At Chelſea, *Samuel Wyatt, eſq.* brother of the celebrated architect.

In Brunſwick-ſquare, *Mrs. Gooch*, wife of George G. eſq.

Edward Gilberd, eſq. formerly a wholeſale ſtationer in Watling-ſtreet

At Greenwich, at the houſe of her brother-in-law, General Borthwick, *Mrs. Mary Lind*, eldeſt ſiſter of the late John L., eſq. of Lincoln's Inn.

At Turnham-green, *Philip Neill, eſq.* barriſter.

In Hinde-ſtreet, *Baroneſs Dufferin* and *Claneboyne*, of the county of Down, Ireland.

At Edmonton, aged 38, *Mrs. Bigg*, wife of Mr. B., attorney, of Hatton-ſtreet. The fate of this lady is ſingularly calamitous. A few days before, as ſhe was aſſiſting in truſſing a wild duck, in conſequence of her cook having abruptly left her, the point of the ſkewer ran into the balf of her thumb, conveying with it ſome of the putrefied matter of the bird, which brought on a mortification that terminated in her death.

In Glouceſter-place, New Road, after long lingering under a conſumption, *Francis Gould, eſq.* principal proprietor of the Opera-houſe, in the Hay-market. He bore an amiable character, and is much regretted by all who knew him. His acquaintance with perſons in faſhionable life was very extenſive; during the time he aſſiſted in conducting the affairs of the Opera, it proved exceedingly lucrative, and he obtained the approbation of the nobility and gentry. He is ſuppoſed to have died poſſeſſed of conſiderable property. He was married a few days before his death to Miſs Skedgall, a lady to whom he had been attached, and a niece of Mr. Kelly, of the Opera-houſe.

At Wandſworth, *William Walker, eſq.*

In Francis-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, *Alexander Watt, eſq.*

In Great George-ſtreet, *Mrs. Hoſier*, wife of John H. eſq.

Francis William Montagu, ſecond ſon of Matthew M. eſq. of Portman ſquare, 18.

At his apartments in the Haymarket, *General John Reid.* This officer, the oldeſt in the ſervice, was in his 87th year. In his youth he ſerved in the 42d Highland regiment, the gallant corps who annihilated Napoleon's *ſoidiſant Invincibles* in Egypt. In the meridian of his life he was eſteemed the beſt gentleman German-flute performer in England: he was alſo particularly famed for his taſte in the compoſition of military muſic. His marches are ſtill much admired. It is ſaid he has bequeathed a ſum nearly amounting to 30,000l. to eſtabliſh a fund for the decayed muſicians of Scotland, and their indigent children. By the death of General Reid, there is a vacancy in the colonelcy of the 88th regiment.

At Clapham, *William Chivers, eſq.* This gentleman who acquired a conſiderable fortune in the wine trade, had for ſeveral years retired from the hurry of buſineſs intending to ſpend the remainder of his life in ſocial retirement at an elegant reſidence on Clapham Common. Mr. C., was no mean botaniſt, and was paſſionately devoted to horticultural purſuits; in ſhort, his garden was his hobby-horſe; and by a natural conſequence, his gardener was with him as familiar and as important as Corporal Trim was with Uncle Toby. One morning Mr. C. took his accuſtomed and favourite walk, and obſerving his gardener employed in digging a piece of ground in which he had previouſly enjoined him not to interfere, as he intended to devote it to the reception of ſome choice and valuable exotics, he remonſtrated with him, as from maſter and ſervant, on this diſobedience of expreſs directions. The gardener returned an inſolent reply; upon which Mr. C. calmly obſerved, "Well, John, as we are not likely to agree on this ſubject, you had

better retire to the houſe, receive your wages, and go about your buſineſs!" The inhuman gardener immediately raiſed his ſpade and ſtruck his defenceleſs maſter ſo violent a blow between the right cheek and eye, that the inſtrument penetrated conſiderably into the head. The gardener then ran off towards Clapham, and ſome time afterwards Mr. C. was accidentally diſcovered by his ſervant, bleeding profuſely on the ground. Mr. Railton, a neighbour to Mr. C., inſtantly diſpatched an expreſs to the public office, Bow-ſtreet. Mr. Graham diſpatched Rivett and Miller, two very active officers in a poſt chaiſe for the purpoſe of ſecuring the delinquent; but, previouſly to their arrival at Clapham, he had been apprehended, and conveyed to Union Hall, in the borough. The requiſite inveſtigation was entered upon, during which the magiſtrates were informed by the ſurgeon, that after languiſhing three hours, Mr. C. was dead! The gardener is fully committed to take his trial for the murder.

In Queen-ſtreet, Edgware-road, *Mr. William Taplin*, veterinary ſurgeon, well known for his publications on ſubjects connected with his profeſſion. In 1788 appeared the firſt volume of "The gentleman's Stable Directory," which was followed by a ſecond. In 1796 he publiſhed, "A Compendium of Practical and Experimental Farriery," in an octavo volume. Theſe books have been favourably received notwithſtanding the ſomewhat pompous and inflated manner of the author, which is but ill-adapted to the information of perſons for whom they were deſigned. They are however likely to be of general utility. The laſt avowed publication of Mr. T. was his "Sporting Dictionary," in two octavo volumes which appeared about the year 1804. He was we believe the editor of the "Sportſman's Cabinet," a ſplendid work in two volumes, royal quarto, containing a hiſtory and deſcription of the various ſpecies of the canine race. About two years ſince family affliction began to impair his faculties, and from that period his health gradually declined.

At Wimbledon, *Sir Stephen Luſhington, bart.* This gentleman was the third ſon of the Rev. Dr. Henry L., formerly vicar of Eaſt Bourne, Suſſex. His father having a numerous family, determined to ſend Stephen abroad to puſh his fortune, and he accordingly repaired to the Eaſt Indies in the civil ſervice of the company. Here we believe he had the misfortune to be one of the unhappy captives, who, on the taking of Calcutta by the nabob of Bengal were confined during the deſtructive night of the 20th of June, 1756, in the Black Hole, where 123 out of 146 periſhed. If we are not miſinformed it was this gentleman who is mentioned by Mr. Holwell in his account of what paſſed on that horrid night, in the following words:—"One of my miſerable companions, on the right of me obſerved, that I allayed my thirſt by ſucking my ſhirt-ſleeve; and thereupon robbed me from time to time of a conſiderable part of my ſtore; though after I detected him, I had ever the addreſs to begin on that ſleeve firſt, when I thought my reſervoirs were ſufficiently replenished; and our mouths and noſes often met in the conteſt. This plunderer, I afterwards found, was a young gentleman in the ſervice, Mr. L., one of the few who ſurvived, and ſince aſſured me that he believed he owed his life to the many comfortable draughts he had from my ſleeves."—After this narrow eſcape he continued to reſide for many years in Aſia, where he proved more fortunate than his elder brother, who, with many other Engliſh ſubjects was put to death by the Nabob Coſſim Ali Cawn, at Patna. During this period he held ſeveral high and confidential ſituations, and at length returned to his native country, where he married Miſs Boldero, the eldeſt daughter of John B., eſq. of Aſhenden Hall, in Hertfordſhire, and an eminent banker in the city of London, by whom he had a numerous family of ten children, five ſons and five daughters. He was created a baronet in 1791, and ſat in ſeveral parliaments, having been elected for Helſton in 1790, St. Michael's in 1796, and Penrhyn in 1802. Sir Stephen has alſo for many years acted as a director of the Eaſt India Company, and occupied both the chairs at the India-houſe. In 1790 when the queſtion relative to the abatement of the impeachment of Mr. Haſtings was agitated, Sir Stephen, who was then chairman of the court of directors, bore teſtimony to the merits of the adminiſtration of the late governor general. Of late he has not taken an active part in public affairs. For many years Sir Stephen had been afflicted with the gout, but experienced no uncommon change of health, till a few days previous to his diſſolution.

John Hayman Packer, of Drury-lane theatre, was born March 21, 1730, in the Strand, and ſerved his time to his father, a ſadler, in Glaſs-houſe-ſtreet. He appeared on the ſtage at Newcaſtle, in 1754, under the name of Hayman, and firſt played in London in 1758, at Covent Garden in the parts of Johnſon in the Rehearſal, and of the Frenchman in Lethe. He played at Drury-lane in September that year, Selim in the Mourning Bride; and afterwards performed Cateſby in Richard III. with Garrick, and continued to perform in almoſt every piece wherein Garrick appeared till he quitted the ſtage, in 1776. Mr. Packer for more than fifteen years had but forty ſhillings weekly, for twelve years he had three pounds, then four. He could read ſmall print by moonlight, and never uſed glaſſes but to ſee diſtant objects, and it was the reward of his temperance that he never loſt a tooth. He kept a journal of his life from the day he left his father's houſe till his death; and a book in which he

entered

entered the births, marriages, and deaths of all his friends. He played, at leaſt 4852 times, beſides walking in proceſſion. An accidental fall down ſtairs January 31, 1806, contributed to haſten his death, which took place September 16, in the 70th year of his age. Thoſe who ſaw Mr. P. perform in his decline, will be ſurpriſed to find, that forty years ago, Churchill, in his Roſciad, characterized him thus,

"Who can, like Packer, charm with ſprightly eaſe?"

But whatever might have been his merits, his latter days were embittered by inattention! Unable to derive from his ſalary, by reaſon of ſtoppages, thoſe comforts which his time of life required, he ſunk under grief, and added another to thoſe fatal inſtances of diſtreſs in their latter days, which are already too numerous among the devotees of the ſtage.

The Biſhop of St. Pol de Leon, 80. This worthy prelate was venerable not only from age, but from his public and private character. He was born in the compté of Cornouailles, in Bas Bretagne, July, 1722, and originally entered into the profeſſion of arms; but left that ſervice to devote himſelf to the ſacred office. He was named in 1772, to the ſee of St. Pol de Leon, and came into England in 1791 to ſhelter himſelf from the phrenzy of the revolution. Never will his countrymen forget that he was the means of conveying to them the bounty of the Britiſh nation; and he had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing this bounty prolonged, and effectually eſtabliſhed. The priſons of England, the Eaſt-Indies, Botany-Bay itſelf, ſhared in his diſtribution, and his compaſſion was conſpicuous on the deſolate ſhores of Cayenne, Sinamary, and of Conamana. A ſtate of debility gradually conducted him to the tomb, with little previous ſuffering.

Mr. Iſaac Reed, (whoſe death is mentioned in the laſt number), was the ſon of a tradeſman near Temple-bar, and loſt his parents at an early age. He was educated at Streatham, in Surry, and being intended for the profeſſion of the law, articled to an attorney of conſiderable practice. Soon after the expiration of this engagement he took chambers in Grays-inn, and practiſed for ſome time as a conveyancer, but the attractions of the Muſes ſeducing his mind from the ſtudy of legal diſtinctions, he gradually relinquiſhed the profeſſion for purſuits more congenial to his taſte, and at length wholly devoted his time to Engliſh literature. He was chiefly known to the public in the character of an editor, in which capacity he prepared and materially altered an edition of Dodſley's collection of Old Plays, 12 vols. ſmall octavo, an improved edition of Prior's works, 2 vols. ſmall octavo, and an edition of Goldſmith's Eſſays, with a preface. He made a collection of Poems, in 4 vols., as a continuation of a collection publiſhed by Dodſley, and collected the fugitive poems of Lady Mary Wortley Montague into a ſmall volume. In 1782 he edited the enlarged edition of the Biographia Dramatica; and was a great contributor to the Biographical Dictionary in 12 vols. octavo, publiſhed in 1784. In 1785 he edited an edition of Shakeſpear in 10 vols. octavo, a taſk for which he was peculiarly qualified, from his thorough knowledge of old Engliſh authors, from the poſſeſſion of a library abundantly ſtored with the earlieſt dramatic productions, and from his being on terms of particular intimacy with Dr. Farmer, Mr. Stevens, and other eminent commentators and admirers of the great dramatic bard. In 1793 he very materially aſſiſted Mr. Stevens in his celebrated edition of Shakeſpear, all the proof ſheets of which were corrected at his chambers. He was many years editor of the European Magazine, of which he was alſo a proprietor with his friends, Mr. D. Brathwaite, and the late John Sewell, in equal third ſhares. On entering upon this undertaking, an agreement was made, that in caſe of the death of either of the parties, the other two ſhould have the option of purchaſing his ſhare on payment of a certain ſum: accordingly on the death of Mr. Sewell, the accounts reſpecting the Magazine, were ſettled with his executors, and the whole concern became the property of the ſurvivors, who in 1806 ſold it to J. Aſperne, the ſucceſſor of Mr. Sewell,

Some account of the late James Simmons, eſq. one of the M. P.'s for Canterbury in the preſent parliament. Mankind are but too fond of contemplating heroes and launching their admiration on exploits, which they can never hope, either to imitate, or excel. On the other hand, the biography of the middle ranks of life, abounds with practical inſtruction. Mr. Simmons was born in that city, which he was afterwards deſtined to repreſent, about the year 1740, in a little obſcure houſe, in the immediate vicinity of the cathedral; his parents* were poor but honeſt, and he was educated at the king's ſchool, in Canterbury, originally founded by Henry VIII. Having been ſent to London, while a boy, he became an apprentice to the late Mr. Thomas Greenhill, an eminent tradeſman, nearly oppoſite to the Manſion-houſe; whoſe houſe has ſince been converted into a banker's ſhop; thus ſtill keeping

* The writer of this article has always underſtood that his father was a *barber*, and he the more readily mentions this circumſtances in order to prevent the minds of induſtrious young men in that rank of life, from relaxing in their exertions, or deſpairing of their future elevation. The conſtitution of this country, happily enables every man to aſpire to the firſt honours of the ſtate, and it is only the low-born prejudices of rank and wealth, that can ridicule any ſtate that does not depend on the volition of an individual.

up, although not its ancient firm, at leaſt its ancient employment, ſtationers and bankers being both dealers in paper. Mr. Simmons at length, entered into buſineſs for himſelf, and, having become a liveryman, was afterwards put in nomination for ſheriff. This occurred twice, firſt in 1802, and then we believe in 1806, when it was repreſented that his ſtate of health would prevent him from undergoing the fatigues of office. Notwithſtanding the advantages held out by a reſidence in the capital, yet the ſubject of this brief memoir ſtill languiſhed to return to his native city; he accordingly repaired thither, about the year 1768, and immediately eſtabliſhed a printing office, with the management of which, he had before made himſelf acquainted. The reader, perhaps, will ſmile to learn, that he was, at this period, the only printer in Kent! The firſt effort made by him towards proſperity, was the publication of a newſpaper, called "The Kentiſh Gazette:" before that period, the Kentiſh Poſt, or Canterbury News, was the only paper belonging to that extenſive and opulent county*. It conſiſted of four foolſcap folio pages, contained but two or three advertiſements, and was adorned with a wood cut that occupied full one third of the firſt leaf. Having introduced a new type, and a new taſte, this undertaking ſucceeded to admiration, and Mr. S. ſoon became the firſt ſtationer, bookſeller, &c. in the city that gave him birth. He was alſo choſen a member of the corporation, and became a commoner, alderman, and mayor, in rotation. But the riſe of the ſubject of this memoir is chiefly to be attributed to his politics, to his whiggiſm! Having taken part, with Mr. Honeywood, in the conteſts for the county, &c. he was of courſe patronized by that party; and, when at the concluſion of the American war, the Marquis of Rockingham, Mr. Fox, &c. came into power, in 1783, he was appointed, during their ſhort adminiſtration, Diſtributor of Stamps for the county of Kent, the emolument of which office, have always been eſtimated at a very conſiderable ſum. From this moment, however, the ſervices of Mr. S. (at leaſt in a *political* point of view) were loſt to his country, as he was precluded by his ſituation, from oppoſing the firſt French war, and all the alterations introduced in conſequence of it, (by Mr. Pitt) into the conſtitution, with the ſame ardour, that he had combated the American conteſt, and the malverſations of Lord North. This, however, did not prevent him from diſtinguiſhing himſelf, by what may be termed the *Civic Virtues*. The firſt public act of this kind, in which his zeal became manifeſted, was the offer of his ſervices to regulate the new improvements introduced into Canterbury, in conſequence of an act of parliament. It was he, in particular, who ſuperintended the paving of that city; and ſuch was the attention and ability diſplayed, by him, on this occaſion, that he received the thanks of the corporation, which were accompanied by a piece of plate of the value of 50l. The next public work engaged in, by him, was the erection of a mill on a magnificent ſcale, for the regular ſupply of the Canterbury market with flour. In 1791, Meſſrs. Simmons and Royle gave a premium of 2450l. for a thirty years' leaſe of Abbot's and King's mill, and they expended on the building and other improvements to the amount of 8000l. more. Mr. Smeaton, the late celebrated engineer, while engaged at Ramſgate harbour, undertook the erection of a new mill, with ſuch a power as to be able to turn ſix, and even eight pair of ſtones. When ſpoken to by Mr. Simmons, and aſked if he would undertake it, he replied in the affirmative, adding at the ſame time with a ſmile, "Yes, I conſent to your requeſt, and I am the only man in England, who can complete your project; for I have been occupied all my life about water, and think I can make a drop of it go further than any other man in the kingdom." Inſtead of converting this project, which was finiſhed by Mr. Abbot, of Canterbury, in a very maſterly manner, into a monopoly for the oppreſſion of the inhabitants, and the creation of an immenſe fortune, Mr. Simmons was enabled to realize thoſe projects deareſt to his heart. It was capacious enough for the ambition of any man, or the execution of any ſcheme*, as it forms a quadrangle

* As the Kentiſh Poſt of December 19, 1724, now lies before me, I ſhall ſubjoin a theatrical advertiſement, by way of ſpecimen:—"This is to acquaint the Curious, That at the Theatre in High ſtreet, Canterbury, is to be ſeen the moſt Nobleſt Piece of Work that ever was performed upon a Britiſh Stage; conſiſting of large Artificial Actors, five Feet high; and by them will be Acted, on Saturday next, a Play, call'd, The Unhappy Favourite, or the Earl of Eſſex, with the Beheading the Earl upon a Mourning Scaffold, and his Head expos'd to publick View by the Hands of the Executioner. Having met with great Applauſe from both the Univerſities, and moſt of the Nobility and Gentry reſorting to Bath and Tunbridge Wells, and moſt of the Judicious Places of the Kingdom.—Note, There is a new pair of Stairs, and the Theatre is Ceil'd, being now made very commodious for Gentlemen, Ladies, &c."

* The following is an account of this ingenious contrivance:—"To the grinding floor the walls are ſubſtantially built of brick and ſtone; from thence to the eaves, the building is continued with maſſy timber, covered with plain weather-boarding, terminating on the four ſides, handſomely and uniformly ſaſhed, with a bold block cornice,

of 72 feet, by 52, 5 inches; the height from the foundation to the vane is about 100 feet, and it contains ſix working floors, beſides the obſervatory on the top, in which Mr. S. was accuſtomed, at times, to give entertainments to public bodies, ſuch as the chief officers of the diſtrict, &c. As the returns have been computed at 40,000l. per annum, he was enabled to keep down the price of meal, and the aſſize of bread. To achieve this, he cheerfully aſſiſted the magiſtrates in adjuſting the value of the quartern loaf, and in 1800, publiſhed an advertiſement, by which he invited the induſtrious poor to come in perſon for a ſupply of their neceſſities*. In 1804, Mr. Alderman Simmons acted as Preſident of the Guardians of the Poor. On this occaſion he introduced a weaving manufactory, and employed the children of diſtreſſed perſons, within the liberties of the city, to the number of 150, who received the whole of their wages without deductions; ſome of the girls of only twelve years old, earned three ſhillings and ſixpence a week by ſpinning alone. During his adminiſtration, the arrears were collected, the accounts ſettled, and a large debt liquidated. The next undertaking we ſhall mention, is the project of a canal from Canterbury to the ſea, by means of which, and proper piers, wharfs, &c. that ancient city would have been enabled to enjoy all the advantages of a port. To accompliſh this, Mr. Whitworth, a celebrated engineer repaired thither, at the requeſt and at the ſole expence of Mr. Simmons;

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nice, and the whole roof covered with ſlates. The wheel thoroughs are accurately curved, and lined with jointed Portland ſtone. The two water wheels, which put the whole machinery in motion, are ſixteen feet diameter, and ſeven feet wide. The ſpur wheels, whoſe nuts, arms, and ſhafts, are iron, carry eight pair of ſtones. From the ſpur wheels, by a continuation of upright iron ſhafts, motion is given to the complicated machinery for clearing the corn, dreſſing the flour, and laſtly to the lifting tackle upon the upper floor. The mill-works, which are diſtinct for each water wheel, are of iron, where it would be properly ſubſtituted for wood, and the whole finiſhed with a mechanical accuracy, ſo much to the credit of the ſeveral artiſts employed in their conſtruction, that though the greateſt fall of water here never exceeds five feet three inches, this mill is ſo powerful, as to be capable of grinding and dreſſing into flour 500 quarters of corn weekly.

" There the vaſt mill-ſtone with inebriate whirl,
On trembling floors his forceful fingers twirl;
Whoſe flinty teeth the golden harveſts grind,
Feaſt without blood! and nouriſh human kind."

The bridge over the mill ſtream, the adjoining ſwinery, ſpacious lodges and ſtabling, and a ſpacious ſhop for retailing meal and flour in ſmall quantities, beſides a number of dwellings in Brown's-lane, and King's-ſtreet, are additional and recent improvements by Mr. Alderman Simmons, now the ſole leſſee of Abbot's mill."—*Goſſling's Walk, note to p.* 12.

* " *To the induſtrious poor of the City and Suburbs of Canterbury.*—I laſt week informed you, that on account of the very high price of bread and meat, I had directed, that meal ſhould be ſold to you at Abbot's mill, at the reduced price of one ſhilling and ſixpence per gallon. I was extremely concerned, that you loſt ſo much time at the mill on Saturday laſt, before you could be ſerved; but the plan I have now adopted, will, I truſt, prevent any ſuch delay in future. I wiſh to make this relief to you as acceptable, as I truſt it is ſeaſonable, and with as little inconvenience to you as poſſible. I am ſure you will excuſe your being ſo long detained laſt week, when I tell you, that eight hundred and twelve poor families were ſerved with two thouſand four hundred and fifty-three gallons of meal; and if the benefit which yourſelves and your children received, was equal to your expectations, I am amply rewarded by your grateful acceptance of it. The ſecond diſtribution of meal, at one ſhilling and ſixpence per gallon, at Abbot's mill, will be as under: On Saturday morning, May 24, 1800;—The poor families from the pariſhes of Northgate and St. Alphage, from 6 till 9; from the pariſhes of St. Paul and St. Martin, from 9 till 11; from the pariſhes of St. Andrew and St. Mary Bredman, from 11 till 12; from the precincts of Chriſt Church and Staplegate, from 12 till 1——On Monday morning, May 26, 1800;—The poor families from the pariſhes of St. Mildred and All Saints, from 6 till 8; from the pariſhes of St. George and Burgate, from 8 till 9; from the pariſhes of St. Margaret and St. Mary Bredin, from 9 till 10; from the pariſhes of St. Peter and Weſtgate, from 10 till 12; from the pariſh of St. Dunſtan, from 12 till 1.

Some unfavourable reports, I underſtand, have been propagated reſpecting the quality of the meal; but you may believe me, good people, that ſooner than have offered you ſo groſs an affront, or ſo ſhamefully have inſulted your feelings, as to ſell you bad meal, or dirty mixtures, under the pretence of relieving your diſtreſs; I would have burnt the mill to the water's edge.—From what quarter ſuch reports have ariſen, I do not pretend to ſay, but if the bakers of this city or ſuburbs, or any of them will have the goodneſs to walk down to the mill, during the diſtribution of the meal, it will be a very great ſatisfaction to me; and knowing your diſtreſſes as they do, there can be no doubt, but that they will moſt readily give every aſſiſtance in their power to render this charity as effectual as they can, towards your relief.

St. George's. JAMES SIMMONS.
May 22, 1800.

and

and, during a fortnight's reſidence, he was enabled to ſurvey the whole line of the intended cut, which was then eſtimated at only 20,000l.! The next beneficial alteration ſuggeſted and accompliſhed by this public ſpirited citizen, was the improvement of ſome acres of land, on which ſtill ſtand the ruins of the *Dungil*, *Dungeon*, or *Dane John*, all of which ſufficiently expreſs the epoch, and the nation by whom it was erected. This ancient fortreſs then ſtood in a tract of waſte ground, encloſed on the ſouth by the city wall, extending between Riding-gate and Wincheap-gap, and bounded on the eaſt and weſt, by the Dover and Aſhford roads. Until 1790 it remained an uneven and rugged piece of paſture, when Mr. S. commenced his great undertaking, not for his own advantage, but ſolely for the recreation and amuſement of the public. After immenſe labour, on the part of a numerous body of workmen, and great perſonal exertions, as well as pecuniary ſacrifices, it at length aſſumed a very different appearance from which it had before exhibited. The grounds were levelled, the walls were repaired, the little hill, or *tumulus*, was rendered more uniform, and the whole was planned and laid out with a conſiderable degree of taſte. To ſupport the expences of maintaining walls and fences, and other neceſſary repairs, this generous citizen appropriated an annual ſalary; and the corporation being, by that time, ſenſible of the improved value of their eſtate, granted the ground at a pepper corn rent, to Mr. S., for the remainder of his life. But the guardians of the poor, actuated by a narrow policy, having aſſeſſed the leſſee, for what proved a great advantage to the public, without being of any ſervice to the proprietor; this charming ſpot fell rapidly to decay. At length, the mayor and aldermen having expended 220l. in repairs, under the judicious direction of Mr. Alderman Bunce, another public ſpirited man, who, after arranging their charters, undertook to recover this place of public amuſement from the dilapidated ſtate into which it had fallen, it was reſtored by his exertions to its former beauty. Mr. Goſling, in his Walk in and about the City of Canterbury, gives the following deſcription of it:—"The walks throughout are gravelled, and thoſe round the lower part of the incloſure, ſhaded with poplar trees and detached plantations of ſhrubs; a ſtraight walk, thirteen feet wide, and 1130 in length, extends between two rows of limes, forming a communication at each end, and in the centre, with the hill and the ſurrounding walks. The terrace 12 feet wide, and 1840 long, is formed on the top of the rampart within the wall, which has been repaired, and raiſed into a parapet the whole length, and continued from within a few paces of St. George's gate, (over the lofty and ſpacious arch acroſs the Dover road, on the ſpot whereon ſtood Riding-gate), to the opening at the entrance into Wincheap; paſſing in its courſe the old watch towers, four of the areas of which, are planted with trees and flowering ſhrubs, encloſed with commodious ſeats, and defended by handſome paliſades. From the lawn are ſerpentine walks, bordered with quick thorn, and fenced by poſts and chains, 480 feet in aſcent on each ſide, to the ſummit of the mount; which, by theſe improvements, was heightened about 18 feet. On its ſide is a circular walk, having ſeats, which command uninterrupted views of the city and adjacent country; upon the top, a round gravelled plat, 26 feet in diameter, a ſtone pillar, having in its baſe four ſemicircular niches, fronting the cardinal points of the compaſs, ſurmounted with a ſhaft, terminated with an ornamental urn, was erected by a ſubſcription of the inhabitants, in 1803; at the ſame time a neat cottage was built, for the conſtant reſidence of a gardener, at 60l. per annum, voted in perpetuity, by the corporation as his ſalary for keeping the whole in repair. On two of the four marble tablets of the pillar, are the following inſcriptions:—

EAST TABLET.

"This field and hill were improved, and theſe terraces, walks, and plantations, made in the year 1790, for the uſe of the public, at the ſole expence of James Simmons, eſq. of this city, alderman and banker. To perpetuate the memory of which generous tranſaction, and as a mark of gratitude for his other public ſervices, this pillar was erected by voluntary ſubſcription, in the year 1803."

WEST TABLET.

"The mayor and commonalty of this ancient city, in conſequence of the expenſive improvements lately made in this field, unanimouſly reſolved, in the year 1802, to appropriate the ſame, in perpetuity, to the uſe of the public, and to endow it with ſixty pounds a year, for the maintenance and ſupport of the terrace, walks, and plantations, payable out of the chamber."

From hence "continues the minor canon," the proſpects of the city, the ſurrounding villages, and the gently riſing hills, form a moſt beautiful and picturesque picture. Since this period, indeed ſo lately as the ſummer of 1805, Mr. Alderman Simmons, in addition to his former munificence, added a beautiful orcheſtra, conſtructed with great taſte, in which ſometimes one, and ſometimes two, united bands of the regiments quartered in the city, are ſtationed, on purpoſe to entertain the inhabitants every evening during the ſummer. "On the whole, he is ſuppoſed to have expended about 2000 guineas, in his various improvements, and that ſolely for the benefit of the citizens of, and ſtrangers occaſionally repairing to, Canterbury. At length, at the general election, in 1806, his townſmen were enabled to exhibit a proper ſenſe of gratitude and reſpect, by electing him one, of their two, repreſentatives; and, he accordingly died, as he had lived, in their ſervice, February, 1807, while attending his duty in parliament.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At North Shields, Capt. Wm. Thompson, of the ship Eagle, to Miss Catherine Robinson.

At Newcastle, the Rev. George Atkin, to Miss Ann Grey.—Mr. Francis Ewart, merchant, to Miss Eliz. Emerson, second daughter of the Rev. George E.—Mr. James Allison, merchant, of Leith, to Miss Bell, daughter of the late John B. esq. of Gallowhill-house.

At Durham, Mr. Thomas Carr, of Wilton-Gilbert, to Miss Mary Carr.

At Easington, Capt. Sharpe of Sunderland, to Miss Wilkinson, of Hawthorn.

At Wearmouth, Mr. Stevenson, preacher in the Methodist Connexion, to Miss Eliz. Punshon, of Sunderland.

Died.] At Newcastle, the Rev. John Ellison, 76; upwards of 50 years curate of the church of St. Nicholas.—Mr. Wm. Weland, attorney.—Mrs. Fothergill, widow of Capt. F.—Mr Robert Bulman, eldest son of Mr. B.—Mrs. Eliz. Hewitson, widow of Mr. John H. 88.—Mrs. Stamp, wife of Mr. Thos. S.—Mrs. Alice Ashworth, 46.—Mr. Robert Wilkinson.—Mrs. Isabella Simpson, wife of Mr. Rob. S. 92.

At Goswick, near Berwick, Thos. Alder, esq. deputy lieutenant and commissioner of the Property-tax for Norham and Islandshire, in the north part of the county of Durham.

At Sunderland, Mr. William Hunter, 62.—Mr. Cuthbert Symm, 72. He had not been out of doors for upwards of 40 years.

At Croniwell, Durham, Mrs. Surtees, wife of Rob. S. esq.

At Highside near Hexham, where he had been upwards of twenty years a dissenting minister, the Rev. Mr Poole, 60.

At Durham, Mr. Robert Bone, 55. He was secretary to the provincial grand lodge of Freemasons of the county of Durham, ever since its establishment in 1788.—Mrs. Spencer, mother of Mr. S. schoolmaster 80.—Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. P. surgeon in the royal navy.

At Black Hedley, Northumberland, Nicholas Hopper, esq aged 60, in consequence of a fall from his horse whilst looking over his grounds. Of this gentleman, it may be truly said, that the character of Pope's Man of Ross was completely exemplified in his conduct.

At Summerhouse, near Darlington, Mrs. Sanderson.

At Berwick, Mrs. Gladston, widow of Mr. Robert G.—John Clark, esq. a considerable West India planter.

At Morpeth, Miss M. P. Shute, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas S.—Mr. John Burn, 18.

At Warkworth, John Watson, esq. major of the northern division of the Percy Tenantry Volunteer Riflemen, and formerly major of the 65th regiment, 64.

At Darlington, the Rev. Thos. Morland, more than 50 years, head master of the free grammar school there.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The following agricultural fact is worthy of notice: On moss-land at Castle Head, never before cultivated, were last year grown carrots, which in one square yard (tried in several parts of the field) weighed 47lb. Half an acre produced, on the average, 9 tons, 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 16lb. of carrots, which, at 4s. per cwt. would amount to 36*l.* 18s 6d. The quantity of potatoes growing on four statute acres of the same field was 690 bushels. The rows were four feet asunder.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. James Dawson, to Miss Shepherd.—Captain Hinde, of the ship Fortune, to Miss Corkhill, daughter of Capt. C. of Padstow.—Mr. W. Bower, jun. ship-builder, to Miss Elizabeth Barker, second daughter of Mr Richard B.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Parrington, to Miss Nancy Hannah.

At Gretna-Green, Mr. Sisson, to Miss Todhunter, both of Penrith.

Died.] At Rickerby, near Carlisle, Wm. Richardson, esq. 85.

At Hawkesdale, near Carlisle, John Pearson, esq. 42. He was formerly a lieutenant in the 52d regiment of foot, and distinguished himself in several actions with that corps in the East Indies. His social disposition, wit, and easy manners, endeared him to a numerous circle of acquaintance, who lament the loss of a pleasant companion and an affectionate friend.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Sarah Holmes, 75.—Mrs. Mary Acton, wife of Mr. Thos. A. 52.—A few days after being delivered of twins, Mrs. Fairbairn.—Mrs. Stalker.—Mr. Richard Peat, 82.—Mr. James Irving, of the Crown and Mitre tavern.—Mrs. Jane Roundell, 87.—Mr. John Hornby, 82.

At

At Ulndale near Cockermouth, Mrs. Betty Thompſon, 97.

At Workington, Mrs. Mackinſon, wife of Captain Joſeph M. 62.—Mrs. Scrugham, 80.

At Stainborn, Mr. John Stockdale, 78.

At Kendal, Mrs. Wilkinſon, wife of Mr. Henry W.—Mrs. Campbell, wife of Dr. C.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Michaelmas Keſwick, 53.—Mr. James Carruthers, 60.—Mr. Benjamin Gilliat, 80, formerly maſter of a veſſel out of this port, but retired from buſineſs ſeveral years ago. He was the laſt ſurvivor of four brothers, all of the ſame occupation, (and chiefly employed in the foreign trade) who, after encountering for years the perils of a maritime life, and traverſing innumerable leagues of water, at laſt reſigned their breath in the place where firſt they drew it; each of them (one excepted) having numbered his eightieth year.—Mrs. Jane Keſwick, 84.

At Harparigg, near Langholm, Mr. Wm. Bothrick, 96.

At Cleator, Miſs Margaret Foſter, youngeſt daughter of Mr. John F. of Whitehaven.

At Burton, in Lonſdale, Mr. Thomas Smith, 67.

At Hague-hall, Mrs. Allott, relict of the Rev. Mr. A. 76.

YORKSHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Dock-Company, held at the Guildhall, in Hull, the accounts for the year 1806 were audited, and the total ſum to be divided, declared to be £8901 15s. or £49 9s. 1d. per ſhare, upon one hundred and eighty ſhares,—in which number are included the twenty-five new or additional ſhares admitted the laſt year.

Married.] At York, Mr. Thos. Sanderſon, to Mrs Harriſon —Mr. Thos. Ellis, of Norton, near Malton, to Miſs Waud, of Acomb.

At Birſtall, Mr. John Alderſon, of Liverpool, to Miſs Knowles, of Gomerſall.

At Richmond, Mr. F. Story, to Miſs Mary Dale.

At Hull, Capt. Richard Maxwell, to Mrs. Thomas, of Liverpool.

At Pocklington, John Bagley, eſq. to Miſs Bell, daughter of Mr. B. ſurgeon.

At Scarbro' Capt. Smith, of the ſhip Lincoln, to Miſs Willis.

At Pontefract, Mr. Wm. Bradley, architect, of Halifax, to Miſs Rideout, daughter of Mr. Wm. R. of Mancheſter.

At Myton, in Craven, John Charnley, eſq. of Lancaſter, to Mrs. J. Peele, daughter of the Rev. Thos. Armiſtead, vicar of that pariſh.

Died.] At Oxton, near Tadcaſter, Mrs. Siddall, 101. She retained all her faculties to the hour of her death.

At York, the Rev. John James Dobſon, of Crambe. He has left handſome legacies to the York County Hoſpital, the ſchools for Blue Coat Boys, and Grey Coat Girls, and the Diſpenſary eſtabliſhed there; and alſo to the poor of the pariſh of Crambe, where he died, and to the poor of the pariſh of St. Saviour's-gate, where he is buried in a family vault.—Mrs. Sinclair, wife of Robt. S. eſq. recorder of the city.

Mrs. Conſitt, widow of Mr. Richard C. whoſe death was announced in our laſt number.—Mrs. Catherine Rudd, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Abraham Blackſton R, vicar of Londeſbro' and Burnly, in the Eaſt riding.

At Barnby, near Selby, Joſeph Blanchard, eſq.—John Brewer, eſq.

At Whitkirk, near Leeds, Miſs Smallpage, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. S. 19.

At Kirkſtall, ſuddenly, in his barn, as is conjectured, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Wm. Waddington.—Mr. Thos. Myers.

At Warthill, near York, John Agar, eſq 87.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Gunning, relict of Thos. G. eſq. merchant, of Sheffield.

At Wyton, in Holderneſs, Mrs. Raines, wife of Wm. R. eſq. 28.

At Hedon, John Burſtall, eſq. 71.

At Beverley, Mrs. Iſabella Nicholſon, a maiden lady.—Mr. Richard Meadley, 73.—Miſs Rachel Wyrill, daughter of Mr. James W. being the third daughter he has buried in leſs than three months.

At Scarbro', Mr. Thos. Abott, 74.—Mr. Rich. Crompton, 82.

At Hull, Mrs. Hewſon, wife of Mr. Geo. H.—Mrs. Harriet Bennet, wife of Captain Thos. B. of the Good-Intent, of London, 19.—Mrs. Eckins, 40 years matron of the workhouſe, 86.—Mr. Thomas Richardſon, jun.—Mrs. Staniforth, relict of John S. eſq. and aunt to John S. eſq. M.P. for this borough, 82.

At Winterburn, near Skipton, Thomas Wilkinſon, eſq. 69. and a few days afterwards his brother, Mr. James W. of Skipton, poſt-maſter.

At Clayton-hall, near Barnſley, Richard Greaves, eſq.

At Drypool, Mr. William Ramſden, formerly a ſtationer in Hull, and author of ſeveral tracts on religious, moral, and popular ſubjects.

At North Ferriby, Mr. Wm. Heſsleden, youngeſt ſon of Thomas H. eſq. 18.

At Leeds, Mr. Thomas Wilſon, 42.—Mr. George Roper, merchant.

At Croſsland Hall, near Huddersfield, George Beaumont, eſq. formerly major of the Leeds Volunteer Infantry.

At Kettlewell, Craven, the Rev. Tennant Bolland, Curate of Hubberholm: a gentleman of the ſtricteſt probity and honour, with a heart always touched with the diſtreſſes of others, and a benevolence ever ready to relieve their wants and promote their future good.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Mancheſter, James Bellairs, eſq. of Derby, banker, to Elizabeth Anne, eldeſt

eldeſt daughter of Lawrence Peel, eſq. of Ardwick-Green, and niece of Sir Robert P. Bart. M.P.

At Garſtang, Mr. Parkinſon, attorney, to Miſs Buxton, daughter of Mr. B. of Ingol, near Preſton.

At Lancaſter, Mr. Parſon, to Miſs Jackſon.

At Preſbury, the Rev. L. Heapy, to Miſs Hobſon, of Sutton, near Macclesfield.

At Liverpool, Mr. John Smith, merchant, to Mrs. Heale.—Mr. James Balberney, to Mrs. Dove, widow of Capt. D.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. Julius Leuchte, leader of the band of the gentlemen's concert, 24.—Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. B. organiſt of St. Ann's church.—Mr. J. B. Steadman, ſecretary to the Infirmary.—Mrs. Dickinſon, wife of Mr. Joſeph D. of Salford, 32.—Thomas, third ſon of the late Mr. S. O. Birch, 15.—Mrs Heywood, wife of Mr. William H.—Mr. Joſeph Tindall, 74; he was employed in the exciſe upwards of fifty-three years.

At Clithero, the Rev. Mr. Heaton, perpetual curate of the united chapelries of Whitewell, Grindleton, and Toſſet, and under-maſter of the free grammar-ſchool, Clithero.

At Quarmore Park, near Lancaſter, Mrs. Gibbon, wife of Charles G. eſq.

At Furneſs-abbey, Mr. Tho. Atkinſon, 36.

Mr. George Hartnel, chief clerk to the Backbarrow-company, near Cartmel.

At Hareholme, near Rochdale, Mr. Wm. Dockwray, eldeſt ſon of Mr. David D. of Lancaſter, and one of the partners in the Hareholm Manufactory.

At Preſton, Baſil, ſon of the late — Fitzherbert, eſq. of Swinnerton, near Stone, Staffordſhire.

At Wigan, Mrs Ryding, widow of Mr. Thomas R. 90.

At Levenſhulme, Mr. Sam. Beſwick, 92.

At Bolton, Mrs. Morris, wife of Mr. James M.

At Fulwood, near Preſton, Mr. Caleb Ratcliff.

At Swinton, Mr. Robt. Boardman, 79. For near 60 years he had been a conſiderable fuſtian manufacturer, and was the oldeſt member of a ſociety of Proteſtant Diſſenters, of which he was always a zealous ſupporter.

At Edgworth, near Turton, Mr. John Charter, 57.

At Green's Nook, in Roſſendale, George Ormerod, eſq.

At Slade hall, near Manchester, Mr. Moſes Siddall.

Mr. John Fox, more than 45 years maſter of Tarleton ſchool, 74.

At Shaw, Samuel Taylor. He lay ill ſeven years without uttering a word, but about a month before his deceaſe, he recovered the faculty of ſpeech ſo as to be able to converſe with his friends.

At Liverpool, Mr. Cheadle, broker, of Manchester.—Mr. John Goldſon, 66.—Mr. Wm. Coppack.—Mr. Henry Fletcher, 70.—Mr. Wm. Parry, of Eglwysfach, Denbighſhire, 91.—Mr. James Gill.

Near Gee Croſs, John Robotham, (known by the name of Old England) aged 79. He was much admired for his promptitude in making rhymes, in converſation ſeldom replying to any queſtion without one; many of which will be long remembered by his acquaintance. Had he received a liberal education, he probably might have ranked as a reſpectable poet.

CHESHIRE.

The ſingular mildneſs of the preſent winter has been generally remarked by the premature appearance of flowers, and other productions of nature; apple and pear trees have bloſſomed and borne fruit, gooſeberries were plucked at Chriſtmas, and a throſtle's neſt with three eggs in it was found in a garden in this county, on the 4th of January. But a ſtill greater curioſity, is to be ſeen at Cheſter. A gooſeberry buſh, which grows in a joint of the city walls (by the Kaleyards) has never failed for 20 years, to ſhew its fruit in the depth of winter, however ſevere; as it ſeems to be of the common kind, it may teach the ſpeculative and curious gardener, how to plant, to procure this, and perhaps other fruit, earlier than they have hitherto ever been attempted.

Married.] At Runcorn, Thomas Bate, eſq. to Miſs Jane Royle, ſecond daughter of Mr. Samuel R. of Ruſſia-hall, in the pariſh of Tattenhall.

The Rev. Roger Young, M.A. miniſter of Over, to Miſs Ann Williamſon, ſecond daughter of Joſeph W. eſq.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. Joſeph Tomkinſon, 86.—Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Mr. Geo. H.—Mr. Pope, proctor.—Miſs Willan, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. rector of St. Martin's.—Mr. Turner, one of the aldermen of the corporation.—Mr. White, 56.—Mrs. Young.—Mr. Ratcliffe.—Miſs Barnes, daughter of Thomas B. eſq.

At Upholland, Mr. John Platt, an eminent linen, check, and canvaſs manufacturer, of Wigan, 70.

At Moreton, in the hundred of Wirral, Mr. George Meadow, 90. He was uncle, great-uncle, great-great-uncle, and great-great-great-uncle to nearly 200 perſons; and what is remarkable, he was uncle to a perſon, more than twelve months older than himſelf.

At Sandbach, Mr. Thomas Leigh.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Oſmaſton, Mr. George Hewſon, of Woolton, Staffordſhire, to Miſs Sarah Hodgkinſon.

At Wirkſworth, Mr. John Alſop, of Lea-Bridge, to Miſs H. Smedley.

At Aſhborne, Mr. Tomlinſon, to Miſs Marſhall.

Died.] At Chapel-en-le-Frith, Miſs Iſabella

bella M'Knaught, only daughter of Mr. Robert M'K. 18.

At Church Broughton, Mr. Thomas Milner, 59.

At Cavendish-Bridge, Mrs. Flack, 35.

At Derby, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Thomas S. 30.—Mr. George Oldham, 31.—Mr. James Dugdale, 69.—Mr. Thomas Lonsdale.

At Chesterfield, Rich. Slater, gent. 67.

At Denby, Mrs. Lowe, only surviving daughter of Vincent L. esq.

At Brailsford, Mrs. Plummer.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Joshua Mann, gent. of Stragglethorpe, to Mrs. Clayton.—Mr. Hall, to Miss Smith.

At Southwell, Mr. Cooke, surgeon, to Miss Brett, of Fledborough.

Died.] At Basford, Miss Pearson, daughter of Mr. Andrew P. 20.

At Linby, Miss Sarah Allcock.

At Nottingham, Mr. William Butler—Mrs. Crackle, 63.—Abraham Woolley, gent. 70.

At New Radford, Mr. Thomas Creswell.

At Teversal, near Mansfield, Mr. Joseph Paulson.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Committee for managing the funds of the city of Lincoln Charitable Repository, instituted for the relief of poor married women, during the month of their confinement; and for the education and employment of poor female children, have published the following statement of the receipts and disbursements of that laudable institution, during the last year:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Cash remaining in hand -	60	0	0	To childrens schooling	34	4	8
Subscriptions and benefactions	54	12	0	Mrs. Curtois' salary, and presents	12	2	0
By the sale of ornamental works made by the ladies -	18	16	10	To the sick fund -	18	16	10
By sale at the shop	56	8	0½	Materials for employing the children	63	2	5
				Balance in hand -	61	10	11½
	£189	16	10½		£189	16	10½

Married.] At Wainfleet, Mr. Wm. Cartwright, to Mrs. Mawen, both of Great Steeping.

At Belleau, Mr. Christopher Foster, jun. to Miss Blanshed.

At Boston, Mr. Wykes, of Leicester, to Miss Reynolds.

At Lincoln, Mr. Edward Fowler, jun. to Miss Mary Taylor.

Died.] At Stamford, aged 68, Mr. Lilly, sub librarian at the subscription-room, and brother to the late Mr. L. hosier. Few men have known more of the troubles and vicissitudes of life. He was a native of Market-Raisin, but early in life embarked for America. In an excursion up the country, he and his companions were seized by a party of Indians, and those who were not massacred, were detained as slaves. In this situation the subject of this article was for a long period held, being repeatedly transferred from one savage chieftain to another, at the price of a few skins of wild beasts. Having endured innumerable hardships, he at length effected his escape; and after spending some time as a schoolmaster in America, he returned in indigence to his native country, and was indebted for a moderate subsistence to the situation he was charitably put into by the public library.—Mrs. Burton, 91.

At Falkingham, Benjamin Smith, esq. 75.

At Burley, near Oakham, William Gillson, esq. He served the office of high-sheriff for the county of Rutland in 1802.

At Spalding, Mrs. Tatam, widow of Wm. T. esq. of Moulton.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Burley, wife of Mr. William B. 59.—Mrs. Stone, wife of Mr. Thomas S.

At Sutterby, Mrs. Ann Soulby, relict of Mr. Robert S. of Skenderby Thorpe, 71.

At Barton, Mrs. Sowersby, 76.

At Wainfleet, Mrs. Morton, 60.—Mrs. Kelk, 80.

At Great Steeping, Mr. John Goddard, 90.

At Halton Holgate, Mr. Rob. Holmes, 82.

At Halton, Mrs. Crow, wife of Mr. C. steward to Colonel Sibthorp.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

In the course of the last year, the Benevolent Society, established at Leicester, in 1789, have relieved 226 persons, at the expence of £118 12s.

Married.] At Leicester, Thomas Paget jun. esq. to Anne, second daughter of John Pares, esq.—Mr. Rice, to Miss Morlidge.

At Nethersеal, Mr Shardlow, of Hinckley, to Miss Orton, of Donisthorpe.

Mr. Dibbin, of Leicester, to Miss Cassom, daughter of the Rev. Mr. C. of Throssington.

At Loughborough, Mr. Stirland, of Ollerton, Notts. to Miss Mary Brewin, sister of Captain B.

Died.] At Blaby, Mrs. Cox, 82.

At Humberston, Miss Ann Wills.

At Leicester, Mr. Springthorpe, sen.—Will. Cooper, gent. formerly an eminent hosier, 90.—Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson.—Mrs. Ledbrooke, 75.—Mr. Mattocks, formerly a sadler, 87.—Mr. Boothby.—John Brown, gent. 72.

At Hinckley, Mr. William Neal.

At Kegworth, Mrs. Dalby, relict of Mr. D. surgeon and apothecary, 64.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Samuel Ragg.

At Queenby Hall, W. Latham, esq.

At Thorpe Satchville, Mr. Phil. Gray, 68.

At Wrinesweould, Edward James, a day-labourer, 83. He received two premiums from

from the Leicester Agricultural Society, for supporting his numerous family without being burthensome to the parish, and for long servitude in the family of Mr. Wm. Burrows. He supported through life an exemplary character for honesty, industry, and piety, and was carried to the grave by six of his grandsons.

At Quorndon, Mrs. Stone, 73.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Walsall, Mr. John Heeley, solicitor, to Miss Hannah Spurrier, second daughter of the late William S. esq.

At Stafford, William Eld, esq. of Scighford, to Miss Mary Keen.—Mr. Chas. Harvey, to Miss Hyatt, daughter of William H. esq. of the Mear-house.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. John Repton.

At Hampstead Hall, George Birch, esq. a justice of the peace for this county.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The Quakers of Birmingham, with a liberality which entitles them to the respect of every friend of humanity, have subscribed £1000. for the relief of British prisoners in France; a part of which has already safely reached the sufferers.

Married.] At Farnborough, Sir Charles Mordaunt, bart. to Miss Holbech, eldest daughter of William H. esq.

At Aston, Thomas Parkin, esq. of Lombard street, London, merchant, to Miss Hughes, daughter of the late William H. esq. of West-Bromwich.

At Birmingham, Mr. John Batkin, to Miss Alice Wyatt, daughter of Mr. W. of Sutton.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. T. Rothwell, engraver, 65.—Mr. Henry Reynolds, youngest son of Mr. R.—Mr. James Balleny, 76.—Mr. Thomas Lunt, 93.—Mr. Medlicot.—Mr. Matt. Redfearn.—Miss Hannah Shenton, 20.

At Kenilworth, Mrs. James, 87.

At Coventry, Serjeant Sedgley, of the Royal Artillery.—Mr. Francis, 92.—Mrs. Fullilove.—Mrs. Cope.

At Mosley Wake Green, Mr. John Barker, 58.

At Allum Rock, W. Ward, esq. of Birmingham

At Bidford, Mr. Francis Charles, surgeon.

At Warwick, Mr. James Burn.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. James Parkinson, of Liverpool, to Miss Lee, of Sansaw.

Thomas Brown, esq. of Whitcot, near Clun, to Miss Jones, of Pontpunton, near Knighton.

Died.] At Welshpool, John Meredith Williams, esq. of Dolannog, Montgomeryshire.—Mr. Rich. Clayton.

At Minton, Mr. Richard Minton, 79.

At Fernhill, Miss Jackes, late of Shrewsbury.

At Bettersfield, near Hanmer, Mr. Cartwright, 80.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Willings, relict of Edward W. esq. 87.

At Pitchford, Thomas Ottley, esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this county. Providence bestowed on him health and length of days; of which singular blessing, no one ever made a more grateful or proper use; for his whole life was invariably directed to every wise, and good, and laudable purpose. In his public character, he was upright, judicious, and impartial; in private life, the amiable and accomplished gentleman; polite, hospitable, and attentive to his friends; kind, considerate, and benevolent to his tenants and dependents; humane and charitable to his indigent fellow-creatures: his whole conduct was an example to those of high rank, and his virtues and integrity an example to mankind. Universally and deservedly respected; full of years, and matured in all those virtues which adorn and dignify human nature, he departed this life, with that unspeakable peace which ever marks the end of the upright and just man, at the venerable age of 90 years.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. James Wilson, 72.—Miss Browne, daughter of the late Thos. B. esq.—Mrs. Vaughan, 83.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Francis Hooper, to Miss Tymbs, daughter of Mr. T. printer of the Worcester Journal.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Pritchard, of the Green Dragon.—Mrs. Lewis, relict of Mr. George L. engraver, 76.—Mrs. Gardner, wife of Mr. G. maltster, at the Cross.—Mrs. Tidmarsh, of the Wheat-sheaf.—Mr. William Price, 66.

At Shrewley, Mr. Brazier.

At Kidderminster, Mr. John Jones, upwards of 40 years vestry-clerk of that borough.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The result of a course of experiments has been laid before the Hereford Agricultural Society, by T. A. Knight, esq. from which it appears that the *strength* of the juice of any cider apple is in exact proportion of its *weight*. Thus the juices of the inferior apples are light when compared with the juices of the old and approved sorts: The Foxley Stire outweighed every other, until it was put in competition with the new variety produced by Mr. Knight, from the Siberian Crab and the Lulham Pearmain; nor could any other juice be found equal in weight to the latter.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Knill, wife of Thomas K. esq. mayor of this city. She was sitting alone by the fire, which caught her clothes, and burned her in such a dreadful manner, that she expired next morning. She was nearly 90 years of age, had been deprived of sight for several years, but was uncommonly cheerful in disposition.—Mr. Griffiths, of the Hop Pole Inn, 53.—Mrs. Knapp.—Mr. G. Smith, 57.

At Bearshill, Mrs. Haynes, 75.

At Eccles Green, the Rev. Joſeph Carleſs, vicar of Stretford, in this county, and of Berry, Montgomeryſhire.

At Titley, Francis Hooper, eſq. 71.

The Rev. Thomas Allen, vicar of Bridſtow, and perpetual curate of Brimfield, and a juſtice of the peace for the county.

At Leominſter, Mrs. Bradford.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Wooton-under-edge, G. H. Wheeler, eſq. to Miſs Jane Tatterſall.

At Henbury, Captain Hale, of the North Glouceſter militia, eldeſt ſon of J. Blagden H. eſq. of Alderley, to Lady Theodoſia Bourke, ſiſter to the earl of Mayo.

Died.] At Glouceſter, in the 78th year of his age, Mr. Jeremiah Hooper, a reſpectable farmer, of Bulley. He has left by will a pair of blankets to each of the poor women of his pariſh. It is remarkable, that the eſtate which he occupied was held 77 years under a leaſe for his own life; and the property now deſcends to James Wood, eſq.—Mrs. Martha Roberts, relict of David R. eſq. army-agent, late of London.—Mrs. Morgan, relict of Mr. John M. 81.—Mrs. Ridler, wife of Mr. Thomas R. 31.

At Durſley, William Vizard, eſq. formerly an eminent attorney of that place, 72.—Mrs. Francis.

At Lypiatt, near Stroud, Peter Leverſage, eſq. 61.

At Wooton-under-edge, Mr. Thomas Biddle, attorney, and one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At Upton-upon-Severn, Mrs. Skey, wife of Mr. S. and one of the daughters of the late William Ruſſell, eſq. of Showell Green, near Birmingham.

At Nailſworth, Peter Smith, eſq. a captain in the Horſley and Tetbury volunteers.

At Charlton-Kings, W. Loveſey, eſq. 61.

At Lidney, Sibilla Pritchard, 95.—Mary Evans, 100. There are now living in the ſame pariſh, ſeveral perſons who have attained to a very great age; and few places can boaſt ſo many inſtances of longevity.

At Uley, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Nath. L. eſq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Biceſter, Mr. Thomas Jennings, to Miſs Mary Foſter.

Died.] At Oxford, in his 68th year, Sir John Treacher, knt. He was elected one of the aſſiſtants in that corporation in April, 1784, and ſerved the office of Mayor in the ſucceeding year. On the 29th of July, 1785, he was elected alderman in the room of the late John Nicholls, eſq. and received the honour of knighthood when His Majeſty viſited that place the ſame year. Having ſupported theſe offices with dignity to himſelf and credit to the city, ſome years ſince, from ill health, he reſigned his alderman's gown. His remains were depoſited in the family vault at Stoke Talmage, near Tetſworth.—Mr. Jonathan Lowndes, printer, 57.—Mrs. Walker, widow of Mr. W. yeoman-beadle in the univerſity.—Miſs Catharine Eaton, 24.

At Henley, Mr. Humphry Wrightwick.

At Bampton, Mr. Fox, ſen. A daughter who lived with him, and who has at different periods diſcovered ſymptoms of derangement, placed a quantity of gunpowder under the chair in which her father was ſitting, and by means of a train which reached to the outer door, ſet fire to the ſame; the exploſion from which was ſo powerful as to force a hole thro' the ceiling, and the window out of the room above. Her father was ſo ſeverely injured, that he ſurvived only a few days. A ſhort time before, ſhe had nearly effected his death by adminiſtering poiſon to him.

At Waterſtock, Lady Aſhurſt, wife of Sir William A. A.

At Biceſter, Mr. James Stratton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Samuel Edwards, eſq. of London to Mrs. Smith, only daughter of the Rev. John Eccles, of Stoke Bruerne.

At Rotherſthorpe, Mr. Mark Howes, to Miſs Ann Howes.

At Farndon, Mr. Thomas Sharp, to Miſs Suſannah Buſh, daughter of George B. gent.

Mr. George Vickers of Kettering, to Miſs Ellis, of Clipſton.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mr. James Cole.—Mrs. Gates, wife of Mr. G. of the Poſt-office.

At Weſton-Favell, Mrs. Spencer, who many years kept a boarding-ſchool there, 69.

The Rev. John Sutton, vicar of Weekley, and Oakley Magna, and rector of Church Lawford, Warwickſhire. He was one of the moſt corpulent men in the county.

Mrs. Barnes, wife of James Barnes, eſq. formerly principal engineer, and conductor of the Grand Junction Canal, but now an alderman and common brewer, of Banbury.

At Wellingborough, Mrs. Goodhall, relict of Mr. G. ſurgeon, late of Market-Harboro'.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Townley Clarkſon, M. A. Fellow and Purſar of Jeſus College, Cambridge, and vicar of Hinxton and Swaveſen, to Sarah, daughter of the late Rev. J. Dubbs, of Seckington, Warwickſhire.

At Ely, William Royle, M.D. ſon of the Rev. William R. of Crimpleſham, Norfolk, to Miſs Kitchener.

At Chatteris, Mr. John Bonfield, jun. to Miſs Fryer.

At Ickleton, Mr. William Robinſon, architect, of Walden Grove, to Miſs M. Spencer.

Died.] At Barham-hall, Mrs. Lonſdale, widow of the Rev. Chriſtopher L. formerly fellow of Peterhouſe, 92.

At Norman-Croſs-Barracks, Mr. John Crane, quarter-maſter of the Cambridgeſhire-militia, in which he entered as a private, when this conſtitutional force of the country was firſt raiſed.

The

The Rev. William Ellifton, D.D. maſter of Sidney College, Cambridge, and rector of Keyſton, Huntingdonſhire, 74. He was uncle to Mr. E. the dramatic performer, to whom he has bequeathed conſiderable property.

At Milton, Mrs. Bell, wife of Captain B. of the South-Lincoln militia.

At Wiſbech, Mrs. Edes, wife of John E. eſq.

At Cambridge, Mr. Azarias Smith, 58.—Mrs. Moule, wife of Mr. William M.—Mrs. Mary Sewſter, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Elias S. formerly an alderman of this corporation.

NORFOLK.

The breaches in the ſea banks, on the eaſtern coaſt of this county, near Horſey, which have annually laid ſo many thouſands of acres of land under ſea-water, after every high tide, and wind blowing at the ſame time from the North-eaſt, have been repaired under the direction of an able engineer, Mr. William Smith, of Buckingham-ſtreet, Strand; by a careful attention to the forms in which the tides and waves throw up and maintain banks of gravel and ſand on this coaſt, Mr. Smith has been enabled to conſtruct a ſucceſſion of break-water banks, which, though of the looſeſt materials, ſuch as are to be found on the ſpot, have effectually reſiſted the raging force of the waves during the laſt and preſent winter; particularly the high tide on the 14th ult. one of the higheſt for 20 years paſt, during which they have effectually excluded the briny wave from 45,000 acres of marſhes, which were before annually, more or less inundated; this has encouraged ſome of the proprietors to erect banks and mills, for lifting the rain and ſoakage water from the lower lands of this diſtrict, and 4000 acres of the wetteſt part, are now, for the firſt time, to be ſeen perfectly water-free in the midſt of winter One of theſe proprietors has employed Mr. Smith (who is the author of a treatiſe on water-meadows) to convert 6 acres of the newly drained marſhes, into water meadow, and to conſtruct machinery for raiſing the water for irrigating the ſame, which will ſhortly be completed and in uſe.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Robertſon, of Hockwold-cum-Wilton, to Miſs Newton, of Methwold.

At Wolterton, the Hon. and Rev. William Wodehouſe, to Miſs Huſſey.

Mr. John Davey, of Mattiſhall, to Miſs E. Money.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Iſaac Warner, to Miſs Jane Johnſon.—Mr. Chriſtopher Patterſon, to Miſs Capp.

Died.] At Taverham hall, Miles Sotherton Branthwayt, eſq.

At Edgfield, Mr. Robert Ives.

At Lynn, Mr. B. Silverwood.

At Mattiſhall, Mr. Joſeph Bruton, 74.

At Hingham, Edward Evans, eſq. late captain in the 23rd regt, of Royal Welch fuſileers, 74.

At Norwich, Eliz. Plummer, 98

At Thruxton, Thomas Barton, eſq. 81.

At Bawdeswell, Mr. Rob. Leeds, 71.

At Nocton, William Maſon, eſq. 71.

At Stoke Holy Croſs, Mrs. Balding, 90.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Bouchery, relict of the Rev. Gilbert B. 72.

At Upwell, the Rev. Henry Saffery, rector of Honington, Suffolk.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Edgar, wife of admiral E.—Mr. Chriſtopher Spanton, many years a maſter in the coal-trade, 72.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Richard Reeve, eſq. M.D. of the Weſt Suffolk militia, to Mrs Jeaffreſon, of Bungay, relict of Samuel J. eſq.

Mr. Meadows Rodwell, of Barham, to Miſs M. A. Kedington, daughter of the late Robert K. eſq. of Sudbury.

Mr. T. Harwood, of Bottisford-hall, to Miſs Prentice, of Stowmarket.

Died.] At Bury, aged 83, Mrs. Leman, a maiden lady, only daughter of R. Leman, eſq of Wickham Market, who in 1744 ſerved the office of high ſheriff of the county.—Mr. Dan. Hum.

At Melford-hall, the lady of Sir Harry Parker, bart.

At Elmſwell, Mrs. Hunt, relict of Mr. Simon H. 73.

At Beccles, Mrs. Wavers, 33.

At Cockfield, Mrs. Challis, wife of Mr. Edward C. 53.

At Calvert's Farm, Boreham, Mr. M. Hurrell.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Maldon, Mr. Sparks, ſurveyor of taxes, to Mrs. Ling, of the Whitehorſe inn.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Thomas Durrant, of the Black-boy inn, to Miſs Sarah Crooks.

Died.] At Springfield, Mr. Nath. Poole.

At Braintree, Mr. Morris, attorney.

At Colcheſter, Mrs. Argent, wife of Mr. William A.

At Weathersfield, Mrs. Grub, widow, 101.

At Barking, Mrs. Allen, widow, 84.

KENT.

Married.] Matthias Wilks, eſq. of Dartford, to Miſs Browne, of Welling.

At Chatham, Lieut Breſon, of the Royal Marines, to Miſs H. Tracey.

At Aſh, Mr. Henry Paramore, yeoman, of Minſter, in Thanet, to Miſs Laflet.

Died.] At Folkſtone, Mrs. Fox, 80.—Mr. Roger Harvey, 73.

At Middle Deal, John Cannon, eſq.

At Wye, Mrs Clifford, 86.

At Faverſham, Miſs Jolly, eldeſt daughter of Mr. J.

At Chiſlehurſt, Andrew Stone, eſq. 19.

At Broadſtairs, Mr. Thomas Elgar, ſen.

At Ramſgate, Mrs. Lancefield.

At Spring Grove, Frances Suſannah, youngeſt daughter of Thomas Brett, eſq.

At Lyod, Lieutenant H. Terry, of the East Kent militia.—Mrs. Jones.

At

At Dover, Mrs. Mecrow, wife of Mr. William M.

At Herne, Mr. Gilbert Pembrook, 70.

At Rocheſter, Mrs. Mary Wright, 76.—Mrs. Smith, relict of J. Smith, eſq. ſtorekeeper of the Ordnance at that place, 76.

At Broadſord, John Auſten, eſq. 81.

At Smarden, Mrs. Jell, wife of Mr. William J. 77.

At Maidſtone, Mrs. Suſannah Franks, a maiden lady, 69. The following perſons died within a fortnight, and all of them reſided for many years within one hundred rods of each other: Mrs. Steward, 80.—Mrs. Spong, 79.— Mr. Jacobſon, 85.—Mr. Allingham, 77.—Mrs. Hollingwotrh, widow of John H. eſq. 81.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Dodſon, one of the ſiſters of St. John's Hoſpital, 81.—Mrs. F. Bolting, 77.—Mrs. Eliz. Hambrook, 77.—Mrs. Ridout, relict of Mr. Thos. R. 85.

At Staplehurſt, Mrs. Crowther, 88.

SURRY.

Died.] At Shepperton, Mr. Fletcher Read, well known in the ſporting world, and a particular patron of the profeſſors of the pugiliſtic art. He had ſpent the evening with ſome convivial friends, and was next morning found dead in his bed by his ſervant. Mr. Read was a native of Dundee, near which place he had ſucceeded to eſtates by the death of his mother, the intelligence of which event he received only two days previous to his death. A poſt-chaiſe was waiting at the door for him, to ſet off to the north, to attend his mother's funeral, when his death was diſcovered.

At Egham, the Rev. Wm. Robert Jones, A. M. forty years lecturer of Egham, and maſter of the free grammar ſchool at that place.

At Wandſworth, William Walker, eſq. of Wootten, Berks.

At Carſhalton, G. Shepley, eſq.

SUSSEX.

The late high tides have made great encroachments at Brighthelmſtone, and at other places along the coaſt, waſhing down a conſiderable portion of the cliff about three quarters of a mile weſt of the ſea-houſes at Eaſt Bourne, and completely ſweeping away all the ſhingle below, which brought to light ſome curioſities, that have all the appearance of being of the higheſt antiquity; at leaſt of a period before the conqueſt of Britain by the Romans. They conſiſt of gold rings or bracelets, bearing a poliſh equal to any trinket when firſt turned out of the jeweller's hands; a maſs of mixed metal, of the colour of gold; and of braſs Celts, differently formed, and in the higheſt ſtate of preſervation: the latter, it may be fairly conjectured, were the weapons of war uſed by the Celtæ, who anciently peopled this iſland from the adjacent continent. The perſon who firſt found one of theſe bracelets, by traverſing the ſtrand in ſearch of valuables, which is cuſtomary with ſea-roamers after the ſhingle has ſhifted, having ſold it by weight for nine guineas, and made the circumſtance known, the ſearch was purſued by others, who ſoon picked up four more, varying but little in ſize and figure. The Celts were found in the cliff, owing to a portion of one of them being expoſed by the fall that had taken place.

Married.] At Lewes, Job Smallpiece, eſq. of Guilford, to Miſs Delia Molyneux, ſecond daughter of J. M. eſq. banker.

Died.] At Chicheſter, Mrs. Milton, 90.

At Lewes, ſuddenly, Mrs. Scott, wife of Lieut. S. of the Cheſhire militia, 26.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, W. Gunthorpe, eſq. to Miſs Jackſon, daughter of J. J. eſq. of Bellevue.

At Alverſtoke, Lieutenant Elers, of the royal navy, to Miſs Younghuſband, daughter of the late George Y. eſq. of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and ſiſter to the late Captain Y. of the navy.

Died.] At Andover, by ſhooting himſelf with a piſtol, Mr. Cowſlade, one of the proprietors of the Reading Mercury. He was a man univerſally reſpected, and no cauſe can be aſſigned for his committing ſuicide. Verdict, inſanity. Mr. Cowſlade married the eldeſt daughter of C. Smart, the poet, and was in partnerſhip with his mother in-law, Mrs. S. daughter of the late Mr. J. Newberry, bookſeller in London.

At Eaſtmeon, Mrs. Padwick.

At Newport, Iſle of Wight, Mrs. Mew, wife of Mr. M. ſen.

At Wincheſter, Peter Gauntlett, eſq. clerk of the peace for the county, 53.

At Southampton, Mrs. Andrews.—Mr. Nathaniel Taylor.

At Itchen Ferry, Mrs. J. Diaper, of the Royal Oak, the heavieſt and moſt corpulent woman in thoſe parts.

At Emſworth, Lieut. Padeſon, of the Royal navy.—Mr. Belt.—Mrs. Phipps.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. J. Hume, rector of Weſt Kington, to Miſs Lydia Lane, youngeſt daughter of the late Thomas L. of Grittleton Houſe.

Mr. John Byfield, of Hains Farm, to Miſs Broom, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Charles B. of Weſtwood.

Died.] At Eaſtcot, near Devizes, Leonard Tinker, eſq. 32.

At Marlborough, R. Pinkney, eſq. lately a ſurgeon there.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At Hinton, Miſs Maria Barr.

At Newbury, Robert Scott, M D. from the rupture of a blood veſſel in the lungs. We have not time now to detail the circumſtances of his life, yet it would be unpardonable to paſs him over in ſilence. Poſſeſſed of every virtue and acquirement that could render

render character amiable and life reſpectable, his death is regretted by all who knew him, but eſpecially lamented by his friends; for thoſe who knew him beſt eſteemed him moſt. His profeſſion enabled him to exerciſe humanity for the beſt of purpoſes, and the poor know not how much they have loſt in this their benefactor. His great attainments gave him ſuperiority, but he never claimed it, for his humility was exemplary. He had not completed his 32d year, yet had laid up larger ſtores of knowledge than moſt men who have arrived at double that age. In a word, he was learned without pride, humane without oſtentation, and humble without meanneſs. To ſay more might look like flattery; but the writer of this, who knew him well, is certain it would be unjuſt to ſay leſs.

At Sparſholt, Thos. Gubbit, eſq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The committee of the Bath Penitentiary have addreſſed the public on the cloſe of the firſt year of their inſtitution. "Convinced, (ſay they) as the committee are of the difficulty there may be in determining, with certainty, the progreſs of the improvement of the heart, or the growth of the religious principle in the ſoul; they are ſenſible, that it becomes them to ſpeak with diffidence on the real moral and religious ſtate of the ſix young women, who are now the objects of their care. But, they have the ſatisfaction of ſaying, if apparent piety and devotion; if uniform decency of manners and converſation; if exemplary induſtry and attention in the buſineſs which employs their time; and affectionate reſpect to the matron who ſuperintends them; be fair grounds for concluding that conviction of paſt errors, ſentiments of contrition, and reſolution of amendment, have actually taken place in the minds of the penitents; the committee may then aſſure themſelves, that the bleſſing of God has deſcended on their endeavours to befriend theſe outcaſts of ſociety; and that their welfare, both temporal and eternal, is likely to be enſured, by the advantages which this aſylum has afforded them. Whilſt the committee perform the painful taſk of reporting the death of one of the young women after her reception into the Penitentiary; they beg leave to add, that they found conſolation under the melancholy event, in reflecting on the benefits they had been enabled to afford to the unfortunate individual, and on the ſalutary impreſſion which her awful example evidently produced on the minds of the other penitents. They look back with ſomething more than pleaſure on the circumſtances of their having given ſhelter to a helpleſs and devoted female, emaciated by diſeaſe, and bowed down with affliction; of their having ſoothed the ſorrows of a broken heart, and quieted the agitations of a diſturbed conſcience of their having revived religious impreſſions which had been long forgotten; and inſpired hopes of mercy and pardon, which were of power ſufficient to ſoften the pains of decaying nature, and to triumph over the terrors of impending diſſolution. The exact economy by which the expences of the houſe have been regulated, will be beſt eſtimated, by a reference to its receipts and diſburſements; and by the recollection that eight females, on an average, have been ſupported from February, 1806, to the preſent time, for the ſum of 172l. 12s. 11d.; the remainder of the donations and ſubſcriptions, which conſtituted the funds of the inſtitution, having been diſburſed in the purchaſe of furniture, and in defraying thoſe contingent charges, which would neceſſarily be incurred on the commencement of ſuch an eſtabliſhment as the Bath Penitentiary. The total amount of the receipts, from December 20th 1805, to December 20, 1806, is 547l. 14s. 2d. and the expenditure, the greater portion of which was incurred by repairs, furniture, &c. on the firſt eſtabliſhment of the inſtitution is 565l. 14s. 6d.

Married.] At Bath, Captain Goldfinch, of the Oxfordſhire Militia, to Miſs Auſtin, daughter of the late Rev. Hugh Williams A. of Barbadoes.—Captain Elwin, of the 44th regiment, to Miſs M'Glaſhan, only daughter of John M'G. eſq. late of Jamaica.

At Clevedon, Henry Hallam, eſq. commiſſioner of ſtamps, to Miſs Elton, eldeſt daughter of Sir Abraham E.

Died.] At Bath, Robert Gardiner, eſq. 56.—Mrs. Rodd, wife of Colonel R. of Trebartha Hall, Cornwall.—At the houſe of his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Hewett, Thos. Strettell, eſq —The lady of Wyndham Knatchbull, eſq. ſiſter to Sir Edward K.

At his houſe in Gay-ſtreet, at the advanced age of 95, Walter Long, eſq. of a very ancient and reſpectable Wiltſhire family. The wealth of this gentleman, landed, funded, and otherwiſe, may be juſtly termed immenſe. Notwithſtanding his habits were generally ſuppoſed to be parſimonious, yet on numerous occaſions he was generous and extremely liberal. To many public and loyal ſubſcriptions he contributed with exemplary readineſs and ſpirit; and towards the rebuilding of St. James's church in Bath, he gave the ſum of 500l. About 35 years ago, on account of his prudentially relinquiſhing an inconſiderate promiſe of marriage that he had made to the accompliſhed Miſs Linley (the late Mrs. Sheridan), he was brought on the ſtage, in the character of Mr. Flint in the Maid of Bath, by that unſparing ſatiriſt, Samuel Foote. In the year 1760, he ſerved the office of high ſheriff for the county of Wilts. He was, the following year, a candidate to repreſent the city of Bath in Parliament, in oppoſition to the late John Smith, eſq. of Combhay; he loſt his election by one vote only, which vote was afterwards the ſubject of contention in the Houſe of Commons, where its validity was ultimately eſta-

bliſhed

bliſhed. He poſſeſſed a comprehenſive mind and ſound judgment, which continued to the laſt perfect and unimpaired. To the verge of life he felt anxiouſly warm to the ſituation of Europe, its politics, intereſts, and embarraſſments; and poſſeſſed a perfect knowledge of every prominent character now acting on that great and gloomy theatre: but he never once deſpaired of the continent ſurmounting its difficulties; of the ſafety of England he did not entertain a fear. As a ſcholar, Mr. Long might be placed in a ſuperior claſs; he was generally well read, and was allowed, by perſons of acknowledged taſte and learning, to repeat the Odes of his favourite Horace in the true ſpirit of that inſpired poet; and that with the cleareſt recollection, to the laſt month of his very long life. His private charities were extenſive and unoſtentatious; ſo that his death will be proportionably regretted. Not many years ſince, he renewed the leaſes of moſt of his tenants at their old rents, though the eſtate had, by a fair eſtimation, riſen in value upwards of 100,000l. In early life, Mr. Long entered largely into the faſhionable world, and partook of its various pleaſures, but never ſo far as to injure his conſtitution; and though poſſeſſing a large fund of wit, it was ſo tempered with good humour, that it was never known to hurt the feelings of a friend, or wound the reputation of an individual. Though ſuch a character may have poſſeſſed ſome errors that imperfect human nature is ever ſubject to, yet before ſo many acknowledged excellencies they will fade away and be forgotten; but his ſteady patriotiſm, his private charities, and public munificence, will be long held in grateful and affectionate remembrance. His remains were interred in the family vault at Whatton, near Melkſham, Wilts. Mr. L. has left very few perſonal legacies; he having outlived a great number of friends, to whom in former wills he had beſtowed handſome tokens of his reſpect. The intereſt of property to the amount of upwards of 200,000l. in the funds, and in the banks, together with the produce of his vaſt eſtates, are bequeathed to his ſiſter during her life. The money is to be laid out in land, and added to the other eſtates; the whole annual income of which, at her deceaſe, is to be equally divided between R. Long, eſq. M. P. for Wilts; his brother, John Long, eſq. of Melkſham; and Daniel Jones, eſq., for their reſpective lives; then to go to the two ſurvivors, and afterwards to the laſt ſurvivor. At the demiſe of thoſe three gentlemen, it is to concentre in the eldeſt ſon of R. Long, eſq. or other male heir.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Weymouth, Mrs. Harvey, wife of Mr. John H. of the Library.—Mrs. Palmer, wife of John Palmer, eſq. M.P.

At Dorcheſter, T. Beach, eſq. many years an eminent portrait-painter, of Bath, 68. He was a native of Milton-Abbey, a village, ſince converted into the noble manſion of the Earl of Dorcheſter. From his earlieſt years, Mr. Beach evinced a ſtrong deſire to be an artiſt; and under the patronage of the Dorcheſter family, he became a pupil to Sir Joſhua Reynolds, in the year 1760. How well he ſucceeded under that great maſter, his works, which, in the neighbourhood of Bath, are very numerous, will fully teſtify; the pictures which he painted about twenty years ago were certainly executed in the happieſt periods of his pencil; though a late performance, a portrait of Dr. Harrington (from which an excellent mezzotinto has been engraved), muſt be equally admired. His moſt celebrated work is a large picture of the domeſtics in the ſervice of the late H. H. Coxe, eſq. of Penmore. This picture is now in the poſſeſſion of Sir J. C. Hippeſley, of Stoneaſton. No one can contemplate this performance, without heſitating which moſt to preſer, the hand of the maſter or the pupil. To Mr. B.'s profeſſional excellence, we muſt add that no man ever poſſeſſed a more friendly and benevolent diſpoſition; he was a good ſcholar, and exemplary in the exerciſe of religion and charity; yet no man more enjoyed the ſocial circle, or more contributed to its mirth.

DEVONSHIRE.

At the laſt court of governors of the Aſylum for Lunatics, held at Exeter, the report made was, 15 patients diſcharged cured, 15 out on trial with their friends, 32 in the houſe, of whom 12 are much recovered. The meeting cloſed with an addreſs to the public, in which we find the following very important obſervation:—"We cannot refrain from anxiouſly endeavouring to impreſs on the public mind, that inſanity ſo far from being incurable by ſcientific and medical treatment, as many have unfortunately thought, is, perhaps, of all maladies the moſt eaſily and certainly removed, if attempted on its firſt appearance, or in its early ſtages. In this inſtitution, no one recent caſe has failed to receive a ſpeedy cure. But probably there is not any diſeaſe incident to humanity, in which neglect or delay is attended with ſo ſerious diſadvantage and miſchief; ſince in ſuch caſes, even ſecluſion from the world, and the moſt judicious treatment do not always ſucceed, and never without long perſeverance."

Died.] At Plymouth, Lieut.-Colonel Hatfield, 70. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf on ſeveral occaſions during the late American war, as commanding officer of the 43d and 45th grenadiers, and was, in the trueſt ſenſe of the word, a ſoldier's friend.

At Norton-houſe, near Dartmouth, Thomas Bond, eſq. His death will be greatly lamented by all who had the happineſs of his acquaintance, and moſt ſeverely felt by the poor in that neighbourhood, to whoſe neceſſities he has for many years moſt liberally contributed. He was a polite and accompliſhed gentleman,

man, an elegant and claſſical ſcholar, and a truly pious and exemplary chriſtian.

At Parker's-well-houſe, R. Sproule, eſq. 60.

At Exeter, Mr. Richard Chamberlain.—Mrs. Alice Floud, 74.—Mrs. Mary Vincent. the coroners for this county.

CORNWALL.

It does not appear that the petitions of the proprietors of mines to government have procured the adoption of any meaſure for their relief. Meanwhile ſeveral of the largeſt mining concerns in the county, ſuch as the Conſolidated Mines, Dolcoath, and others, continue to drag on heavily, and at a great loſs, in the hope of a favourable change; and ſhould this not ſoon take place, they muſt inevitably ſtop.

Married.] At Crediton, Mr. Smith, ſolicitor, to Miſs Cleave.—Mr. Stephen Hugo, ſurgeon, to Miſs Dinah Ward.

Died.] At Padſtow, Miſs Suſannah Peter.

At Trevine, in conſequence of her clothes catching fire, Mrs. Beauchamp, ſiſter of Joſeph B. eſq. of Pengrup, 77.

At Bodmin, Mr. Chriſtopher Sloggett, one of the members of the corporation, 80.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Liſbon, Don juan de Braganza, Duke of Lafoens, uncle of the preſent Queen of Portugal, and founder and perpetual preſident of the Portugueſe Royal Academy of Sciences. In the Seven years war, he had ſerved as a volunteer in the Auſtrian army; after the reſtoration of peace made the uſual tour of Europe, and viſited Lapland. In 1773, he travelled into Greece, Turkey, and Egypt. All the contemporary ſovereigns, Frederic the Great, Catharine II. Clement XIV. Joſeph II. &c. highly eſteemed and reſpected him, with the laſt mentioned he carried on an epiſtolary correſpondence, and on his return to his native country, he founded the Royal Academy of Sciences; the expences of which, he himſelf defrayed for five years. He thought it not enough to be the patron of the ſciences, but likewiſe cultivated them himſelf. He was of a lively chearful diſpoſition, and was diſtinguiſhed for the openneſs and magnanimity of his character. He had a ſtrong predilection to the French, and degraded himſelf by accepting one of the grand-croſſes of Bonaparte's Legion of Honor.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE humidity and attendant mildneſs of the ſeaſon, have retarded the preparation for ſowing and ſetting Field Beans on ſtrong ſoils, operations on which uſually have at this time been in great forwardneſs. On light ſoils, preparations have been made for ſowing Barley, and a great breadth of lay ground has been already broken up for Oats. The Wheats, Rye, and winter Tares ſtill continue to look well, and the Artificial Graſſes are very flouriſhing, and promiſe early feed for Ewes and Lambs. Wheat averages, throughout England and Wales, 75s. 8d.; Barley, 37s. 11d.; and Oats, 26s. 4d.

From the Fens, immenſe droves of coleſeed-fed ſheep have been recently ſent to Smithfield in high condition. But from the prevailing warmth and wetneſs, coleſeed is found to grow too faſt, and the remainder of the feeding ſtock, which is ſtill conſiderable, do not do ſo well.

The ſame obſervation holds good, in reſpect to Turnips—a crop which has been this winter univerſally good, and abundant.

The practice of ſtall-feeding beaſts on oil-cake, ground corn, turnips, &c. being now general, ſcarcely a well managed farm is without a few, and it occaſions a great ſtock of fat cattle, in the country, which has conſiderably reduced the prices of fat meat. Notwithſtanding the large ſupplies wanted by government and merchant ſhipping, Cows and Calves are more reaſonable.

Little buſineſs has been lately done, in the horſe markets. Some few Fen-bred cart Colts have been ſold at very high prices.

The demand for Porking Pigs ſtill continues great. In Smithfield, Beef fetches from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.; Mutton, from 4s. 5d. to 5s.; and Pork, from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IT appears, that in the year 1805, 467 ſhips, 52,997 tons burthen, and 3514 men were employed in the Newfoundland Fiſheries; and in the year 1806, 577 ſhips, 64,667 tons burthen, and 4,336 men, making an increaſe of 110 ſhips, 11,670 tons, and 322 men, in this trade alone.

There paſſed the Sound, during the courſe of the year 1806, 7140 veſſels; that is to ſay, 3535 from the North Sea to the Baltic; and 3605 from the Baltic to the Sea. Of theſe were,

Danes	878	Hamburghers	25	Ruſſians	53
Swedes	1001	Oldenburghers	57	Americans	107
Engliſh	1257	Bremeners	36	Portugueſe	14
Pruſſians	79	Roſtockers	47		
Pappenburghers	21	Lubeckers	31		

The average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares and Dock Stock, for February 1807, at the office of Mr. SCOTT, 25, New Bridge-ſtreet, London:—Grand Junction ſhares 87l. ex. dividend.—Ditto fifth Optional Loan, at 95l. for 100l.—Ditto Mortgage Bonds, 31l. 10s.

per cent. discount.—Ashton and Oldham, 100l.—Peak Forest, 55l. to 58l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 36l. including all calls paid.—Ashby de la Zouch, 24l.—Sheerness Pier Bonds, 25l. per cent discount.—West India Dock, at 145l. per cent, paying 10 per cent. net per annum.—London Dock, at 107l. per cent. the half yearly dividend to Christmas was 2l. 15s. per cent. net.—East India Dock, 118l. to 120l. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 103l. per cent. dividend 6 per cent. last year.—Imperial Assurance, 10l. per cent. premium.—London Institution, a proprietor's share, 100l.

An Account of all Sheep's Wool, Woollen Bay, and Worsted Yarn, imported into Ireland from Great Britain during the last Ten Years; distinguishing Spanish from other Sheep's Wool, and the Countries from whence imported in each Year.

	WOOL.		Yarn Worsted.
	Spanish.	Not Spanish.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1797	28,042	224	1,440
1798	24,752	70	990
1799	27,412	42	2,213
1800	59,682	112	2,019
1801	39,928	56	967
1802	39,816	12,880	17,181
1803	18,620	40,796	5,156
1804	7,868	7,168	13,174
1805	5,880	4,284	26,568
1806	15,876	6,160	48,638

An Account of the Quantities of WINE imported and exported into Great Britain, from the Year 1790 to 1805 inclusive; distinguishing the French from that not French, and shewing the Quantities in each Year.

Years.	IMPORTED.			EXPORTED.		
	French.	Not French.	Total.	French.	Not French.	Total.
	Tuns. Hds. Gal.	Tuns. Hds. Gal.	Tuns. Hds. Gal.	Tuns. Hds. Gal.	Tuns. Hds. Gal.	Tuns. Hds. Gal.
1790	1,101 2 52	28,043 0 21	29,144 3 13	255 3 14	1,374 1 36	1,630 0 50
1791	1,137 0 43	31,978 0 53	33,115 1 33	300 3 29	2,006 2 47	2,307 2 13
1792	1,617 1 9	33,908 2 42	35,525 3 51	337 2 59	1,170 2 38	1,508 1 34
1793	1,590 0 11	21,198 3 29	22,788 3 40	512 2 40	1,561 3 22	2,074 1 62
1794	757 3 25	29,501 2 40	30,259 2 2	604 1 20	1,635 2 39	2,239 3 59
1795	1,847 2 49	34,261 1 5	36,098 3 54	1,029 2 8	1,282 1 12	2,311 3 20
1796	1,509 3 35	21,883 1 62	23,393 1 37	1,439 3 1	2,083 2 34	3,523 1 35
1797	850 0 2	15,054 2 28	15,904 2 30	723 1 10	1,376 1 40	2,099 2 50
1798	1,577 0 49	21,710 3 0	23,287 3 49	1,319 0 56	1,622 0 2	2,941 0 52
1799	1,662 0 61	31,757 2 9	33,419 3 7	1,481 0 51	1,758 1 19	3,239 2 7
1800	2,078 1 15	30,254 0 11	32,332 1 26	1,357 1 2	2,201 3 18	4,059 0 20
1801	2,506 3 36	36,386 1 45	38,893 1 21	1,778 1 60	2,240 3 26	4,019 1 25
1802	1,936 1 61	29,170 2 53	30,107 0 53	729 0 23	1,922 0 9	2,651 0 32
1803	1,445 0 9	36,468 1 53	37,913 1 62	890 3 17	1,647 0 24	2,537 3 41
1804	1,425 3 0	17,994 0 2	19,419 3 2	1,387 1 8	2,229 3 2	3,617 0 10
1805	2,593 1 4	30,869 3 48	33,463 0 52	1,466 1 21	1,853 3 21	3,320 3 42

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*An Account of the Quantities of WINE taken out for Home Conſumption, from the Year 1790 to 1805 incluſive; diſtinguiſhing the French from that not French, and ſhewing the Quantities in each Year.**

Yeara.	French.			Not French.			Total.		
	Tuns.	Hds.	Gal.	Tuns.	Hds.	Gal.	Tuns.	Hds.	Gal.
1790	845	3	38	26,668	2	51	27,514	2	26
1791	836	1	14	29,236	3	62	30,073	1	13
1792	1,279	2	13	32,738	0	4	34,017	2	17
1793	1,077	1	34	18,967	1	18	20,044	2	52
1794	153	2	5	25,475	0	48	25,628	2	53
1795	325	0	0	29,403	1	39	29,728	1	39
1796	182	2	6	16,386	3	20	16,569	1	26
1797	169	1	8	12,604	3	45	12,774	0	53
1798	248	3	50	18,898	3	47	19,147	3	34
1799	209	3	47	27,121	1	24	27,331	1	8
1800	230	1	3	24,133	3	35	24,364	0	38
1801	739	0	1	26,875	0	38	27,614	0	39
1802	536	3	15	28,215	2	23	28,752	1	38
1803	516	0	15	26,418	3	35	26,934	3	50
1804	70	0	0	16,033	1	53	16,103	1	53
1805	640	0	27	20,122	3	26	20,762	3	53

* This account is exclufive of Wine delivered, duty free, for the uſe of the navy.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

Reviving Nature ſeems again to breathe,
As looſened from the cold embrace of death.

FROM the 19th of January to the 18th of February, the *weather* has for the moſt part continued as before, unuſually mild for the ſeaſon. During this time we have had no ſnow, and very little froſt. In ſunny days the *bees* have been ſeen flying about as if employed in collecting food: in ſhady places near their hives, however, ſeveral of them have been perfectly benumbed with the cold. I tried to recover two or three by taking them into the houſe, and placing them at a little diſtance from the fire, but I did not ſucceed.

On the 31ſt of January, which was an extremely warm day, two *peacock butterflies (papilio iris* of Linnæus) left their hiding places and were ſeen flying abroad. Some of the newſpapers have remarked that theſe butterflies, the moſt beautiful of any that this country produces, have been obſerved in other parts of England.

In the early part of the evening of this day, I was ſurpriſed by ſeeing a *bat* flit paſt me in the air.

Several of the *houſe flies* have in ſome degree recovered from their torpid ſtate, and crawl about the windows. Their limbs however are ſtiff, and all their motions are performed with difficulty.

February 1ſt. *China Roſes*, are ſtill in flower in the gardens. The firſt leaves of the *Common Feverfew (Matricaria parthenium)* begin to appear. *Crocuſes*, *Anemones*, and *Lauruſtinus*, *(Viburnum tinus)* are in flower.

The *red-breaſt*, *ſkylark*, *blackbird*, and *thruſh*, were all heard to ſing on the firſt of February. In the middle of the fine days, the woods and fields reſound with the notes of ſong birds, as if the ſpring was far advanced.

On the 7th of February, *Jonquils (Narciſſus Jonquilla)* were in flower; and the *hyacinths* had begun to puſh up their flowering ſtems. The beautiful crimſon ſtyles of the male flowers of the *hazel* were fully expanded, and the catkins had begun to open and ſhed their farina.

At this ſeaſon of the year the *hedge ſnails (helix arbuſtorem* of Linnæus) are found collected in conſiderable numbers about the roots of trees, in holes of ſuch as are decayed, and the ſheltered

tered places in hedge-bottoms, ſo glued to each other, or to the place in which they are found as entirely to prevent the cold air from having admiſſion into the ſhells. In the courſe of a month or ſix weeks, if the weather be favourable, they will begin to crawl abroad.

February the 17th. The *Hedge-ſparrow*, and *Greater Titmouſe* ſing. *Rooks* begin to pair, and make preparation for building their neſts.

Red Archangel, (lamium purpureum), ivy-leaved Veronica, (veronica hederæfolia) and *green bellebore (helleborus veridis)* are in flower.

Three or four *Salmon* have been caught in the courſe of the preſent month, and theſe of conſiderable ſize.

In the night of the 17th of February the wind changed from S. W.; the prevailing quarter for ſome weeks paſt, to N. E. In conſequence of this, we have a hard froſt, which it is hoped will continue for a while, and put a temporary check to the vegetation. On the 18th we had a heavy gale of wind which laſted nearly the whole day. *Hampſhire, Feb.* 19th.

P. S. In the laſt Report, p. 104. l. 13. for *jurbelow* read *furbelow*, and for *phaldua* read *phalæna*.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of January, to the 24th of February 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.63. Jan. 28. Wind N.W.
Loweſt 28.40. Feb. 14. Wind S.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 59 hundredths of an inch. On the 14th, the mercury 28·40, & on the next it was 28·99.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 60°. Feb. 14. Wind S.W.
Loweſt 26°. — 19. Wind N.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 18°. On the morning of the 17th, the thermometer ſtood at 44°; and on the morning of the 18th, it was only 26.

The quantity of rain fallen during the laſt two months is equal to 3·1 inches. Beſides the rain there has been a heavy fall of ſnow; near the metropolis it was but trifling, but at a diſtance it was drifted very many feet; and ſeveral of the coaches on the northern and eaſtern road were actually dug out of it.

We have alſo to notice a very remarkable high wind on the night between the 17th and 18th. It did almoſt incalculable miſchief to our ſhipping between Dover and Margate, and was productive of much ſerious miſchief in the inland parts.

The average height of the thermometer for the whole month is nearly 37°; of the barometer, it is 29·696. It has been higher and lower this month than we have witneſſed for ſome time.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

Some Correſpondents who have ſent, and others who have promiſed, communications relative to Mr. Whitbread's Poor Bill, are informed that we ſhall give preference in our next to ſuch papers as beſt illuſtrate the ſubject by reference to facts. One of our correſpondents, wiſhes us to invite information relative to the encreaſing monopoly of Farms, and to thoſe branches of manufacture which give employment to children only. Theſe he calls ſources of Poor-Making, the continuance of which will render all other regulations nugatory.

Perſons who wiſh for information relative to the poor, will do well to conſult the Monthly Magazine of March, 1796; May, 1797; November and December, 1798; January, February, and May, 1799; April, June, September, and November, 1800; February and March, 1801; February, 1802; December, 1804; and November, 1805.

Correct Memoirs of Mrs. Charlotte Smith will be given in our next.

R. S. is informed that the Port-Folio has been deferred, owing to the preſſure of temporary matter.

Dr. Hamilton's valuable Paper on Hydrophobia ſhall appear in our next. Preference was given to the communication of Mr. Bartlett, becauſe it tended to diſſipate the delufions and falſhoods, which the public have for ſome time been the dupes.

Beſides the illuſtration of the new Syſtem of Finance, which is to be found in our Report of Public Affairs, our readers may expect a valuable communication in our next.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A VIEW *of the* NEW FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS *proposed in* PARLIAMENT.

ABOVE a hundred years ago, Dr. Davenant, whose attention had been particularly directed to the state of public credit, and the revenues and expenditure of the state, asserted that "from the time of the Norman invasion we never had a more dismal view before us;" yet that eventful period passed away, and it soon appeared that the country was capable of exertions, which, a few years before, some of its most judicious politicians deemed beyond all probability. In like manner, have the numerous subsequent predictions of bankruptcy and ruin been hitherto happily averted, by a gradual increase of wealth, proceeding from the improvement of manufactures and the great extension of commerce, and by that spirit of national attachment which has induced individuals to submit willingly to an astonishing increase of taxation, and led them patiently to suffer privations or stimulated them to greater exertions, whenever the necessities of the state evidently called for the sacrifices required, whatever may have been their magnitude or duration. The experience of the past, therefore, justifies a persuasion, that, when the financial concerns of the country are entrusted to men of ability and integrity, the system of public credit, with the fatal consequences of which we have been so often threatened, may be rendered perfectly consistent with our safety and prosperity; and the present flourishing state of the public revenue affords great reason to hope, that the future extraordinary expenditure, in time of war, will be much less dependant on the funding system than it hitherto has been.

The experience of more than a century justifies the assertion, that the existence of a national debt may be perfectly consistent with the interest and prosperity of the country; it has only been when too free use has been made of the borrowing system, that its injurious effects have been seriously felt; that this has been the case of late years, will not be denied; some alteration in the present mode of raising the supplies had therefore become necessary, while prudence suggested that a modification of the present system, which has enabled us to encounter so many difficulties, would be infinitely preferable to an entire dependance on new and untried expedients.

Happily for the country an arrangement of its financial concerns has been devised, which, by dividing part of the present burthens of the war with the succeeding period of peace, when the pressure of them will be less felt, and by equalising the benefits of the Sinking Fund, instead of deferring the whole relief to be accomplished by it to a distant period, will enable the government to carry on hostilities during whatever period the restless ambition of our enemies may protract them, with scarce any additional burthens to the people; and thus to display the unabated vigour of the state, at a time when those unacquainted with its resources, were apprehensive that the too rapid progress of the funding system would have brought us into a situation of serious difficulty and danger.

The taxes, which have been granted during the continuance of the war, as a provision for part of the extraordinary expenditure occasioned by it, consist of certain duties of customs and excise producing 9,500,000l. per annum, and of the Property Tax, which for the last year produced 11,500,000l. making in the whole 21,000,000l.; upon the present system, this great amount of taxes would, on the termination of the war, suddenly cease; an event, which would certainly be attended with considerable loss to all persons who were holders of such commodities as had been enhanced in price by these taxes. This effect will be prevented, while a much more important object is accomplished, by appropriating yearly a portion of these taxes, during the continuance of the war, as a provision

for the intereſt and ſpeedy redemption of ſuch loans as will be neceſſary; by which means, the burthen of new taxes will be avoided, and the preſent war-taxes gradually diſcontinued on the return of peace. With this view it is propoſed that the preſent war-taxes ſhall be continued for ſuch further term as may be directed by future acts of parliament, for defraying the charge of any loans which may be charged thereon, in the following manner: on every loan charged on the war-taxes there is to be ſet apart, out of the produce of theſe duties, 10 per cent. on the amount of the ſum borrowed, out of which the intereſt and charge of management is to be paid, and the remainder to form a ſinking fund for redemption of the capital.

It is aſſumed that the expenditure of each year, during the continuance of the war, will amount to 32,000,000l. beyond the ſurplus of the conſolidated fund and the annual taxes; in order to ſupport an expenditure of this extent, it will be neceſſary to raiſe annually from 12 to 16 millions, by way of loan; and, as the produce of the war-taxes will thus be gradually mortgaged, an additional or ſupplementary loan is alſo to be raiſed for making up the deficiency. The following table ſhews the amount of the loans, which it will thus be requiſite to raiſe in each year.

Year, commencing 5th January.	Loan in each year upon credit of the War-Taxes.	War-Taxes not pledged, but applicable to the ſupplies.	Supplementary Loans required.	Total provided for in each year.
1807	12,000,000	19,800,000	200,000	32,000,000
1808	12,000,000	18,600,000	1,400,000	32,000,000
1809	12,000,000	17,400,000	2,600,000	32,000,000
1810	14,000,000	16,000,000	2,000,000	32,000,000
1811	16,000,000	14,400,000	1,600,000	32,000,000
1812	16,000,000	12,800,000	3,200,000	32,000,000
1813	16,000,000	11,200,000	4,800,000	32,000,000
1814	16,000,000	9,600,000	6,400,000	32,000,000
1815	16,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	32,000,000
1816	16,000,000	6,400,000	9,600,000	32,000,000
1817	16,000,000	4,800,000	11,200,000	32,000,000
1818	16,000,000	3,200,000	12,800,000	32,000,000
1819	16,000,000	1,600,000	14,400,000	32,000,000
1820	16,000,000	nil.	16,000,000	32,000,000
1821	12,000,000	nil.	20,000,000	32,000,000
1822	12,000,000	nil.	20,000,000	32,000,000
1823	12,000,000	nil.	20,000,000	32,000,000
1824	14,000,000	nil.	18,000,000	32,000,000
1825	16,000,000	nil.	16,000,000	32,000,000
1826	16,000,000	nil.	16,000,000	32,000,000

From this table, it appears, that, ſuppoſing peace to take place at the end of ſeven years from the preſent time, 11,200,000l. of the war taxes will then remain unappropriated, and conſequently that nearly the whole of the property tax (which is eſtimated to produce 11,500,000l.) might then be taken off immediately on the concluſion of the peace. It is poſſible, however, that the war may continue much beyond this period, in which caſe, by proceeding on the propoſed ſyſtem, the whole amount of the war-taxes will have been mortgaged in 1820; in the next year, however, the portion of theſe taxes, which had been appropriated to the loan of the firſt year, will be ſet free by the redemption of a ſum equal to that loan, and will then become applicable to the charge of a freſh loan of the like amount; a ſimilar releaſe will be effected in each ſucceeding year, and, conſequently a proviſion is thus made from 1820, for loans without any further impoſition of taxes, to an unlimited period, provided the ſums borrowed do not exceed thoſe in the firſt column of the table.

With

With reſpect to the ſupplementary loans, they are not in any way to be charged on the war-taxes, but the intereſt thereof, and a ſinking fund of one per cent. on the capital created, is to be provided for during the firſt three years, from the expiration of ſome terminable annuities, from new taxes of a ſmall amount for the ſeven following years, and after that period from the ſurplus of the ſinking fund. This ſurplus will ariſe from a new arrangement reſpecting the amount of the fund.

It is propoſed, that, in conſequence of the great preſent increaſe of the ſinking fund, from the appropriations on the war-loans, that a conditional limit ſhall be ſet to its future accumulation. The fund, when originally eſtabliſhed in 1786, was to increaſe till it amounted to 4,000,000l. per annum, and the ſurplus, which would have accrued beyond this ſum, was to be at the diſpoſal of parliament; this reſtriction was afterwards done away as the debt had increaſed ſo rapidly, that 4,000,000l. per annum would certainly have become very inſufficient to accompliſh any important reduction; but from the very large additions which will be made to the ſinking fund by the new plan, it will have accumulated in 1817 (when the preſent ſinking fund will exceed the amount of the intereſt on ſuch part of the preſent debt as will be then unredeemed) to upwards of 24,000,000l. per annum. In the application of an annual ſum of this magnitude, neither the original plan of the ſinking fund, nor any equitable views of the intereſts of the public, will be found to furniſh any objection to the propoſal of obtaining ſome aid from this ſource, in alleviation of the burthens and neceſſities of the country, and thus participating in the benefits of this excellent inſtitution, the whole relief afforded by which would otherwiſe be enjoyed by a future generation. It is not propoſed, however, in any caſe, to apply in providing for new loans, a larger proportion of the ſinking fund than ſuch as will always leave an amount equal to the intereſt payable on ſuch part of the preſent debt as ſhall remain unredeemed; nor is it meant to impede, in any degree, the redemption of a ſum equal to the preſent debt, in as ſhort a period as that in which it would have been redeemed if the propoſed plan had not been adopted; or that the final redemption of any ſupplementary loans ſhould be poſtponed beyond the period of 45 years preſcribed by the act of 1792, for the extinction of all future loans; while the annual war-loans will be ſucceſſively redeemed in 14 years if the war continues, or if peace takes place will always be redeemed conſiderably within the beforementioned period of 45 years.

The following table ſhews the amount, which will thus be taken from the ſinking fund in each year from 1817, with the combined amount of the ſinking funds of the war debt, the ſupplementary debt, and the preſent debt, at the ſame periods, and the total exceſſes of the preſent ſinking fund, which may in any given year of peace be applied to the releaſe of the war-taxes.

Year commencing 5th January.	Exceſſes to be deducted from the Sinking Fund.	Combined amount of the Sinking Funds.	Exceſſes of Sinking Fund, which in Peace may be applied to releaſe of War-Taxes.
1817	853,333	24,096,718	1,707,366
1818	960,000	25,461,552	2,115,303
1819	1,066,666	26,814,628	2,383,637
1820	1,333,333	28,155,358	2,500,056
1821	1,333,333	27,963,124	2,275,628
1822	1,333,333	27,761,279	1,978,312
1823	1,200,000	27,549,341	1,589,213
1824	1,066,666	27,326,807	1,265,909
1825	1,013,108	27,093,145	1,013,108
1826	753,247	26,901,560	753,247

Any appropriation of a part of the revenue of the finking fund, in a way different to that in which it was originally intended to operate, fhould certainly be viewed with fuch a degree of jealoufy as may prevent its mifapplication; and if the propofed arrangement, as it relates to the finking fund, tended in the fmalleft degree to retard the period when the whole amount of the debt, for the reduction of which the fund is appropriated, would have otherwife been redeemed, this circumftance would form a decifive objection to it; but it will appear, that, on the fuppofition of the continuance of war for 20 years, and that it would be neceffary to borrow 11,000,000l. annually on the prefent fyftem, the amount of the money capital of the debt which would be redeemed in each year would be greater, and an amount equal to the whole of the prefent debt, would be redeemed three years fooner by the propofed plan, than by the prefent fyftem.

Years.	Money capital of debt which would have been redeemed in each year, by the prefent fyftem.	Money capital of debt which will be redeemed in each year by the propofed plan.	Larger amounts of debt redeemed by the propofed plan than by the prefent fyftem.
1807	8,515,042	8,935,042	420,000
1808	9,124,127	10,005,126	1,300,999
1809	9,763,666	11,148,714	2,686,047
1810	10,435,182	12,439,482	4,690,347
1811	11,140,274	13,888,120	7,438,193
1812	11,880,620	15,435,858	10,993,431
1813	12,657,984	17,087,649	15,423,096
1814	13,474,216	18,848,697	20,797,577
1815	14,331,259	20,724,463	27,190,781
1816	15,231,154	22,720,685	34,680,312
1817	16,176,044	24,096,718	42,600,986
1818	17,168,179	25,461,552	50,894,359
1819	18,209,920	26,814,623	59,499,067
1820	19,303,749	28,155,358	68,350,676
1821	20,452,269	27,963,124	75,861,531
1822	21,658,215	27,761,279	81,964,595
1823	22,924,458	27,549,341	86,589,478
1824	24,254,013	27,326,807	89,662,272
1825	25,650,046	27,093,146	91,105,372
1826	27,115,881	26,901,360	90,890,851
Total.	329,466,293	420,357,149	90,890,851

The amount of the money capital of the prefent debt, valuing 3 per cents. at 60 (the price on which the above tables are formed) is 352,793,722l. It appears, therefore, that, fuppofing the ftocks to continue at that price, an amount, equal to the prefent debt, would be redeemed, by the propofed plan, in 1824; whereas, according to the prefent fyftem, fuch an amount would not have been redeemed till the year 1827.

The important advantages which the public will derive from the propofed plan, thus appear to be, that if it fhould be neceffary to continue the war, it may be carried on, upon its prefent expenfive fcale, for three years, from the prefent time, without any additional taxes, that it may be continued for feven years longer by impofing new taxes, to the amount, on an average, of only 293,000l. per annum; and, that after that period, it may ftill be carried on without any further additional taxes; while at the time the public are reaping thefe advantages from the propofed arrangements, the finking fund will be greatly augmented, and confequently the reduction of the debt be greatly accelerated.

E. R.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AFTER I had finiſhed the few obſervations on dogs, lately ſent you, happening to take up a newſpaper of the preceding day, I caſt my eyes on a paragraph on the ſame ſubject, by another anonymous writer.

He aſſerts, "that a dog bitten, but ſeparated and confined, remained free for five months, and then took the diſeaſe of which he died; while ſeveral others, bitten at the ſame time, had at different intervals, previouſly become rabid and died."

This fact is given on the credit of an huntſman. May we not aſk, Was he qualified to judge, whether this was in conſequence of the bite, or, whether it might not be a different malady? Dogs, like other animals, are ſubject to various complaints, and ſome which nearly reſemble hydrophobia. There is a diſeaſe, which Dr. James and others call *dumb madneſs*, under which the animals do not attempt to bite, but remain ſluggiſh and ſtupid till they die. This may be called ſpurious, and of doubtful infection; yet admitting the fact, as this writer intends, it makes only an exception to a general law; which, inſtead of deſtroying, is a ſtronger confirmation. Some have taken the ſmall-pox twice, yet this will never deſtroy the belief that the general character of the diſeaſe is, to attack once only the ſame individual. The ſame has been obſerved of the ſcarlet fever, though I am confident that it is ſpecific, and its general character ſimilar, in this reſpect, to the ſmall-pox. The general character, alſo, of the vaccine virus, is to run through its ſtages in about nine days, yet I have met, in my practice, with two caſes, where the inoculated punctures healed in two or three days without the leaſt appearance of infection, and I conſidered it a failure. At the end of fifteen days, however, in one inſtance, and ſeventeen in the other, the punctures inflamed, went through their ſtages, and a complete veſicle was produced at the uſual period. Both theſe children, expoſed ſince to the ſmall-pox, to prove the efficacy of the vaccine preſervative, continue ſecure from the variolous infection; while they prove, at the ſame time, the dormant ſtate of the infection in theſe inſtances to have been nearly double that of the general law, anomala which may not again happen in a thouſand caſes.

I am, therefore, little inclined to change my ſentiments reſpecting the interval between the bite and the ſubſequent diſeaſe in the dog, till more facts, and theſe better diſcriminated, ſhall be produced. I do not, therefore, heſitate to repeat, that from five to ſix weeks is ſufficient for the confinement of a dog ſuſpected to be bitten, and that the animal may from thence be allowed the enjoyment of his liberty, without danger of diſeaſe; yet I ſhall not inveigh againſt any one whoſe timidity may impel him to extend to his ſuſpected dog the time of confinement, if, in his own opinion, it ſhould render him ſecurer and more happy. I inſiſt only on the truth of the general law, and have never found it to deviate in any inſtance, wherein my directions were concerned.

The hydrophobic poiſon takes a greater range from inoculation, till the ſyſtem becomes infected, than any other contagious virus, ſome inſtances of typhus, according to the obſervation of a reſpectable author, excepted, where many months intervened from expoſure to the effluvia in one inſtance, before it became active, though the general law in it, as in others, be well defined. It would, however, be unfair to take extreme caſes, as well as unphiloſophical and contrary to facts to conclude that the hydrophobic is uncertain and indefinite as to its time of acting; yet this opinion has unfortunately long prevailed, and has been copied by one author from another without examining into the fact.

This ill-founded notion has been fraught with much miſery to individuals. All the farrago of preventives have been eagerly ſought after, and human health deſtroyed, for more than half a life-time, to obviate a diſeaſe, which it was believed might occur at any interval, from an hour after the bite, to the moſt advanced age.

A reſpectable perſon, in this county, having been bitten by a ſuſpected hound, and rendered miſerable from this belief, ſwallowed many noſtrums. He melted down his conſtitution with mercury, and neither roſe nor lay down free from apprehenſions for a ſeries of years, till my animadverſions on the ſubject happily reſtored him to quiet of mind. Twenty years have ſince elapſed, and he ſtill lives free from alarm, enjoying his uſual health. The doctrine, I believe, is no longer held by the faculty, though it exiſts in full force among the generality of the other orders in ſociety.

From

From the collation of many cafes, the period between the bite and firft fymptom of the difeafe appears a little fhorter in quadrupeds, than in the human fpecies. A dog bitten in Ipfwich, Auguft 30, 1795, died chained, on the 24th day after. In the neighbourhood where Dr. White refided, feveral animals were bitten, all of which took the difeafe and died within the month. At another time, a cow, fome fwine, and other animals, the number of which my author does not fpecify, bitten by a mad fox, were all dead in three weeks.

M. Bonel afferts, that a dog, a cat, a bull, and two cows, bitten and infected, likewife died within three weeks. Two dogs, mentioned by Dr. Gutherie, died within a month from the bite. A dog, in Ipfwich, wormed when a puppy, from an erroneous opinion that it would prove a prefervative, went mad fome years after, and bit two dogs which died of the difeafe in twenty days. A dog, mentioned by Mr. Troot, died fourteen days after being bitten. Dr. Weftern mentions two fheep bitten, which died of the difeafe in fourteen days. C. Nixon relates an inftance of a dog which died on the tenth day. Mr. Meynell obferved the firft fymptoms fourteen days after the bite. Dr. Shadwell obferved the firft fymptoms in a pig nine days only after it was bitten. Dr. Dickfon faw the difeafe occur fo early as the feventh day.

I truft, Mr. Editor, thefe examples will bear me out in the opinion that I have advanced, refpecting the interval, and the time neceffary for a fufpected dog's confinement. Had I more leifure for refearch, the catalogue might be greatly increafed.

Before concluding, I would beg leave to point out the neceffity of caution in approaching ftrange dogs, or fhewing any familiarity with them, however healthy and harmlefs they may appear. If a dog lay on the pavement in the paffengers' way, it would be fafer to go round, than force him from his place.

Many of the accidents arifing from the bite were caufed by ftrange dogs too familiarly approached, when in the firft ftage of the complaint, and when the animals fhewed no appearance to the common obferver of the malady. It will be the higheft temerity, let the occafion be what it may, to take the ufual liberties with the animal, if the leaft fufpicion be entertained.

In Auguft, 1795, a little fpaniel, familiar with the children of a gentleman of this place, bit one of them flightly, but fufficiently to draw blood; the parents were alarmed, as mad dogs had been in the town a few weeks before, which caufed many of the inhabitants, through apprehenfion, to kill their dogs. A furgeon was called to the child, and the circumftances related. The animal lay by the fire, apparently in health, while he liftened to the relation. Through the beft motives, but miftaken means, in order to quiet their fear, and induce a belief that it was in perfect health, he took it up, as I was told, opened its mouth, introduced his hand, which he turned round in the fauces. This it fuffered without the leaft fign of ruffled temper. But the act was unguarded and rafh, although he efcaped; for it had bitten the fame morning a kitten feverely, fevering the head almoft from its body. The indifference which it fhewed at the introduction of his hand, calmed the fears of the family for that night; and next day but early on the morning of the third, attacked with another fit, the furious animal laid hold of the lip of a puppy about five months old, fo firmly that the fervant, who ran to its affiftance, was obliged to draw them forcibly afunder.

This threw the family into new conftternation, and the child's father immediately waited on me for my advice. Being by indifpofition confined to my room, I had not before heard of this moft ferious and alarming affair. I urged him to chain the animal without a moment's delay. As the fit had fubfided, the creature was eafily fecured, when in little more than a day after, with the moft obvious marks of rabies, it died in confinement, as did the puppy in the fame manner in the fpace of three weeks. The reader will be happy to learn that prophylactic means, one of which was excifion of the bitten part, were fucceffful preventives for the child. The inadvertency of the medical attendant, in rifking his fafety to allay a parent's agony, is no impeachment of his general knowledge, and is mentioned here as an overfight merely, and an ufeful caution in future exigencies of the fame nature. The firft acceffion of rabies in the dog is very gradual, the intervals long, and exacerbations trifling, but daily fhortening and ftrengthening, they become at laft numerous. Recollection

lection at length fails, when the animal runs off wandering without conſciouſneſs, committing ravages as he proceeds, and dies about the ſeventh or eighth day. In the laſt day their ſight, as well as recollection ſeems to be loſt. In one inſtance, at leaſt, I think this obſervation verified.

In September, 1802, walking from Weſtminſter-bridge, acroſs the fields to the Borough, I met a concourſe of people in purſuit of a mad dog, which was only a ſhort way before them. My ſervant, ſeeing the animal approach us, gave the alarm, and we ran to one ſide. The track the animal kept was in a direct line with the rails of the obeliſk, againſt which, as it ran with conſiderable force, it daſhed its head and fell; the purſuers coming up, immediately diſpatched it. I am inclined therefore to conclude, that, in the laſt day of the diſeaſe, blindneſs may be enumerated among the ſymptoms.

I ſhall feel myſelf obliged to any of your readers, who can produce well-authenticated facts on the ſubject of the rabid dog, which has contracted the diſeaſe, either ſpontaneouſly, or in conſequence of a bite; for it is vain to contend, that by the latter only the canine virus is propagated. Minute, but continued alterations in the various ſecretions from innumerable ſources, though the chief I think may be aſcribable to food, weather, and ſituation may be adequate, without a bite, to the formation of the diſeaſe.

I have beſtowed conſiderable attention on the ſubject, and wiſh to continue my reſearches. It is an inveſtigation well meriting our labour. We take the animal to our boſoms, we load him with our careſſes; he is a faithful friend, and an uſeful ſervant; he guards our houſes and tends our flocks. In proportion, therefore, to his familiarity with us, is our danger, when he is under this, hitherto, incurable diſeaſe. Few quadrupeds, bitten by a rabid dog, eſcape infection; and it is evident how detrimental he then may become to the live ſtock of the farmer, or ſtud of the gentleman. The effects on the human ſpecies is ſtill more deplorable; yet it is ſome conſolation, that at an average, formed on a pretty wide ſcale, not above one in ſixteen bitten take the diſeaſe. If proper means be taken, to free the wounds from the poiſon, and prevent its effects on the ſyſtem, all may eſcape. We have not, it is true, in this been always ſucceſsful, but in proportion, as the taſk is arduous, the ſucceſs will be glorious.

Yours, &c.
R. HAMILTON.

Ipſwich,
February 7, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM encouraged by your invitation, at page 516 of the December Magazine (vol. xxii.) to offer a few remarks, in addition to the many judicious ones, by Aquarius, at pages 436 to 439 of the ſame number, on the ſubject of procuring a ſupply of wholeſome water for domeſtic purpoſes; my preſent deſign is, to treat of ſpring water only. The many far-fetched and fanciful hypotheſes which philoſophers have invented, for raiſing water for ſupplying the earth with ſprings, have at length given way to the more ſimple and rational theory, which accounts for every known ſpring, by the *deſcent* and filtration of the water, ſupplied on the ſurface by rains, dews, &c. In ſome inſtances the water percolates through gravel, ſand, or other porous matters, on or near the ſurface, to ſmall depths only, before its progreſs downwards is arreſted, by clay or other water-tight matters below, and the water is either held up, ſo as to fully ſaturate the porous matter, ſometimes to the very ſurface, or the ſame ſoakes away laterally on or near to the inclining ſurface of the clay, &c. beneath, until it arrives at ſome lower place, where the ſpring vents itſelf on the ſurface; of this kind are all the ſprings in and near London, which are reached by ſhallow wells: below the level and in the vicinity of the Thames, the ſurface, gravel and ſand, will be found ſaturated and ſupplied alſo with water from the river. The ſinking of wells, in the above claſs of ſprings, is ſo ſimple a buſineſs, that Aquarius truly obſerves, "few villages are without an engineer capable of the taſk."

It is to Mr. William Smith, a gentleman who has devoted many years to the minute inveſtigation of the ſtrata of the Britiſh Iſlands, that we are principally indebted for a general knowledge of the more powerful and univerſal ſprings, which are to be reached by deep wells: it is true, that deep wells in ſome diſtricts, as on the chalk downs, near Brighton, Lewes, &c. in Suſſex, belong to the caſe already mentioned; the chalk to the depth of one, two, or even three

three hundred feet, being there ſufficiently open, by means of its numerous cracks or fiſſures, to let the rain water ſink freely down, almoſt, or quite to the level of the ſea. Mr. Smith, has to me and numerous others, demonſtrated in the exerciſe of his profeſſion, and he will ſhortly publiſh an important work on the ſubject, that every ſtratum, whether of clay, ſand, chalk, ſtone, &c. which we meet with in ſinking a well, or pit, however deep, forms part of an extended inclining plane, of nearly equal thickneſs throughout; which, at a greater or leſs diſtance from the well, arrives at, and crops or baſſets out upon the ſurface, generally for a long diſtance together, and that all, or moſt of the porous ſtrata, as ſand, or open rock, are thus at their out-crops ſupplied with water, which percolates, or ſoaks down them, often to complete ſaturation. The deep wells in London and its vicinity, furniſh us with inſtances of this laſt kind of ſprings; many of theſe wells firſt paſs through the gravel and other alluvial matters, containing a ſmall ſpring of the firſt kind, before they enter a thick ſtratum of clay; a few feet within this clay, layers of thoſe ſingular nodules, called *Ludus Helmonti*, are frequently found, and in ſome inſtances the ſame produces a ſmall ſpring, much impregnated with mineral qualities; after proceeding a great way further in the clay, a ſtratum of ſand is met with, and which ſand ſometimes produces water, but in no great quantities, and often unfit for culinary purpoſes: the two ſprings, laſt mentioned, are ſtopped or walled out by the well-digger, a proceſs which I muſt take ſome other opportunity of explaining, and either the ſinking of the well, or the boring of a large augur-hole, proceeds further through the clay until a thick ſtratum of looſe ſand is reached, often at three hundred feet deep, ſo perfectly ſaturated and charged with water as to produce the effects, deſcribed by Mr. Vulliamy, near Acton, and mentioned by Aquarius at p. 488.

The riſe of water in deep wells near London, is always very conſiderable and its quantity great, after the thick ſand ſtratum is reached; in ſome wells in low ſituations, it actually flows over above the ground, as in Richmond Town, in Thames Street, London, and other places, beſides Mr. Vulliamy's; and this would be the caſe more generally, or perhaps, univerſally in ſuch ſituations, if the water did not eſcape through the gravel and ſand on the top of the clay; an inſtance of which, I have obſerved in ſome modern wells, on the ſouth ſide of the village of Eaſt Sheen.

The out crop of the thick ſtratum of ſand ſupplying the deep wells near London, particularly thoſe north of the river, may be traced through the pariſhes of South Mims, Ridge, Buſhey, Riſelif, and other places about fifteen or ſixteen miles from London, whoſe conſiderable elevation above the level of the metropolis fully accounts for the force with which the water is there ſent, in this lower ſand ſtratum, and in the chalk on which it reſts. The village of Riſelif furniſhes a curious example of the general ignorance or want of perſeverance in well-ſinking in thoſe parts; ſuch wells as they have (if my information on the ſpot, when tracing the out-crop of the above ſand, be correct) reaching no further than the firſt ſand, and producing a bad and unwholeſome water, which might eaſily be walled out, and the remarkably good water procured in plenty in their town, which they now fetch in drags a diſtance of half a mile from its accidental vent in the meadows.

Our newly acquired knowledge of the ſtratification, while it points out the poſſibility of finding plenty of water in any place, and furniſhes data for gueſſing at its quality, and calculating nearly the expence at which it may be got; by making known all the matters compoſing the ſouth and caſtern parts of this iſland, has rendered the expectations vain, of digging coals in all theſe parts, notwithſtanding the confident aſſertions in your Magazine to the contrary, by certain ſpeculators in Suſſex, ſee vol. xxi, p. 584, and vol. xxii, p. 94.

I might have mentioned above, that every conſiderable brewer in London has now a deep well, and raiſes the ſand or chalk ſpring-water, above-mentioned, for uſe in brewing his porter, the peculiar properties of which beverage were heretofore aſcribed by many to the uſe of the Thames water.

The vale of the Thames, is not the only ſituation where overflowing wells might be had; almoſt any low ſituation might furniſh them, by proper management, and ſometimes a conſtant rill of water, of no inconſiderable uſe, might thus be obtained, as I have myſelf witneſſed.

Weſtminſter, Your's, &c.
16 *February*, 1807. JOHN FAREY.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARTICULARS *of the* PRESENT STATE *of* POLAND, *by an* ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, *recently returned from that* COUNTRY, *after a* RESIDENCE *in it of* TWO YEARS.

THE reader is now prepared to understand the mode of travelling, and the situation of a traveller in Poland. The ordinary travelling vehicle is a four-wheeled carriage, resembling our phaeton, though hung much lower, and with a head like the common one-horse chair. Above the apron in front are small folding doors with glasses, which make all close as occasion requires. It is drawn by three or four horses (whose traces are of cord), according to the with, or rather the purse, of the traveller. An inferior travelling vehicle, also upon four wheels, used mostly by the farmers, is constructed of wicker, the hinder half of which is provided with a tilt of sacking, or canvas, which is sometimes rendered a more secure protection by having oil-case extended over the whole interior surface. The whole, excluding the wheels, bears no very distant resemblance to a large cradle. Every carriage, about to go any considerable distance, is provided with a large portmanteau, containing at least a mattress, blankets, &c. It is likewise furnished with all requisite provisions, as ham, tongue, chicken, spirit, wine, &c.; for the Polish traveller *calculates* upon meeting with nothing at the inns. If any thing be found, it is an accidental occurrence. The portmanteau, too, in the ordinary carriages, serves for the seat. When a person of any consequence travels, one of these carriages, or more (as occasion requires), is occupied by domestics and the luggage. The traveller thus equipped, the postillion mounts his little seat, with his horn slung over his shoulder. Every now and then, he meets with a crucifix or a saint by the side of the road, on which he takes off his hat, and crosses himself; and when about to arrive at an inn where he proposes to stop, he plays a sort of tune upon his horn (which resembles a French horn, though much smaller), to announce his approach.

It will be proper to give here a brief description of a Polish inn. The *stable* is the most considerable, and very often the best part, of the *house*. It is always situated close to, and parallel with, the road; is always built of wood; and is from fifteen to thirty yards long, and from ten to fifteen wide. The sides, appropriated to the horses, are usually raised, for a third of the width, some six or eight inches; the middle depressed space is occupied by the carriages. It is provided at the ends with large folding-doors, that the carriages may drive in at one end and out at the other. At one of the angles, the most distant from the road, a door commonly opens out of the stable into the house; and this is often the only door. On entering the house, you are assailed by the most abominable host of stinks which ever conspired to war against the nose. It is literally true, that frequently, after I had proceeded a step or two within the threshold, I was obliged to turn back to collect fresh air and resolution before I could advance. The interior is filthy, and wretched beyond description. The floor is of earth, and usually covered with nastiness. Other things are of a piece. The inhabitants are squalid, and in rags. Frequently, the house is half full of the wretched peasants and peasant women, getting drunk upon *schnaps*, (a sort of whisky). In respect of nastiness, what Giraldus Cambrensis says of the cottages of the Cambro-Britons at the close of the twelfth century, seems sufficiently applicable to the Polish inns and cottages at the present day; and, if we are to credit Erasmus, some of the houses of the English, as late as the reign of Henry VIII. exhibited scarcely a better appearance. But the characters of the respective inhabitants are widely different: the Polish peasant bowed to the earth by a long and grievous slavery—the Welshman, fierce in the enthusiasm of savage freedom.

From the above description, it will be easily conceived that the best room in the house is the stable; and indeed, during the summer months, this is commonly the sleeping room. In this case, pallets of straw are spread in the centre, or depressed part; so that the head of the sleeper is turned towards the heels of the horses: at a tolerable distance, it must be allowed, yet I could not thoroughly divest myself of the apprehension, that the horses may possibly get loose from their halters, and trample over me; which, with the noisy and dissonant jangling of their bells, usually rendered me vigilant. On one occasion, the bells made so much noise, and the horses were so restless, that I awoke our whole sleeping fraternity. It was perfectly dark; but on kindling a light, my alarm was found to be groundless.

When it is found practicable to ſleep in the houſe, pallets of ſtraw or hay are ſpread ſide by ſide, on the earthen floor of the kitchen or common room, as it may be called. Sometimes there are two rooms, but the ſecond is much ſmaller than the firſt. This ſtile of ſleeping, particularly when many travellers have arrived at the ſame time, reſembles that of ſoldiers in barracks; though Engliſh ſoldiers would be thought to have greatly the advantage. The people of the houſe, both men and women, mix promiſcuouſly in the ſociety of ſleepers, occupying contiguous beds. On theſe occaſions, the men appear to have more delicacy than the women, for they commonly retain their breeches, taking off their coat and waiſtcoat only: whereas, the women undreſs into their ſhifts at night, and get out of bed in the morning, cloſe by your ſide, with the moſt perfect unconcern;—a curious inſtance of the effect of habit. In ſummer, however, the undreſſing of theſe women conſiſts merely in their ſlipping down a ſingle petticoat, which is the whole of their dreſs. The beſt ſleeping accommodations, which theſe inns occaſionally afford, are in the interior room, on a ſmall couch, between two feather-beds; without ſheets, however, or blankets. Sleeping one night thus circumſtanced, I was awakened in the morning by an unuſual humming noiſe, for which I was unable to account. I was ſo buried alſo between the beds, that I was obliged to raiſe myſelf before I could look about the room. It was a Jew on his knees muttering his oriſons, at which he continued for at leaſt half an hour. The inns in the interior of Poland are all kept by Jews, who may boaſt (if they like) the unenvied diſtinction of pre-eminent filthineſs. Sir Thomas Brown, in his Vulgar Errors, diſcuſſes the curious queſtion, "whether Jews naturally ſtink," which he determines in the negative: but I am diſpoſed to be of the opinion, that if he had ever been a traveller in Poland, this concluſion would have undergone conſiderable modification; nor ſhould I have been much ſurpriſed if it had ſtood thus—that the Jews are abſolutely and inherently a ſtinking race. They poſſeſs, too, all the low cunning and alertneſs at *cheating* which characterize their brethren in other countries.

Travelling is expenſive in Poland, even to the natives, notwithſtanding the wretchedneſs of the country. I paid, from Warſaw to Dantzic, an equivalent to ten guineas ſterling for carriage-hire alone; my other expences amounted to nearly as much: but in theſe I muſt have been impoſed upon by the Jews. In regard to the carriage there was no impoſition; it was hired for me by a perſon of the country, intimately acquainted with all the uſages of travelling. The diſtance is called forty miles, that is, five times forty, in Engliſh miles; but it muſt be more. The road winds conſiderably, particularly in the foreſts, and often projects into a large angle, for the greater convenience, perhaps, of croſſing a river, or to avoid a lake or moraſs. The miles are counted by eſtimation only. The ſort of carriage in which I travelled on this occaſion, was of the *cradle-form* mentioned above, which is the moſt convenient for luggage. With theſe, too, you retain the ſame horſes throughout, commonly two a-breaſt and one before; yet you travel at the rate of forty, and ſometimes fifty, Engliſh miles per day. A common plan is to purchaſe a ſmall travelling carriage, which may be done for twenty or thirty ducats, and which may be ſold again at the journey's end with a trifling loſs. In theſe carriages you travel poſt; and, in conſequence, more expeditiouſly. The total amount of the expence does not much exceed the other method.

Scarcely any perſon travels in this country without a ſervant. The traveller muſt, otherwiſe, do every thing for himſelf; even make his own bed: which, by the bye, is often nothing more than his own carriage ſtationed in the ſtable. When a nobleman or any other perſon of conſequence is on a journey, he contrives, if he can, to halt at a friend's houſe, according to the cuſtom of ancient hoſpitality; but if this be impracticable, he ſends forward two or three ſervants to ſome inn, which has at leaſt a ſecond room, which they prepare for his reception. The writer once travelled ſome ſeventy or eighty miles with a nobleman only, when we took up our abode for a night at one of theſe better ſort of inns. The room was the cleaneſt I had ſeen; for it had been lately white-waſhed, and was highly commended by my noble fellow-traveller, as being far above the common. There were ſimply two couches, or rather frames of couches, in two of the corners, on which we ſlept for the night. Theſe were firſt ſtrewed with hay, on which the mattreſſes and bed-linen we had brought with us were diſpoſed. In reſpect of food, we fared as well

well on this occaſion as if we had been in his excellency's own houſe: for every thing neceſſary to a commodious journey had been provided, even to the materials for making ſoup for the firſt courſe. This proviſion conſiſted of eatables, wines, &c.; table-cloths, napkins, knives, forks, ſpoons, &c. &c. There are travelling boxes, containing a number of articles, as knives, forks, ſpoons, &c. to be had in all the conſiderable towns. Indeed, every traveller provides himſelf at leaſt with a knife and fork (in a ſingle haft), as well as eatables, as theſe things are never to be got on the road.

The beſt, and almoſt the only *uſeable* things to be procured at theſe inns are chicken, eggs, and milk. Occaſionally, too, the butter is tolerable, though it ſometimes abounds in large particles of rock-ſalt, evidently in the ſtate in which it came from the mine. I firſt noticed this at an inn not a great number of miles diſtant from Warſaw. In places very remote from any large town, you ſcarcely ever meet with any ſalt at all. Chicken *may* be eaten without it, but I had ſome difficulty in eating eggs. The coarſe rye-bread which is found at theſe places is always ſour, and ſo diſagreeable, as to require a keen appetite in an Engliſh traveller, aided by a few philoſophic reflections on the difference of taſtes and the power of national prejudices, before he can ſuffer it to proceed farther than the mouth. It ought to be acknowledged, however, that better coffee (where it is to be had at all) is often got even at theſe paltry houſes, than is to be procured perhaps at any coffee-houſe in London; but the excellence of continental coffee is proverbial. The ſtile of cookery is abominable. The chickens are ſerved up ſprawling with their heads on, in a coarſe earthen platter, and half-ſmothered in butter, which has been oiled in the melting. I have mentioned theſe *good* things all together, but they are rarely met with at the ſame place; often not a ſingle article of them: yet, I think, I may ſay that *ſchnaps* (whiſky), in which aniſeeds probably have been infuſed, is to be had at every public-houſe, however mean. It is the beverage in univerſal requeſt by the miſerable peaſants, and by ordinary travellers. I ſhall give the reader a more preciſe idea of the enormous quantity which is conſumed of this pernicious liquor, by obſerving, that the Count Zamoyſki obtains of a company of Jews the large ſum of 3000l. ſterling *per annum*, ſimply for the privilege of diſtilling it on the largeſt of his eſtates. This eſtate, however, is a ſort of principality, comprehending at leaſt 4000 ſquare miles.

Having now deſcribed with ſome minuteneſs the ſtate of *things* in Poland, I ſhall proceed in my next communication to give ſome account of *perſons*, and of the ſtate of ſociety.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* MORGANTE MAGGIORE *of* LUIGI PULCI.

THE two champions of France, following the traces of the retreating camp, got entangled in a wild and pathleſs deſert; and there ſprung up a new adventure, in the midſt of which they loſt ſight of each other, and could neither of them ever recover their abandoned road.

Orlando fell in with a company of giants, from whoſe power he reſcued the fair princeſs of Bella Marina (the romantic name for the Mooriſh kingdom of Benamarin), whom he took under his protection, and ſucceeded in conducting home to her afflicted parents. Rinaldo, in ſeeking for him, got more and more entangled in the depths of the deſert; and at laſt, worn out with fatigue, fell aſleep in a ſhepherd's hovel, while the maſter of the wretched place took the opportunity and ran off with his horſe Bayardo, which he afterwards ſold to the Soldan's grand juſticiary.

The grief and deſpair of Rinaldo on waking may be eaſily conceived; and his lamentations, which he pours forth ſucceſſively on the recollection of Anthea, Orlando, and his faithful courſer, are really affecting. But he purſues his journey on foot; and the ſame good fortune which throws in his way another horſe, of which he robs a diſcourteous Pagan, brings him before the gate of Babylon, and makes his arrival known (by means of a chance paſſenger) to Anthea. That princeſs, whoſe heart had ſecretly been as much wounded as her lover's, obtained from her father an invitation for the Chriſtian warrior to reſt himſelf in the royal palace; and proceeded with her commiſſion to the gate of the city, where ſhe found him leaning, diſconſolate, againſt the trunk of an ancient mulberry. The meeting between them was as rapturous and tender as the occaſion required; and recalled to the mind of the romantic prin-

ceſs the tale of Pyramu and Thiſbe, who, in times of yore, held their amorous interviews in like manner beneath a mulberry-tree without the walls of this very city of Babylon.

But treaſon was all this while at work in the palace, and the courteous reception of our knight was only meant to facilitate his deſtruction. In the woods and deſerts that lay on the frontiers of the kingdom, lived a powerful ſavage, who had proved the death of every warrior that had hitherto attempted to ſubdue him, and whoſe depredations over the ſurrounding country had rendered him the terror of the ſtouteſt hearts in Babylon. On this hopeleſs enterpriſe was Rinaldo diſpatched, at the inſtigation of Gano; and both he and the Soldan ſecretly rejoiced that they ſhould never ſee him more. Anthea thought otherwiſe; but her warlike and adventurous ſoul was fired with the propoſal which was now made her by the traitor and her father, which was no leſs than to paſs over to France with the Soldan's armies, and by the eaſy conqueſt of Montauban to pave the way to the poſſeſſion of the imperial throne. She rejoiced in the proſpect of fighting, ſingle-handed, Charles and each of his renowned Paladins; and flattered herſelf with the glorious imagination of beſtowing on her beloved hero his own poſſeſſions, together with the ſovereignty of Chriſtendom.

Now when Anthea the proud Soldan knew
  Reſolved upon this bold empriſe to ſend her,
She anſwered with the mild ſubmiſſion due
  To her, his age's ſtay and ſtate's defender.
Now in her ancient armour caſed anew,
  She breathes of war; while ready to attend her
Standards, pavilions, engines, crowd around,
And all the hills with martial labours ſound.

Not Vulcan with more ſpeed his labours plied
  In Mongibell's infernal vaults below,
Than the ſupporters of our Soldan's pride.
  Some point the lance, ſome bend the Syrian bow;
Some fit the rattling quiver to their ſide;
  Others the dart or ſtronger javelin throw,
Or prove the ſabre's edge, or arm the horſe
With harneſs ſuited to the martial courſe.

Now fully armed was all the warlike throng:
  The prince his parting benediction gave;
His valiant daughter led the troops along,
  And proud in air th' embattled banners wave;
And as Anthea ſaw her force ſo ſtrong,
  Her martial knights ſo numerous, bold, and brave,

"At length" ſhe cried, "'tis giv'n me to ſurvey
All that the famous Chriſtian pow'rs obey;

Their mighty caſtles, and their lofty tow'rs,
  Their woods, their mountains, and their lovely plains,
Where Malagigi with Rinaldo's pow'rs
  O'er Montauban's renowned ramparts reigns;
Fair Paris, with her ſpreading groves and flow'rs,
  (The flower of happy Charles's wide domains,)
All the proud warriors of his knightly train,
The brave Aſtolpho, and the famous Dane.

Then ſhall I prove the Paladins in arms,
  And my Rinaldo ſhall return once more,
Recall'd by Charles, amidſt theſe dire alarms,
  To guard the freedom of his native ſhore.
With him and Clermont's count, in feats of arms
  I'll raiſe my fame beyond the deeds of yore."
Such mighty thoughts Anthea's mind poſſeſs'd,
For honour's charms had fired her virgin breaſt.
C. 17, *ſt.* 25.

We will not detain the reader with any particulars of the adventures of this illuſtrious princeſs; but, after aſſuring him that ſhe ſucceeded in her attack on Montauban, and remained quietly miſtreſs of the caſtle and of Rinaldo's brothers, return to Rinaldo himſelf, whoſe ſucceſs with the Old Man of the Mountains,* or (as Pulci calls him)

Quel veglio antico maladetto
Che ſta nella Montagna d'Aſpracorte,

was directly contrary to Gano's prediction and the Soldan's hope. The Old Man was not only conquered, but converted by him, and afterwards became his faithful friend and follower. Returning together towards Babylon, they met the juſticiary, who, mounted on Bayardo, was at that moment going to preſide at the execution of Oliver and Richardetto, which had long ago been decreed by the Soldan and Gano. The juſticiary's grave aſpect and long beard were of no avail to him. He was ſoon diſpatched, and his javelin-men put to the rout; while Rinaldo, mounted on his recovered ſteed, preſſed forward to the reſcue of his friends.

Thoſe friends, however, were already not without another and unexpected de-

* The *name* of this adventure was certainly taken from the celebrated *Aſſaſſin*, who ranged the mountains of Syria in the time of the cruſades.

liverer.

liverer. Orlando (whoſe adventures it would be tedious to trace through the city of King Falcon, and among the eight giants of the "Iſola della Rena*") had reſtored his fair charge in ſafety to her father, the King of Benamarin. While ſtill at his court, an invitation arrived from the Soldan to that prince, who was his ally, to be preſent at the execution of his Chriſtian priſoners. Orlando, ſhocked at the news, diſcovered his connection, and the grateful king propoſed to aſſiſt him in the reſcue. Both the knight and the king of Benamarin were, therefore, already at Babylon, when Rinaldo and his companion arrived there. As the execution is proceeding, the tumult begins, and ſoon a general battle enſues. The priſoners are releaſed; numbers killed on both ſides, among whom is the generous king of Benamarin; the Soldan's forces driven back within the walls of Babylon; and a regular ſiege formed by the united Paladins, the Old Man of the Mountains, and the army of Benamarin, which ſtill remains under Orlando's ſtandard.

Meanwhile, the ſtory carries us back to Morgante, who had been left with Meridiana in France, and (when Oliver's long abſence had made her doubt whether ſhe ſhould ever ſee him again) eſcorted her back to the country of her father Caradoro. Here the faithful giant did not long remain, being reſolved to wander over the world in ſearch of the abſent Paladins. Early on his long journey he met with a moſt ſingular being, who became his companion on the reſt of his pilgrimage, and whoſe name was Margutte. The character which this new Panurge gives of himſelf is, that he believes in black no more than in blue, in nothing but capons and good roaſt meat and boiled, and in butter and beer, and wine when he can get it; and he believes that he would be ſaved who believes as he does. His mother was a Greek nun, and his father a prieſt of Burſa; and he wanders over the world with 77 mortal ſins on his ſhoulders, all which he particularizes in an humorous manner. In ſhort, if the poet deſigned him for a model of the cunning Greek character, he has well ſucceeded in his picture.

They had not travelled together long, before an adventure occurred, in which Margutte diſplayed his admirable talents for filching and cozening. The ſtory is told in a very comical ſtyle, and is the beſt ſpecimen the book affords of Pulci's peculiar humour. Margutte's pilfering abilities were ably ſeconded through the whole affair by Morgante's bullying powers; and they purſued their journey very much pleaſed with each other, and in the merrieſt mood imaginable. The proviſions with which they had loaded themſelves ſoon, however, failed in the vaſt and inhoſpitable deſert which they had to traverſe; and they both had become very dry and hungry, when they diſcovered, to their ineffable content, a ſpring of freſh water, and an *unicorn* drinking at it. Morgante ſoon diſpatched the animal with his club, and Margutte made a fire with two ſtones and dry hay, at which they roaſted him. Morgante, however, in the diviſion of the feaſt rather ungeneroufly ſhewed the ſuperiority of might to right; and his companion grew a little ſulky at the proſpect of the life he was likely to lead.

Purſuing their travels through the foreſt, their ears were one morning aſſailed by the cries of diſtreſs; and they ſoon after arrived at the mouth of a cavern, where a beautiful woman, bare-headed and bare-foot, was tied up and guarded by a lion. Morgante being attacked by the furious animal, ſoon diſpatched him with his club; and both he and his companion immediately offered their ſervices to the unhappy lady, who began to relate to them the hiſtory of her ſufferings:

My ſire a noble caſtle once poſſeſs'd,
(Belflor its name), by Nile's majeſtic ſtream:
This of his various lands he lov'd the beſt,
And here I 'woke to life's diſtracted dream.
'Twas when in earlieſt flowers the meads are dreſt,
And ſpring exalts the amorous poet's theme,
I wander'd, tempted by the gentle air,
Alone, to form a garland for my hair.

The ſun already warmed the ſhores of Spain,
And evening veil'd our groves in pleaſing ſhade.
Unthinking, young, and gay, I ſought to gain
The idle wiſh my childiſh fancy made:
A nightingale with ſoft enchanting ſtrain
So ſoothed mine ear, that I enraptur'd ſtray'd

In

† This ſingular iſland is deſcribed to be a place,

Dove la Rena (l'Arena) aggira
Al vento, e come il mar tempeſta mena.

The idea was probably taken by the romance-writers from deſcriptions of the Oaſes, or Iſlands, in the ſandy deſerts of Libya.

In fond purſuit far thro' the tangled wood,
Along the glittering margin of the flood.

At length the wild and tuneful nightingale,
Hopping from bough to bough, and tree to tree,
To the thick covert of a ſhady vale
I trac'd, and onward wandering pleas'd and free,
(My long hair floating to the weſtern gale,)
I ſat beneath a verdant canopy,
Embower'd in wood, to hear the bird repeat
That thrilling ſong, ſo muſically ſweet.

Whilſt thus I liſten'd to the gentle bird,
Like Proſerpine among the flow'rs of May,
And young as ſhe, I on a ſudden heard
To notes of woe the ſweet ſong die away;
Then in the cloſe and tangled ſhade appear'd
A form, which fill'd my boſom with diſmay,
Fell, dark, and fierce; and in the thicket ſtood:
I roſe, and darted ſwiftly thro' the wood.

I might have then eſcap'd him in the race,
But that fair hair, my virgin joy and pride,
Free as myſelf, abandon'd by its trace,
Caught in a bough, and kept me cloſely tied.
My fierce purſuer ſoon concludes the chace—
(No father heard me, when for aid I cried!)—
And in this cave, impervious to the ſky,
He binds me down to languiſh and to die.

I fancy ſtill that all the woods refound
(Thro' which he bore me) with my piercing cry,
And, if ſome ſavage ſatyr haunts the ground,
The wood-god, melted, heaves a pitying ſigh:
My hair diſhevell'd, and my veſt unbound,
Torn by ſharp thorns, in many a fragment lie,
Theſe ſoft and tender cheeks rough-brambles fed,
And fountains roſe from every tear I ſhed.

Thoſe charms that once inſpir'd the amorous flame
In many a noble youth in court and bower,
When princely ſuitors to my father came,
And wooed me for their wedded paramour,
Are now obſcur'd by grief, and pain, and ſhame,
And pale and wither'd is my beauty's flow'r.
Cold, faint, and dim, thoſe radiant eyes appear;
And none can find where once thoſe beauties were.

Oh brethren, mother, oh my much-lov'd ſire!
Oh my long-loſt companions, ſiſters, friends!
Does life your mourning boſoms ſtill inſpire,
Or have your ſorrows ſeen their fatal ends?
Ye little know what torments, fierce and dire,
Rack this poor frame, this heart what anguiſh rends!
Oh ſoothing Death! how long doſt thou delay
To tear this tortur'd ſenſe of life away?

Is this the land where firſt I ſaw the light?
Where are my parents and companions flown?
Is this the ſcene of childhood's fond delight?
Where are the pleaſures that I once have known?
Is this the hall, with feſtive ſplendour bright?
Where is the wealth I fondly called my own;
The friends from whom I promis'd ne'er to ſever?
No, vain deluſion, they are fled for ever!

Still in the precincts of my father's court
Are royal ladies deck'd with jewels rare,
The merry feaſt, gay dance, and rapturous ſport,
And valiant knights break lances for the fair:
And once I ſaw, to view my charms, reſort
Such crowds of noble lords and princes there!
And once thoſe charms outſhone the faireſt maid,
And once the richeſt robes thoſe charms array'd.

Alas, how chang'd the miſerable ſcene!
Alone, and friendleſs, and no creature near;
Around this dark and lonely cave are ſeen
No forms but thoſe of fancy and of fear;
Now by the diſtant moonlight's feeble ſheen
I ſleep away night's troubled moments here;
Where roſes bloom'd, the thorns alone remain;
And, nurs'd in pleaſures, now I droop with pain. *C.* 19, *ſt.* 9.

She goes on in this lamentable ſtrain for ſeveral more ſtanzas, full of ſimilar antitheſes, and rather too tedious for inſertion. She informs them that ſeveral knights had undertaken her cauſe, but had fallen ſacrifices to the lion who guarded her, or to the two giants its maſters. They are, however, far from being deterred by her hiſtory; Margutte having the fulleſt confidence in the miraculous powers of his companion, and expecting to live in high luxury at the caſtle of Belflor, if ever they ſhould be fortunate enough to reſtore the lady to her father. We need not purſue the adventure, which ended by the deſtruction of the two giants, (though one was armed with a bear, the other with a dragon); after which the lady ſet off with Margutte, and under the protection of our hero, who fails not to give himſelf immediately the character of a knight-errant.

Noi andiam pel mondo cavalieri erranti
Per amor combattendo in ogni loco.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE, in common with the public, been gratified and enlightened by the report of the Speech of Mr. WHITBREAD, on the intereſting ſubject of the poor; and his plans appear to be very good, as far as they are the palliatives of a growing evil.

But is not PREVENTION better than CURE?—Is it wiſe, wilfully and knowingly to *create* and continue an evil, for the pleaſure of attempting to *cure* it?

Every man and woman in the country can tell how half the poor in every pariſh became ſo! And what is more, they can even name the poor-makers, and can ſpecify the exact proportion of each man's ſucceſs in this kind of manufactory!

I met lately with an intelligent farmer, from whom I learned that in his pariſh the poor's rates had increaſed from 10d. to 8s. in the pound; and that the number of perſons who depended on the rates for aſſiſtance or ſupport, had been increaſed from under a ſcore to nearly two hundred, within the laſt twenty years! I aſked him the reaſon of ſo great a change. "Lord, Sir," ſays he, "the reaſon's as plain as day light, and is well known to all our gentry: but there's none ſo blind as thoſe that don't chooſe to ſee. Twenty years ago, our pariſh contained a hundred and twenty ſeparate farms, and theſe ſupported as many families. Now ſpeculation's the rage; and all our little farmers muſt turn out, to make room for two or three great ones! Our hundred and twenty farms are by this means reduced to leſs than ſixty! More than ſixty families have therefore been forced to depend wholly or partly on the rates. At laſt rent-day our lord's ſteward *gave notice* to ſix old tenants, whoſe families conſiſt of forty-three perſons, men, women, and children; and we learn that their *takes* are given away partly to a ſpeculating grazier who lives on the other ſide of the country, and who manages five hundred acres in our pariſh by means of a ſingle ſhepherd, and partly to a ſon-in-law of the ſteward's, who has already nine old farms in his hands!—Luckily I have a hundred and ten acres of my own, or my family might alſo have gone on the pariſh, for I was overreached by a friend of the ſteward's at the expiration of my leaſe, and loſt about two years ago a long parcel of a hundred and ſixty acres. I ſpoke to my Lord about it, but he told me coldly, that he '*never interfered, and left every thing to his ſteward, who had let it, he ſuppoſed, to the beſt advantage.*' The ſame ſyſtem is purſued all round our country; in every pariſh the number of farms is reduced more than half; the families who occupied them for generations are deprived of their independent and uſual means of living; the old folks and the children, of courſe, become burthenſome to the pariſh, the young men go to the towns to ſeek a livelihood, and the young women to ſervice or to the manufactories, and many of them, with their incumbrances, ſoon return chargeable to us."

I have ſince, Mr. Editor, extended my enquiries into various counties, and have generally met with the ſame explanation; in a word, I find that, with an INCREASING POPULATION, our definite extenſion of ſoil furniſhes employment and independence to not more than half the number of perſons which it did twenty years ago, and that this number is annually diminiſhing!

It has hitherto been held as an axiom in policy, that a ſubſtantial independent yeomanry are the ſheet-anchor of a ſtate; and I have not yet met with any refutation of this principle, nor with any proof that a population of PAUPERS ought to be preferred to one of INDUSTRIOUS CULTIVATORS.

I appeal, therefore, to the known patriotiſm of Mr. Whitbread,—I appeal to the preſent enlightened adminiſtration,—I appeal to the good ſenſe of the country, to deviſe and adopt the means which ſhall diminiſh the effects of ſo great an evil, and which ſhall tend to prevent its future increaſe

I once had occaſion to ſpeak to the late Mr. PITT on ſome ſubjects of agriculture, and he forcibly remarked, "If we do not do ſomething to prevent the monopolies of land, we ſhall ſoon be undone by it. I conſider it as the principal cauſe of the increaſe of the poor's rates, and of the riſe in the price of all commodities." Such was the opinion of this celebrated miniſter, after twenty years' experience in the management of our national affairs; and I am convinced, if he had lived, he would have propoſed ſuch meaſures for curing the evil as were characteriſtic of him.

I certainly would not recommend *a reſtraining act*; but I would recommend a ſcale of poor-rates, of land-tax, and property-tax, to be enforced, which

ſhould affect land-holders in proportion to the extent of their occupation, and land-owners alſo according to the ſize in which they let their farms. Nothing could be more juſt, more eaſily arranged, or more beneficial to the public, than ſuch a regulation in the collection of the land tax, property tax, and poor's rate.

It would throw much light on the ſubject, if a committee of the Houſe of Commons were appointed to enquire into, and report on, the number of farms occupied by ſeparate families throughout England and Wales, which exiſt now, and which exiſted twenty years ago. Similar reports might be made every three years; and if each ſeparate property were ſpecified which exceeded two thouſand acres, a ſpirit of emulation might be excited among country gentlemen to be diſtinguiſhed by the number of their tenantry, and by the compactneſs and mediocrity of their farms. He ought to be diſtinguiſhed as a benefactor to his country who ſuffered none of his tenants to occupy more than two hundred and fifty acres of good land; and he ought to contribute by proportionate taxation, who from indolence, miſplaced confidence, or avarice, permitted his eſtate to be monopolized by drones and ſpeculators.

In concluſion, I warn the Legiſlature that regulations in regard to the poor will be of little uſe while the cauſe of the grievance is tolerated, and that it would be acting the part of a medical quack, who ſhould palliate the ſymptoms of a diſeaſe, while the diſeaſe itſelf was rapidly increaſing.

In your next, I ſhall crave the attention of your readers towards another claſs of poor-makers; namely, thoſe manufacturers who take numerous *apprentices* to learn trades in which *men* are never employed! I am, Sir, your old correſpondent, COMMON SENSE.

Feb. 27, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHIY.

DR. FORMAN.

SIMON FORMAN, viſionary and aſtrologer, was born at Quidhampton, near Wilton, in Wiltſhire, in 1552. He was troubled much with dreams and viſions, ſays Wood, at the age of ſix years; and at eight he was placed under one Rideout, or Ridear, a miniſter, who (according to the ſame writer) had been originally a cobler. Of him Simon learnt Engliſh, and ſomething of the accidence, which forming the extent of his tutor's pretenſions, the lad was ſent to the free-ſchool in the cloſe at Saliſbury, the maſter of which was noted for his ſeverity. After a ſtay there of two years, he was put under one of the prebendaries of the cathedral in that city, named Minterne, who, being a covetous perſon, would remove his wood from one place to another in his houſe for the purpoſe of warming himſelf, without being at the expence of making a fire; and the ſame courſe of economy and exerciſe he obliged his pupil to take. In the winter of 1563, Simon's father died; on which his mother, who it appears was of a very unfeeling diſpoſition, took her ſon from ſchool, and ſet him to keeping ſheep, plowing, and gathering ſticks.

At the age of fourteen he bound himſelf apprentice to a tradeſman in Saliſbury, who followed ſeveral callings, and was both a grocer and druggiſt.

His maſter finding him aſſiduous and careful, committed the ſhop almoſt wholly to him; but Forman gave himſelf much to reading, for which he was reproved by his maſter, who took away his books. At that time, ſays Wood, one Henry Gird, a kerſey-weaver's ſon of Crediton, in Devonſhire, boarded with his maſter, and went to ſchool at Saliſbury; and Simon being his bed-fellow, he learned all at night which Henry had learned at ſchool in the day. Though this increaſe of knowledge was but little, it affords a commendable example of diligence. A neighbour's daughter fell in love with Simon, who, however, was ſo intent upon his books as to treat her affection with indifference. Owing to a quarrel with his maſter's wife, his indentures were given up before he was eighteen years old, on which he again went to ſchool; but the want of means obliged him to leave it. His induſtry, however, had been ſuch, that he was enabled to ſet up as a ſchoolmaſter, whereby he gained 40s. in his purſe. With this ſum, not a trifling one at that time, he went on foot with a companion to Oxford, where Simon became a poor ſcholar in the free-ſchool belonging to Magdalen college.

While at the univerſity, he formed an intimacy with two of his countrymen, with whom he miſ-ſpent his time in hunting and other extravagancies. At two years ſtanding, he quitted college and became a ſchoolmaſter; ſtudying alſo aſtronomy,

aſtronomy, phyſic, magic, and philoſophy. "But theſe ſtudies," ſays Wood, "eſpecially aſtronomy (by which he means aſtrology) and magic, being but little uſed in thoſe days, he ſuffered much trouble; and for practiſing phyſic, he loſt his books and goods three times.

The ſame writer farther relates, but apparently without any real authority, that Forman travelled much into the Eaſtern countries to ſeek after knowledge; and in his return from the Portugal voyage in 1583 (how could this be called an Eaſtern country?), he ſettled in London, and dwelt in Philpot-lane about fourteen years, where he had much trouble with the doctors of phyſic, becauſe he was not free among them, or graduated in the univerſity. He was by them four times impriſoned, and once fined; yet at the laſt he overthrew them all in the Common Law, as alſo in Chancery.

In 1603, being at Cambridge, that univerſity conferred the degree of doctor of phyſic and aſtronomy upon him, with a licenſe to practiſe, from which time (ſaith the Oxford biographer) none durſt meddle with him. But as the college of phyſicians had treated him ſo roughly, and doubtleſs with juſtice, conſidering that he was an arrant empiric, we may fairly call in queſtion the propriety of the conduct of the learned univerſity in thus proſtituting its degree and licenſe. There is another point in this account which requires an explanation that I am not able to give, and this is the meaning of a doctorate in aſtronomy. It is a faculty not now known, nor is it mentioned any where elſe, that I can remember.

But to return to Dr. Forman, for ſuch he now is; on receiving his academical honours, he ſettled at Lambeth, to the profit and benefit (ſaith his biographer) of many. In what reſpects, however, he doth not mention, except that he was very charitable to the poor. He does, indeed, go on to ſay that Forman was very *judicious* and *fortunate* in reſolving horary queſtions, eſpecially concerning theſts; as likewiſe in ſickneſſes, which indeed was his maſter-piece; and he had good ſucceſs in reſolving queſtions about marriage, and in other queſtions very intricate.

The ſolemnity with which theſe ſeveral *excellencies* are ſtated, excites a ſmile at the extraordinary credulity which could ſwallow and report the practices of groſs impoſture.

Wood goes on to record ſome inſtances of Forman's ſagacity; which, however, only ſerve to prove that he was a downright rogue. For it appears, that he was much in the confidence of that infamous favourite Robert Carr, earl of Somerſet, and his counteſs, the murderers of Sir Thomas Overbury. That lady was before the wife of Robert, earl of Eſſex, from whom ſhe obtained a divorce, on the pretended ground of his impotency. Forman is ſaid, by the Oxford hiſtorian, to have made certain pictures in wax, repreſenting Sir Robert Carr and the ſaid lady, to cauſe a love between each other; with other ſuch like things.

Wood ſays, that Forman died ſuddenly, and was buried, September 12, 1611, in Lambeth-church, leaving a widow, and ſome money and goods worth 1200l. But Lilly, the aſtrologer, gives a curious account of his death, which, as a ſtory, may afford amuſement, though it will not command belief.

"The Sunday night before Dr. Forman died, he and his wife being at ſupper in their garden-houſe, ſhe ſaid, in a pleaſant humour, that ſhe had been informed that he could tell whether man or wife would die firſt; and aſked him whether ſhe ſhould bury him or not? 'Oh,' ſaid Forman, 'you ſhall bury me; but thou wilt much repent it.' 'Then,' ſaid ſhe, in a true ſpirit of female curioſity, 'how long will that be?' To which he made anſwer, 'I ſhall die before next Thurſday night be over."

"The next day, being Monday, all was well; Tueſday came, and he was not ſick; Wedneſday came, and ſtill he was well: and then his impertinent wife did twit him in the teeth with what he had ſaid on Sunday. Impatient enough, it muſt be admitted. Thurſday came, and dinner being ended, he was well, went down to the water-ſide, and took a pair of oars to go to ſome buildings he was in hand with at Puddle-dock; and being in the middle of the Thames, he preſently fell down, and only ſaid *An impoſt, an impoſt*, and ſo died. Whereupon," adds Lilly, in the true cant of his profeſſion, "a moſt terrible ſtorm of wind immediately followed. (*Life of Lilly, written by himſelf.*)

Forman left a large ſtock of aſtrological manuſcripts, and ſome on phyſic, divinity, and alchemy, behind him, which are in the Aſhmolean Muſeum at Oxford. The profound Dr. Robert Fludd, the

Roſicrucian, availed himſelf conſiderably of the papers of Forman in compiling his own cloudy books, which, though little known in England, attracted ſo much notice abroad as to be deemed worthy of an anſwer by the learned Peter Gaſſandi.

CYPRIAN LEOWICZ,

A celebrated aſtrologer, was a native of Bohemia, and rendered himſelf remarkable in the ſixteenth century by his predictions. He foretold, that in 1565 the emperor Maximilian would aſſuredly become ſovereign of all Europe, for the puniſhment of the tyranny of the other princes: but the year before the time predicted, the ſultan Solyman II. took Sigreth, the ſtrongeſt place in Hungary, in the ſight of the emperor and of the whole imperial army.

Leowicz, however, was not abaſhed by this diſappointment, but announced with the greateſt confidence that the world would be at an end in 1584. This prediction ſpread a general alarm, and ſo frightened the people, that the churches and monaſteries throughout Germany were thronged by ſuperſtitious devotees. The aſtrologer died ten years before at Lawingen. The famous Tycho Brahe made a journey on purpoſe to viſit him in 1569; for, notwithſtanding his extravagance in aſtrological matters, Leowicz was a man of ſcience, and publiſhed a judicious work on eclipſes, and ſome others on aſtronomical ſubjects.

JOURNAL *of a* VOYAGE *performed in the* INDIAN SEAS, *to* MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, *&c., &c., in* HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, *in the* YEARS 1803-4-5, *interſperſed with ſhort* DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES *of the* PRESENT STATE *of the principal* SETTLEMENTS *of the* INDIA COMPANY.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE *by an* OFFICER *of that* SHIP.

THE inhabitants of the Andamans have no form or idea of government, of religion, or of ſocial order: indeed, they are ſcarcely a degree removed from the level of the brute creation, having no houſes nor other habitations than caverns or the hollows of trees, &c.

When a ſettlement was formerly attempted on the Great Andaman, the natives could not be prevailed upon to have any intercourſe with the Europeans, and our people were therefore obliged to relinquiſh the ſituation, bringing off three or four of the natives, one of whom is now on board of a man of war; and though he has been many years from his native iſle, which he left young, yet he has learned very few words, and his ideas are as confined as his words.

We this day, while ſteering between the Narcondam and Cocos iſles, perceived at ten o'clock in the forenoon a large ſhip on our lee quarter, evidently in chace of us. As it would have excited too much alarm to bear up immediately after her, a *ruſe de guerre* was tried, which completely ſucceeded to our wiſhes. Moſt of the ſmall ſails were taken in, the top-ſails reefed, taking care at the ſame time not to alter our courſe, nor to appear as taking the leaſt notice of the ſtrange ſail. By this decoy ſhe gained ſo far upon us at ſun-ſet, that we could clearly ſee her hull off the deck, working up with a ſtrong preſs of ſail. During the night we kept under very little canvas, frequently heaving up in the wind, ſo as to make ſcarcely any progreſs.

Before the day dawned, men who were noted for good ſight were ſtationed at the maſt-heads, with orders to keep a vigilant look-out. By this means we ſaw her ten minutes before ſhe ſaw us, during which interval we were enabled to wear, and ſtand directly towards her, without her obſerving our manœuvre: ſhe conſequently took us for ſome other veſſel, a miſtake ſhe could not correct, for ſhe was completely under our cannon, and fell an eaſy prey, without firing a gun! She was a large frigate-built privateer, of 30 guns, and 220 men, a ſhip that would very probably have done much miſchief to the trade of the country. It was amuſing to behold the countenances of the French officers, who had been on board ſince the capture of the other privateer, when they ſaw this ſhip (their old conſort) running into our jaws; ſometimes curſing the temerity of their countrymen, and at other times bewailing their infatuation!

Without any further interruption we arrived at Kedgeree on the 15th of February; and here we remained till the 8th of March, during which time the weather was as cool as one would deſire; the N. E. monſoon coming down clear and refreſhing from the country, and we had conſequently no ſickneſs on board.

We now took leave of the Ganges for the laſt time, and proceeded with a homeward

ward bound convoy as far as the Andamans, when we hauled up for Madras. The winds, however, at this ſeaſon were ſo baffling, that it was the 12th of April before we reached the port: thus, a paſſage that with a fair wind we might have made in five days, took us thirty-five to perform, ſo very precarious are voyages in India.

During the greater part of May, June, and July, there are no regular ſea and land breezes at this part; the S. W. monſoon then blowing with ſuch force, that the cauſes which produce thoſe *alternate breezes* are not ſufficient to influence its general courſe; and hence we have the hot land wind blowing all the twenty-four hours, but generally ſtronger at that period when the breeze is accuſtomed to blow from the ſhore. The long tracts of flat ſandy country, on many parts of the coaſt (Madras and Maſulipatam, for inſtance), being heated by the fiercenefs of the ſun's rays at this ſeaſon, communicate, of courſe, this heat to the breeze paſſing over them, producing thoſe hot *land-winds*, which continue to blow till the ſtrength of the monſoon is ſo far exhauſted that the natural cauſes of ſea and land breezes will again be able to operate and interrupt them.

Theſe winds often blow with conſiderable violence at Madras; generally between eleven and one o'clock in the day, when they raiſe ſuch clouds of duſt that the houſes of the town and fort are completely obſcured; and ſo high is it carried into the air, that the decks of the ſhips in the roads are frequently covered with ſand, rendering this the moſt diſagreeable roadſted in the world at this period.

The natives ſuffer very much during the hot wind, as it is very common to ſee the palankeen-boys drop in the ſtreets, ſtruck dead by its baneful effects! I have ſeen the ſand and duſt blown about here with ſuch violence, that the bearers were obliged to let me down, and get under the lee of the palankeen to prevent their being ſuffocated!

Theſe winds are apt to occaſion contractions in the limbs, that are very difficult to get clear of: but otherwiſe this is a healthy ſeaſon, for not a particle of moiſture is now afloat in the atmoſphere.

The Europeans have a very ingenious, and indeed philoſophical, method of guarding againſt theſe winds. It is this: along the weſtern fronts of their houſes they have thin ſtraw mats (called tattys) placed, ſo as to cover the doors, windows, or other apertures; ſervants being ſtationed to keep theſe conſtantly wet with freſh water, the hot wind, in paſſing through, produces ſuch an evaporation, that a great degree of cold or abſtraction of heat takes place, and thus renders the air inſide the mat quite cool. The family, therefore, ſitting behind theſe mats enjoy a delightful cool breeze, which at a few yards diſtance is like the fiery breath iſſuing out of an oven! but completely metamophorſed by this ſimple and beautiful chymical proceſs. On the ſame principle of producing cold by evaporation, gentlemen on board ſhips, when they want a bottle of wine cooled quickly, put a couple of glaſſes of arrack, or any other ſpirit, into a plate, and ſetting the bottle in the middle of it, keep bathing the ſides of it with the ſpirit by means of a ſpoon, when in a few minutes the wine will become quite cold; the proceſs is accelerated if it is performed in a current of air, under the wind-ſail for inſtance.

During this ſeaſon, the thermometer in the ſhade at Madras, ranges from 81 to 95.

State of the Thermometer at Madras.

1804.	7 A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	8 P. M.
July 11	81	88	89	85
12	81	88	90	86
13	81	91	92	86
14	82	90	93	84
15	83	91	94	88
16	84	92	95	91
17	85	94	96	91

After a tedious and haraſſing paſſage through the iſlands, rocks, and ſhoals, that are ſcattered in the wildeſt order through the ſtraits, we came to an anchor on the 13th in Malacca roads.

This old and once important city is even at preſent a very pretty place. About two centuries ago it was the principal mart for commerce in this part of the world, but has been declining ever ſince under the Portugueſe and Dutch: nor can it be expected to revive now under the Engliſh, as Prince of Wales's Iſland will anſwer all the purpoſes which it could ſerve; namely, a port for the China fleet to touch and refreſh at.

It is ſituated on the S. W. ſide of the Malay peninſula, and in the third parallel of north latitude; yet, cloſe as it is to the equator, it is the fineſt climate in the Eaſt Indies, being conſtantly refreſhed with ſea and land breezes, which (with its being a narrow peninſula, and almoſt encompaſſed by the ſea,) render it remarkably fertile and healthy.

The appearances of the town, the remains of a fort, and a church on a little green mount to the right of the town, are very beautiful from the roads: every part of the ſurrounding country, as far as the eye can reach, is covered with groves of trees and the livelieſt verdure imaginable; even the ſmall iſlands and rocks ſituated along the coaſt, are covered to the water's edge with flowering ſhrubs.

A ſmall rivulet opens into the ſea between the town and fort, which it ſeparates, and forms a landing-place for boats. The houſes in Malacca are tolerably well built, in the Dutch ſtile, with broad and ſtraight ſtreets: that part, however, inhabited by the natives and Oriental ſettlers is, like moſt Indian towns, compoſed of mere ſheds or wooden cots, thatched over with bamboos and mats.

On the ſouthern ſide of the little river, are the remaining walls of a fort, which does not appear to have ever been a place of any great ſtrength, and is now in a moſt ruinous condition. A few guns are ranged along the brow of a beautiful little mount above the fort, which ſerve as a ſaluting battery, and might repel perhaps a ſmall force.

On the ſummit of this mount ſtands an old Portugueſe chapel, built in the ſixteenth century, but is now in a ſtate of dilapidation.

It commands a picturesque view of the town, the adjacent country, the roads, and a great extent of level ocean. The floor is flagged entirely with tomb-ſtones, that exhibit a melancholy catalogue of the names of thoſe Europeans whom the ſpirit of adventure, or inſatiable avarice, have led to this diſtant ſpot.

The roof is in ſome places tumbled in, and the walls, belfry, &c. mouldering faſt to decay: the whole having a dreary forlorn appearance inſide.

We were here ſupplied with great abundance of the moſt excellent vegetables and fruits we had yet ſeen in India; and we were not a little gratified and ſurpriſed to find potatoes equal to any we had taſted in Europe. There are a great number of Chineſe ſettlers here, as well as in all the eaſtern iſlands; and theſe form the moſt induſtrious claſs of inhabitants, having their ſhops well ſtored with merchandize, with which they ſupply you on reaſonable terms.

There is a very good tavern near the landing-place, kept by a Dutchman, where one may dine very well for a dollar, and have a bed included.

The rivers about Malacca abound with alligators, and the woods and jungles with tigers and other wild beaſts. The Malays, as well as the Chineſe, have a ſtriking nationality, or rather ſimilarity, in their features: one face being a prototype, as it were, of thoſe of the whole nation.

It is well known how dangerous thoſe people are with their poniards, called *creſſes*, eſpecially when they take opium, and run the *muck*, ſtabbing every one they meet. It is ſaid theſe weapons are poiſoned with the celebrated juice of the *upas* tree, but I believe very few of them have this property. I was once bargaining with a Malay for one of thoſe creſſes, which he ſaid was deadly poiſoned, and in drawing it out of the ſcabbard cut myſelf between the fore-finger and thumb, at which I was not a little alarmed: an old man, who was ſtanding by opening a leaf of betel, took out a piece of *chunam* and applied it to the part. Whether this had any effect or not I cannot tell, but I felt no more of the cut.

There is ſtill a little trade carried on at this place, the principal articles of which are as follow:

Imports.

Raw and manufactured ſilks from China.

Opium from Bengal.

Sugar, cotton, &c. from Batavia and Bombay.

Exports.

Exports.

Tin, in conſiderable quantities.
Gold, and gold duſt.
Ivory.
Canes, ratans, and different kinds of wood in large quantities.—*To be continued.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT many may ſtill be found who revere the name of Handel, and contemplate his genius with delight and aſtoniſhment, is honourable to our age and nation; and though faſhion, frivolity, and folly, have made fearful inroads upon the national character and manners, we ſhall not be utterly loſt to dignity and greatneſs whilſt the compoſitions of that extraordinary man are heard with admiration, and numbers can feel the power of the ſublime and beautiful in his works with rapturous enthuſiaſm.

My own reverence, Mr. Editor, of the man's genius verges upon idolatry; and in becoming more acquainted with the treaſures he has left us, my wonder is heightened, and my pleaſure increaſed. But, in analyſing my feelings after attending to any piece of Handel, I find they are the effect of that power which reſts in ſuch a combination of poetry, ſentiment, and muſic, which the Oratorios of Handel exhibit.

The *muſic* of that great maſter has had many eulogiſts, who have juſtly appreciated the exquiſite ſkill diſplayed in its compoſition; the power, the pathos, the paſſion, I may ſay the magic and witchery, of his ſong. The merits of the *poetry* which is attached to the muſic, and the beautiful ſelection of ſacred ſentiments which (I had almoſt ſaid) gives a holy and divine authority to the muſician, may have been equally felt, but have not in the ſame degree been noticed by any one. Indeed, it is the happy accordance of ſenſe and ſound, the perfect echo of the one to the other, which forms the powerful charm of Handel's ſong: it gives a fullneſs of ſatisfaction to the mind, than which nothing can be conceived more complete,—(your readers will ſmile at my enthuſiaſm);—we may imagine it to reſemble the ſpeaking ſounds from the harps of angels hymning the praiſes of Jehovah; it awakens emotions and ſentiments in the ſoul, which evince its own immortality and alliance with the heavenly choir. In Handel's vocal compoſitions, the verſe accompanying them diſplays a ſweet ſimplicity, an affecting tenderneſs, a forcible pathos, a beauty of ſentiment, and power of truth, which cauſe a natural curioſity to know the authors of it; and my principal object in this communication is to ſtate, how much I ſhould be obliged to any one of your muſical readers to inform me who were Handel's coadjutors in the poetical part of his works? I believe Handel was proud of his knowledge of the Bible, and jealous of any interference in the ſelection of the ſcriptural paſſages he has ſet to his ſacred Oratorios: not even a mitred head would he ſuffer to chooſe for him; and we may rejoice in the circumſtance, as his judgment in the choice of them appears to have been under an impulſe ſhort only of divine inſpiration. But does Handel claim the beautiful flowers and gems of poetry which are ſcattered through his works, than which it is hardly poſſible to produce any thing ſuperior in poetical excellence, in ſweetneſs, grace, and power of ſentiment? As a foreigner, it is difficult to conceive he could attain to ſo maſterly a ſkill in the uſe of our language; and if he had helpers, who were they that ſeem to have borrowed the very ſoul of his harmony, and to have written from the impulſe of the ſame genius which prompted his own immortal ſtrains?*

To whom muſt we aſcribe that beautiful ſong in the oratorio of Solomon, which enforces a ſpirit of piety with more power than the eloquence of a whole ſynod of divines could do?

"What though I trace each herb and flower
That drinks the morning dew:
Did I not own Jehovah's pow'r,
How vain were all I knew?"

In other ſongs we find in a ſingle line the eſſence of a thouſand volumes which holy men have written to recommend virtue by its beauty and excellence; as in the following from Joſhua:

"Virtue my ſoul ſhall ſtill embrace;
Goodneſs ſhall make me great."

And this, from Time and Truth,

"Pleaſure, my former ways reſigning,
To Virtue's cauſe inclining,
Thee, Pleaſure, now I leave;

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* It is obvious where Handel has borrowed from the Muſe of Milton and Dryden; and perhaps ſome of your correſpondents may be able to inform me in what inſtances he has been indebted to the pen of Pope, Addiſon, Thomſon, Arbuthnot, &c.

Left

Left, when my ſpirits fail me,
Repentance can't avail me,
Nor ſickneſs comfort bring."

It would be a lively ſatisfaction to know what mind conceived ſentiments of ſuch affecting ſimplicity and forcible truth, and clothed them in poetical language of an order of excellence ſo ſuperior, ſo chaſte, ſo ſweet, ſo beautiful. The above ſpecimens of poetical merit are not more ſtriking than a multitude of others in Handel's works: they firſt occurred to my recollection. Shall we wonder at the faſcination cauſed by ſuch aſſociated poeſy and muſic? Is it ſurpriſing that it holds the mind in enchantment, affects the ſoul as though it were the work of ſacred inſpiration, and ſuggeſts to the imagination the opening doors of heaven, and a hoſt of the "bright ſeraphim" raiſing their celeſtial harmony? Indeed, the mind that has the full enjoyment of Handel's muſic feels as though it were liſtening to ſomething of divine authority; it bears with it all the weight and power of ſolemn truth, ſpeaks to the underſtanding as well as the heart, and when employed upon ſacred ſubjects ſeems to give additional evidence to religious obligation, and greater power to the ſanction of virtue. It is to be regretted, that the productions of this great man's genius, which ſeem to be allied to the nobleſt purſuits and moſt important intereſts of life, are not ſo extenſively beneficial as they might be, either as a ſource of elevated and refined pleaſure, or religious and moral inſtrumentality. The annual performances in the metropolis evince that there is ſtill ſomething left in national character ſuperior to the levity of modern taſte; and the occaſional feſtivals of muſic in different parts of the kingdom are equally honourable to Handel's preſiding genius, and to thoſe who liſten with delight to his holy ſtrains. But might not muſical men ſpread the knowledge of Handel more generally, and enlarge his ſphere of uſefulneſs by introducing more ſtudents into the Handelian ſchool, and ſeizing more occaſions of adapting the ſtrains of this maſter to the affecting circumſtances of human life which daily occur; whereby the two valuable objects, rational entertainment and moral goodneſs might, perhaps, be equally promoted? Would not the houſe of worſhip be more attractive, and the ordinancies of religion ſtill more beautiful, by a judicious combination of ſuch powers of muſic as may be drawn from the ſtores of Handel? What could be more ornamental to public devotion, or more ſucceſsful to intereſt thoſe claſſes of ſociety who are diſguſted with the frequently uncouth mode of celebrating the praiſes of the Deity? When the officiating miniſter proclaims, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," or "The trumpet ſhall ſound, and the dead ſhall be raiſed," what heart is moved by the cold, the lifeleſs, impatient manner which generally accompanies the annunciation of the glorious tidings? But who can be indifferent when Handel takes up the theme, and by the power of his ſong realizes to the mind theſe ſolemn and affecting truths?

Inclined as I feel, Mr. Editor, to exerciſe very conſiderable faith in the devotional influencies of muſic, I much regret the diſcontinuance of the Abbey performances, in which the memory of Handel received ſuch diſtinguiſhed honour, and his genius triumphed ſo nobly. It is, perhaps, a national loſs; as we need every means in the preſent day of inducing a manly and ſerious character in the people of this country, the prevailing ſpirit running in ſo oppoſite a courſe, and faſhionable folly and levity lording it ſo abſolutely. When we ſee ſo rarely the ſtamp of intellectual and moral greatneſs in that claſs of ſociety which is firſt in rank and eminence of ſituation, ſo little nobility of mind and grandeur of character to ſupport the hopes of a country looking to the individuals of that order as its legiſlators, ſtateſmen, and governors; it is to be lamented that any occaſion ſhould be loſt of giving to ſuch a great feeling, an elevated emotion, or ſerious impreſſion. It muſt ſtill live in the memory of many, how deep a ſenſation *was* produced by the magnificent performances I allude to; and it ſhould not be forgotten, that if the affection raiſed by them were not devotion or virtue itſelf, it might be the dawn of ſuch a ſpirit in the mind. If there be a character light enough to treat religion with levity in every other form, Handel's religion never fails to inſpire reverence for the ſubject; there is in it a ſolemnity ſo impreſſive, an elevation and greatneſs ſo obvious and affecting, that the lighteſt mind is ſtruck with awe, the boldeſt impiety is abaſhed, and the moſt profane bow in ſpirit to its authority, its grandeur, its ſublimity, and beauty, as diſplayed by this wonderful maſter of harmony.

Is it not an honeſt indignation which any

any one feels who is juſtly impreſſed with the character of Handel's muſic, when he compares it with modern muſic, and the prevailing taſte of the day, which exhibits ſuch a ſeries of frivolous inſignificant performances? The ethics and theology of muſic (if we may ſo ſpeak) have no place in the modern purſuit of this ſource of improvement and pleaſure; a noble ſcience is made a piece of legerdemain, a ſlight-of-hand performance, a mere mechanical trick, equally aſtoniſhing indeed to the eyes and ears, but truly contemptible for any relation it bears to the affections of the mind.

If we cannot expect that many will ſtudy muſic as a profound and highly curious ſcience, ſurely more dignity might be attached to the purſuit than the preſent taſte and practice admit of; and though it might be reaſoning too curiouſly on the ſubject, to regard muſic as an object for the moſt ſerious conſideration of the moraliſt, or as worthy to be named in connection with public character and manners, the very general attention paid to it as a pleaſing accompliſhment has given it importance; and it muſt be allowed to be a reaſonable queſtion, "whether muſic, as an object of education, might not be made more ſubſervient than it is to the intereſts of virtue and piety?" By initiating their pupils in Handel, and cultivating an early taſte for ſuch elevated entertainment as he affords, rather than for the frippery and nonſenſe of modern execution, would not muſical profeſſers accompliſh a more valuable object than they uſually aim at? Would not their pupils be indebted to them for a nobler acquiſition than a mere facility of motion in their fingers, as acquired by practiſing the pretty ſonatinas, divertimentos, gigs, variations, &c. which young ladies play off ſo triumphantly, and their mammas admire as the very acme of muſical attainment. And if it be true that the moſt affecting compoſitions of Handel are generally remarkable for ſimplicity, and eaſily performed, there is additional propriety in making young ſtudents acquainted with him.

W. MARSHALL.

Rochdale, Jan. 16, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR humane correſpondent, page 344, after reciting two very deteſtable inſtances of cruelty to animals, very juſtly expoſtulates, "if there are laws for ſuch caſes, it is a pity they are not better enforced." Whether there are ſtatute laws in ſuch caſes I am not certain; but my profeſſion as a land-ſteward having afforded me many years an opportunity of knowing the general *cuſtom* of ſeveral manors in the north of England, with reſpect to the practice your benevolent correſpondent alludes to, I beg leave to ſolicit you will afford me room to make my report, as follows:

The common pound in each manor is conſidered as belonging to the lord thereof, is upheld by him, and at his Court-Baron he and his freeholders nominate the keeper or pounder, appoint his fees, &c. &c. When cattle of any kind are impounded, the owner may take them away upon paying theſe appointed fees, provided the party on whoſe lands they were taken makes no demand for damages, or that ſuch damages are immediately paid by the owner; or he proceeds by replevin, and puts the injured party to recover ſaid damages by an action at law. But *in no caſe* are the cattle to remain in the pound more than forty-eight hours: after this, the duty of the pounder is to take them to the manor houſe, or to that of ſome perſon appointed for the purpoſe by the lord thereof, where the cattle are to be taken due care of. Public notice is then to be given at the pariſh-church within ſaid manor, and alſo at two or three of the neareſt market-towns at the reſpective market-days, by the common crier, that certain cattle are taken up at ſuch a place, which if not owned by proper marks, and the charges of keeping, &c. duly paid, will become the property of the lord of the manor as waifes and eſtrays, and as his right by virtue of ancient cuſtom.

I have confeſſed above that I am no profeſſional lawyer, and therefore cannot decide whether the cuſtoms deſcribed are grounded upon the law of the land? Poſſibly, however, what I have written may induce ſome of your readers to clear up this doubt, or at leaſt diſpoſe your humane correſpondent, to whom this is more immediately addreſſed, to inquire how the law really ſtands, and, if poſſible, to redreſs the evil in his own place of abode.

I was highly delighted with the maſterly letter of Mr. C. Loft, to which "your Conſtant Reader" alludes. The animated letter, too, of another correſpondent

ſpondent on the ſame important ſubject, in your laſt number, afforded me great pleaſure; and I truſt the friends of humanity will pay all proper attention to the encouraging arguments he ſuggeſts. 'Tis even to be lamented, that ſince the above letters appeared in your excellent Miſcellany, this country, and mankind in general, have loſt the moſt diſtinguiſhed champion of civil and religious liberty, and by conſequence of humanity, which latter ages has produced. But, ſurely, his mantle is left behind, and has inſpired his friends with ſome portion of his humane benevolent ſpirit. Thoſe who with to aboliſh the ſlave-trade, will, even for conſiſtency's ſake, wiſh to prevent all wanton acts of cruelty towards the brute creation. Their work will be only half done and imperfect, if this is omitted.

The preſent time is peculiarly favourable for ſuch humane efforts. A new parliament will ſoon meet, in the election of which (according to your ſtatement, p. 387,) the friends of liberty, and of courſe of humanity, have moſt laudably and ſucceſsfully exerted themſelves. Surely then a new parliament, and in their firſt ſeſſions too, will not refuſe to paſs a law ſo congenial to the very firſt requirements of our holy religion, and the want of which is aſſuredly a *national diſgrace!*

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Nov. 7, 1806. SENEX.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. IV.

THE ILIAD.

UNDER the ſame head of *characters*, we are now to notice the gods of Homer, or his *machinery*. This, as we have already obſerved, is conſidered the moſt difficult part of the epic. In the Iliad it forms a very conſiderable part of the poem, and for this reaſon Homer is become the ſtandard of poetic theology. It is evident, that this machinery was not invented by him. It is, therefore, with great injuſtice, that he has been accuſed of having debaſed the religion of his country, by repreſenting its deities under the moſt diſgraceful colours, and ſubject to all the infirmities and paſſions of the human race. This has been urged againſt him by La Motte, a cold declamatory writer, who, without one poetical ſpark in his own compoſition, was unwilling to praiſe it in others, and eager to condemn every deviation from propriety, however beautiful. To this objection Fenelon has very properly anſwered, that Homer did not create the gods whom he has introduced in his poem, but has deſcribed them as he found them. His mythology was, no doubt, the mythology of Greece, and he only followed the traditions of his country. The era of the Trojan war approached the age of the gods and demigods. Several of the heroes concerned in that war were reputed to be the children of theſe gods. Of courſe, the traditionary tales relating to them were blended with the fables of the deities. Theſe popular legends Homer adopted; and in his hands they produce a fine effect. His ſyſtem of machinery, often lofty and magnificent, is always ſprightly and amuſing. It adds conſiderably to the number of his perſonages; and the very circumſtance with which he is reproached of having given to his divine characters a mixture of human frailties, by rendering them as intereſting to the reader as the human actors, increaſes the intereſt of the poem. His battles, his councils, and his deſcriptions, are diverſified by the frequent intervention of the gods; and the alternate tranſitions from earth to heaven, and from heaven to earth, give relief to the mind in ſuch a continued ſcene of blood and ſlaughter.

If the mythology of Homer was not invented by him, the uſe he has made of it is entirely his own. But though he has employed his celeſtial machinery, in general, with admirable art and judgment, yet in ſome inſtances it cannot be denied that he has tranſgreſſed the well-known rule of Horace:

Nec Deus interfit, niſi dignus vindice nodus
Inciderit.

The gods are introduced upon the ſtage more frequently than is neceſſary, and are often employed in offices too frivolous and below the dignity of their nature. To exemplify this obſervation by one inſtance: it appears to be no very honourable function for Minerva, to become the charioteer of Diomed; but when ſhe is deſcribed as aſſuming the reins, and plying the laſh, her divinity is abſolutely degraded. There are occaſionally trifling, and even ridiculous, altercations among the gods, particularly the quarrel between Jupiter and Juno. It muſt alſo be admitted, that notwithſtanding the credulity of the Greeks, and the extenſive licence of fiction which their

their mythology allowed, and of which Homer has so largely availed himself, there are some incidents in the Iliad rather too marvellous even for the poet's own age, and which have too ludicrous an effect for the gravity of the epopœa. It may be sufficient to mention the miraculous gift of speech conferred on the horses of Achilles. Perhaps the undistinguishing admirers of Homer will satisfy themselves by resolving the whole into a supernatural incident, and justify it by a miracle of a similar nature recorded in the sacred writings. But the causes of such a phenomenon were by no means similar, nor can we admit it in the former case as a sufficient reason for breaking through the order of nature, and encroaching upon the prerogative of the human species. The passage in the 21st book, where the river Scamander attacks Achilles, and threatens to overwhelm him with his waves, till Vulcan, at the instigation of Juno, comes down from heaven to chastise the insolence of Scamander, whose waters he scorches and dries up with fire, is another incident equally ludicrous, as exceeding the utmost boundary of fiction. But these extravagancies must be attributed to that wildness and irregularity of imagination which have distinguished every great genius from Homer to Shakespeare, and deserve the same epithet of *splendida peccata* which the ancient Fathers of the Christian church bestowed on the virtues of the heathen. Indeed, most of the faults of Homer must be ascribed to this exuberance of fancy, and may be compared to the apostate angels in Milton, who, though with "faded splendour wan," still exhibited "excess of glory obscured."

Under the third and last head in which we are to consider the Iliad, we must notice the *narration*, the *imagery*, and the *sentiments*. In his narrative of events, we have already remarked that Homer is concise, spirited, and rapid. In his speeches he must be admitted to be tedious. But they should be considered as flowing from the characters, as perfect or defective in proportion as they agree or disagree with the manners of those who utter them. There is much more dialogue in Homer than in Virgil. What Virgil informs us of by two words of narration, Homer brings about by a speech. Such a style as this is the most simple and artless form of writing, and must therefore undoubtedly have been the most ancient. It is copying directly from nature, giving a plain rehearsal of what passed, or was supposed to pass, in conversation between the persons of whom the author treats. In progress of time, when the art of writing was more studied, it was thought more elegant to compress the substance of conversation into short distinct narrative, made by the poet or historian in his own person, and to reserve direct speeches for solemn occasions only. The speeches of Homer are however, upon the whole, characteristic and lively; and to them we owe, in a great measure, that admirable display which he has given of human nature. But it is in the descriptive parts of his narrative that he more particularly excels. They are sometimes representations of such scenes as we ourselves may have beheld. At others, they are merely fictitious, but always pleasing. The description of the light arising from the fires of the Grecian camp, in the eighth book, beginning with this line,

Ως δ'ὁτ' εν ουρανῳ αστρα φαεινην αμφι σελεινην,

exhibits as beautiful and exquisite a night scene as is to be met with in ancient or modern poetry. The celebrated translation, or rather imitation, of Pope is too well known to be transcribed, but it vies with the original in splendour of diction and poetical ornament. Of fictitious scenery there is a striking specimen in the same book, in the sublime and picturesque description of the almighty thunderer scaling the heavens, darting through the skies with the rapidity of lightning, and seating himself at last on his throne, in awful majesty, while the heavens and the earth tremble under his feet. There is also a remarkable example of vivacity and strength of description in the lamentations of Achilles, when brooding over the injury done him by Agamemnon in depriving him of his fair captive. Indignation, grief, and disdain rend his heart, which seems ready to burst with the conflict of impetuous passions.

——ἑυτας Α'χιλλεὺς
Δακρυσας ἑταρων αφαρ εζετο νοσφι λιασθεις
Θῖν' εφ' ἁλος πολιῆς, ὁρουν επι οἰνοπα ποντον,
Πολλα δε μητρι φιλη τηνσατο χειρας ορεγνυς.
Lib. i. *l.* 348.

Not so his loss the great Achilles bore;
But sad, retiring to the founding shore,
O'er the broad margin of the deep he hung,
That kindred deep from whence his mother sprung;
There, bathed in tears of anger and disdain,
Thus loud lamented to the stormy main,

The *imagery* of Homer is, in general, grand, awful, and beautiful. It may perhaps be urged, that the similies occur too often, and sometimes interrupt the course of his narration. He was so naturally poetical, that he saw all the sentiments and actions of men through the mirror of some corresponding image. His mind, teeming with poetical allusions, possessed a greater elevation than delicacy, and was more capable of abundance than choice. He is so prolific in images, that he may be said to have supplied every poet who has succeeded him. He has more daring figures, and more striking metaphors, than any other. But it is wonderful with what propriety his expressions are always suited to his ideas. They are never too big for the sense, but are great in proportion to the grandeur of the sentiment. It is the sentiment that swells the diction, which rises with it in exact proportion. Such are the arrow *impatient* to be on the wing, a weapon *thirsting* to drink the blood of the enemy. These are what Aristotle justly calls *living* words. The most beautiful figures are what we have already mentioned; the fires in the camp compared to the moon and stars by night; Paris going to battle, to the war-horse prancing to the river; the comparison of Achilles, in the 22d book, to the dog-star; and above all, the following beautiful simile on the death of Euphorbus,

Οιον δε τρεφει ερνος ανηρ εριθηλες ελαιης
Χωρῳ εν οιοπολῳ, ὁθ' ἁλις αναβερυχεν ὑδωρ,
Καλον τηλεθαον, το δε τε πνοιαι δονεουσι
Παντοιαων ανεμων, και τε βρυει ανθεϊ λευκῳ·
Ελθων δ' εξαπινης ανεμος, συν λαιλαπι πολλῃ,
Βεθρα τ' εξερεψε, και εξεταινυσ' επι γαιη.
Lib. 17, *l.* 53.

As the young olive, in some sylvan scene,
Crown'd by fresh fountains with eternal green,
Lifts the gay head in snowy flowrets fair,
And plays and dances to the gentle air:
When lo! a whirlwind from high heaven invades
The tender plant, and withers all its shades:
It lies uprooted from its genial bed,
A lovely ruin, now defaced and dead.

It is impossible to select a finer image from nature to represent the untimely death of a young warrior, celebrated for his beauty. Though Pope has in a great measure preserved the delicacy and beauty of the original in his translation of the above passage, he has omitted the fine circumstance of a man rearing the wide-spreading olive with care in a solitary field, a circumstance which renders the image exquisitely tender, and gives it a peculiar propriety.

It is also in *sentiment* that Homer has principally excelled. This remark, originally made by Longinus, is verified by a variety of passages in the Iliad. An example of sublimity of sentiment occurs in the 17th book, in the abrupt and striking prayer of Ajax, when the Grecian army is enveloped in sudden and impenetrable darkness:

Ζευ πατερ, αλλα συ ρυσαι υπ' ηερος υιας Αχαιων,
Ποιησον δ' αιθρην, δος δ' οφθαλμοισιν ιδεσθαι·
Εν δε φαει και ολεσσον, επει νυ τοι ευαδεν ουτως.
L. 645.

——Lord of earth and air,
O King! O father! hear my humble prayer;
Dispel this cloud, the light of heaven restore;
Give me to see, and Ajax asks no more.
If we must perish, we thy will obey;
But let us perish in the face of day.

This passage, thus unnecessarily amplified by Pope, has been more briefly and more energetically rendered by Boileau.

Grand Dieu! chasse la nuit qui nous couvre les yeux,
Et combats contre nous à la clarté des cieux.

We have another instance of sublimity of sentiment in the beginning of the 8th book, in the speech of Jupiter to the inferior deities. The passage is too long for transcription; but the reader is astonished at the awful denunciations against the offenders, and the bold defiance which he gives to the power of all the gods combined against him. The idea contained in the two following lines, is one of the grandest that can be presented to the human imagination:

Αλλ' οτε δη και εγω περωσεων εθελοιμι ερυσσαι,
Αυτῃ κεν γαιῃ ερυσαιμ', αυτῃ τε θαλασσῃ.

——If I but stretch this hand,
I *heave* the gods, the ocean, and the land.

It bears a strong resemblance to the representation which is given us in the Sacred Writings of the power of Jehovah, when he is said "to weigh the hills in scales, and the mountains in a balance, and to take up the isles as a very little thing." There is a remarkable parity between passages in Homer, and those in the Scriptures; and Duport, in his *Gnomologia Homerica*, has collected innumerable instances of this sort. According to Gale, Homer took many of his fictions from some real Scripture traditions, which he gathered up whilst he

was

was in Egypt, and which we may collect from his ſtyle and the affinity of many of his expreſſions with the Scripture language. Sir Walter Raleigh goes ſtill farther, and aſſerts "that it cannot be doubted but that Homer had read over all the books of Moſes, as appears evidently from many places ſtolen from thence word for word."

For the Monthly Magazine.

LONDINIANA.

NO. VIII.

CRIPPLEGATE.

1480. IN this yeare Edmund Shaw, goldſmith, and mayor of London, newlie builded Creplegate from the foundation, which gate in old time had bene a priſon, whereunto ſuch citizens and other as were arreſted for debt (or like treſpaſſes) were committed, as they be now to the counters, as maie appeare by a writ of King Edward II. in theſe words: "Rex vic. London ſalutem. Ex gravi querela capti et detenti *in priſona noſtra de Creplegate*, pro xli quas coram Radulpho Sandwico, tum cuſtode civitatis noſtræ London, et I. de Blackewell cuſtode recognit, debitorum, &c.

Holinſhed, p. 705.

RATCLIFFE HIGH-WAY.

Sir Robert Cotton told Weever of a cheſt of lead, found in Radcliffe-field, in Stepney pariſh; the upper part garniſhed with ſcallop ſhells and a crotiſter border. At the head and foot of the coffin ſtood two jars, three feet long; and on the ſides a number of bottles of gliſtering red earth, ſome painted, and many great phials of glaſs, ſome ſix ſome eight ſquare, having a whitiſh liquor in them. Within the cheſt was the body of a woman, as the ſurgeons judged by the ſcull. On either ſide of her were two ſceptres of ivory, eighteen inches long, and on her breaſt a little figure of Cupid neatly cut in white ſtone. And among the bones were two pieces of jet, with round heads in form of nails, three inches long.

Gough, Sep. Mon. vol. i. p. 64, *Weever Fun. Mon.* p. 30.

OLD ST. PAUL'S.

In a curious little volume of the time of Charles I. entitled "London and the Countrey carbonadoed," is the following deſcription "*of S. Paules church.*"

"Oh Domus antiqua, a fit object for pitty, for charity; further reported of than knowne, it is a compleat body, for it hath the three dimenſions of longitude, latitude, and profundity, and as an excellent over-plus famous for height. It was a maine poynt of wiſedome to ground her upon *Faith*, for thee is the more likely to ſtand ſure: the great croſſe in the middle certainly hath bin, and is yet, ominous to this churches reparation. S. Paul called the church the pillar of truth, and ſurely had they not beene ſound, they had fallen before this time. The head of this church hath been twice troubled with a burning fever, and ſo the city, to keep it from a third danger, let it ſtand without a head. I can but admire the charity of former times, to build ſuch famous temples, when as theſe ages cannot find repaire to them; but then the world was all church, and now the church is all world: then charity went before, and exceeded preaching; now there is much preaching, nay more than ever, yet leſſe charity; our forefathers advanced the church, and kept their land: theſe times looſe their lands, and yet decay the churches. I honour antiquity ſo much the more, becauſe it ſo much loved the church. There is more reaſon to ſuſpect the preciſe puritaine devoyd of charity, than the ſimple ignorant fraught with good workes. I thinke truly in this one point, the ends of their actions were for good, and what they aimed at was God's glory and their owne happines. They builded temples, but our degenerating age can ſay, come let us take them into our hands and poſſeſs them: amongſt many others, this cannot be ſayd to be the rareſt, though the greateſt. Puritaines are blown out of the church with the loud voice of the organs; their zealous ſpirits cannot indure the muſicke, nor the multitude of the ſurplices, becauſe they are relickes (they ſay) of Rome's ſuperſtition. Here is that famous place for ſermons, not by this ſect frequented, becauſe of the title *the Croſſe*. The middle ile is much frequented at noone with a company of *Hungarians*, not walking ſo much for recreation as needs; (and if any of theſe meete with a yonker, that hath his pockets well lined with ſilver, they will relate to him the meaning of *Tycho Brahe*, or *the North Star*; and never leave flattering him in his own words, and ſticke as cloſe to him as a bur uppon a travailer's cloake; and never leave til he and they have ſaluted the Greene Dragon, or the Swanne behind the ſhambles,—where I leave them.) Well, there is ſome hope of reſtoring this church to its former glory;

the great ſummes of money bequeathed, are ſome probabilities; and the charity of ſome good men already, in cloathing and repayring the inſide, is a great encouragement; and there is a ſpeech that the houſes that are about it muſt be pulled down, for *Paules* church is old enough to ſtand alone. Here are prayers often, but ſiniſter ſuſpition doubts more formal than zealous; they ſhould not be worldly, becauſe al church-men; there are none dumbe, for they can ſpeake loud enough. I leave it and them, wiſhing all might be amended."

FINSBURY FIELDS.

Fitzſtephen, who wrote his Deſcription of London before 1182, is very accurate in deſcribing the winter amuſements of the Londoners in Finſbury fields; and particularly mentions a ſpecies of ſkaiting. The following is a tranſlation of the paſſage:

"When that vaſt lake, which waters the walls of the city toward the north, is hard frozen, the youth in great numbers go to divert themſelves on the ice. Some taking a ſmall run for an increment of velocity, place their feet at the proper diſtance, and are carried ſliding ſideways a great way; others will make a large cake of ice, and ſeating one of their companions upon it, they take hold of one another's hands, and draw him along; when it ſometimes happens, that moving ſwiftly on ſo ſlippery a plain, they all fall down headlong. Others there are who are ſtill more expert in theſe amuſements on the ice; they place certain bones, the leg-bones of ſome animal, under the ſoles of their feet, by tying them round their ankles, and then taking a pole ſhod with iron into their hands, they puſh themſelves forward by ſtriking it againſt the ice, and are carried along with a velocity equal to the flight of a bird, or a bolt diſcharged from a croſs-bow. Sometimes, two of them thus furniſhed agree to ſtart oppoſite one to another, at a great diſtance; they meet, elevate their poles, attack and ſtrike each other, when one or both of them fall, and not without ſome bodily hurt; and even after their fall, they ſhall be carried a good diſtance from each other by the rapidity of the motion; and whatever part of your head comes upon the ice, it is ſure to be laid bare to the ſkull. Very often the leg or the arm of the party that falls, if he chances to light upon them, is broken: but youth is an age ambitious of glory, fond and covetous of victory; and that in future times it may acquit itſelf boldly and valiantly in real engagements, it will run theſe hazards in ſham ones."

Finſbury, or Moor fields, were at this period but a vaſt moraſs.

ELY HOUSE.

Here, according to Stowe, died, February 3d, anno 1399, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter.

It ſeems from the following paſſage in Stowe's Annals, that the gardens here were famous for producing fine ſtrawberries He ſays, ſpeaking of Richard III. "And after a little talking to them, he ſaid to the Biſhop of Ely, My Lord, you have very good ſtrawberries at your Garden in Holborn, I require you to let me have a meſſe of them? Gladly, my Lord, quoth he, would to God I had ſome better thing as ready to your pleaſure as that; and therewith he ſent in all haſte his ſervant for a meſſe of ſtrawberries." This circumſtance has been minutely copied by Shakeſpeare in his play of Richard III. where he puts the following words in that prince's mouth.

"My Lord of Ely, when I was laſt in Holbourne,
I ſaw good ſtrawberries in your Grace's garden there,
I do beſeech you ſend for ſome of them."

During the civil war, this houſe was converted into an hoſpital, as appears by an entry in Ruſhworth, vol. ii. part iv. page 1097. "The Lords concurred with the Commons, in a meſſage ſent up to their Lordſhips for Ely Houſe, in Holbourne, to be for the uſe of the ſick and maimed ſoldiers."—*Groſe's Antiquities of England and Wales.*

STREETS IN LONDON IN THE SAXON TIMES.

London is mentioned in Bede as the metropolis of the Eaſt Saxons in the year 604, lying on the banks of the Thames, "the emporium of many people coming by ſea and land."*

In a grant, dated 889, a Court in London is conveyed "at the ancient ſtony edifice, called by the citizens hwæt mundes ſtone, from the public ſtreet to the wall of the ſame city."† From this we learn that ſo early as 889, the walls of London exiſted.

In 857 we find a conveyance of a place in London, called Ceolmundinge haga, not far from the Weſt Gate.‡ This Weſt Gate may have been either Temple Bar or Holborn Bars.

Ethelbald, the Mercian King, gave a

* Bede, l. 2. c. 3. † Heming, 42.
‡ Hems. 44.

Court

Court in London, between two ſtreets called Tiddberti ſtreet and Savin-ſtreet.* —*Turner's Hiſtory of the Anglo Saxons*, vol. iv. p. 257.

ST. MAGNUS, LONDON BRIDGE.

In a curious old Miſcellany, which goes by the name of Arnold's Chronicle, printed by Pynſon in 1510, we have the following articles as found by the Inquiſitors at one of the Viſitations of St. Magnus, early in the ſixteenth century.

" Fyrſt. That the Chyrche and the Chauncell is not repayred in glaſinge in divers placys.

" Item. That the bookys and veſtmentys ben broken and vnhoneſt for dyvyne ſeruyce.

" Item. That many of the preyſtys and clerkys often were foule and unclenly ſurpleſys.

" Item. We fynde nat that ony clere Inventory, is made of the goodys and landys of the chyrche.

" Item. That the londys and tenementys of the chyrche by favoure of the chyrchewardyens, afore tyme ben laten under the very value by xxlb yerly and more.

" Item. We fynde that for defaute of good prouyſyon, bothe of the chyrchwardeyns, and alſo of the maſters of the ſalue, neyther the preyſtys nor clarkys, that ben retayned for the chyrche wyll nat come to our lady maſſa nor ſaluc, nor the clarkys and preyſtys that ben retayned by the mayſters of the ſalue and the wardeyns of the chyrche wolde for the mayntenynge of Goddys ſervyce at the tyme of raceyvnge of ſuch pryeſtys and clarkys good cuſtume of vertu and grete encreaſe of dyuyne ſervyce.

" Item. That the chyrche wardeyns wyll nat ſhewe vs the wylles of them that have gyven goodys or londys vnto the parysſhe wherby we ſholde forther inquyre whether the wylles be performed or nat, for without them we can not haue therof vnderſtanding.

Item. "That the wardeyns of the chyrche and of the brodyrhed haue not giuen theyr acomptys.

" Item. That afortymes for defaute of good and dylygente autoryte of the acomptys of the wardeyns, ther hath ben many and grete ſommes of money taken from the chyrche, the whiche myght well come to lyght yf the olde acomptys were well examyned.

" Item. There is in the handys of dyuers of the parysſhe, Reſtys of money of the beame lyght, and of the almes gaderynge to the ſomme of xii or xvilb. and that one Palmer can ſhewe the trouthe.

" Item. That the chyrcheyarde is vnhoneſtly kepte.

" Item. That dyners of the preyſtys and clarkys in tyme of dyuyne ſeruyce be at tauerns and ale howſys, at fyſſhynge and other tryfyls, wherby dyuyne ſeruyce is let.

" Item. That by fauour of the wardeyns there bythe admyttyd bothe pryeſtys benefyced and relygyous, where there myght be more convenyent and expedyent, and that haue more nede to be receyued in ther placys, and theſe ben the names. Syr Robert Smyth, benefyced; and a Monke, Syr Johan Botell, benefyced; Syr John Bate hath a thynge that we can nat vnderſtonde.

" The names of the inquyſytours of the fayd artycles at the ſame viſytacyons:

Johan Halmon	Thomas Broke
Symon Motte	Wyllyam Hertwell
Johan Robchaunt	Thomas Dauy
Johan Yonge	Wyllyam Crene
William Dycons	Robert Vincent
Richarde Baronys	Symon Neuyngton
Johan Eton	Johan Tarke."

* Dugd. Mon. Angl. vol. i. p. 138.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Magazine is calculated to afford general and miſcellaneous information, as well as amuſement, the following paſſage from a very ſcarce work may probably be well received. I extract it from the beginning of the twentieth book of Baptiſta Porta's Natural Magić, not from the original, for that I never could find in Italy, the country of which he was a native, but from an Engliſh tranſlation publiſhed in 1658, in folio.

Some further account of him and his compoſitions I may perhaps take another occaſion to ſend you; ſuffice it at preſent to remark, that this collection of his experiments was firſt publiſhed when he was only fifteen years of age, but the work from which the tranſlation was made was one reviſed by him when he was fifty.

We all know, and it will be found detailed in Dr. Watſon's Chemical Eſſays, that Mr. Irwing received a very conſiderable bounty from the Britiſh parliament, for inventing a method of extracting freſh water from ſalt water at ſea, by ſimply adding a full head to the ſhip's

ſhip's boiler; that a French philoſopher diſputed the invention with him, having publiſhed an account of this invention before; and that Dr. Watſon adds, that in Queen Elizabeth's reign an Engliſh admiral, whom he names, had done the like.

Now hear what the Neapolitan phyſician and experimental philoſopher ſaid on the ſubject before the year 1650.

"Chap. i.

"How ſea water may be made potable.

"It is no ſmall comodity to mankind, if ſea-water may be made potable. In long voyages, as to the Indies, it is of great concernment; for while ſeamen, by reaſon of tempeſts, are forced to ſtay longer at ſea than they would, for want of water they fall into great danger of their lives. Galleys are forced almoſt every ten days to put in for freſh water, and therefore they cannot long wander in enemies' countries, &c. &c." Here he goes into an enquiry as to the cauſe of the ſaltneſs of the ſea, which I have not time to copy, and then proceeds to deſcribe his invention.

"We firſt fill a hollow veſſel like a great ball with ſea-water; it muſt have a long neck, and a cap upon it, that live coals being put under, the water may reſolve into thin vapours, and fill all vacuities, being carried aloft. This ill-ſcented groſſneſs, when it comes to touch the coldneſs of the head or cap, and meets with the glaſs, gathers like dew about the ſkirts of it, and ſo running down the arches of the cap, it turns to water; and a pipe being opened that pertains to it, it runs forth largely, and the receiver ſtands to receive it as it drops. So will ſweet water come from ſalt, and the ſalt tarryeth at the bottom of the veſſel, and three pounds of ſalt water will give two pounds of freſh water; but if the cap of the limbec be of lead, it will afford more water, but not ſo good."

Afterwards he gives five other experiments, and concludes by ſhewing how freſh water may even be gathered from the air, by filling a veſſel with ſnow and powdered ſaltpetre, ſo as to condenſe the air on its ſurface: a method alſo by which he ſays he froze his wine, plunging the bottle that contained it into a bowl of ſnow and ſaltpetre finely powdered. The ſame practice, by means of which ſome modern experimental philoſophers have, in cold climates, even froze mercury.

We have heard lately of *thread made from aloes* alſo as a new invention; but I can aſſure you the proceſs is deſcribed by this author, and referred by him to America.

The work was originally written in Latin, but afterwards tranſlated into Italian, French, Engliſh, Spaniſh, and Arabic. The fables he copied he did not always believe, but, like other writers of his times, he gave credit to a ſufficient number to leſſen the reputation of his writings, at a period when a better philoſophy took place.

I am, your's, &c.

G. CUMBERLAND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE long had it in intention to trouble you with ſome inquiry concerning that valuable and much-wanted book, Morell's *Theſaurus*, the republication of which was promiſed in your Magazine a conſiderable time ago. Your laſt number removes the neceſſity of the principal part of any intended inquiry, by repeating that promiſe, with the additional gratifying intelligence that the ſuperintendance of it is to be entruſted to Dr. Maltby. A man ſo eminently qualified for the work, will, I hope, not only edite, but correct and enlarge it. I beg leave now to offer a ſuggeſtion, which has frequently occurred to me, that the whole of this valuable and expenſive book might, at a much leſs expence than by a ſeparate publication, be incorporated into ſome Greek Lexicon, Hederic's for inſtance. Nothing more is requiſite than an accurate marking of the quantity of the ſyllables of each word, and a proſodical example; or, perhaps, as in the work at preſent, only the latter. If it ſhould be objected, that the bulk of the book would be too much increaſed, it may be anſwered that ſome parts of Hederic might be omitted, or at leaſt abridged. But I do not think that, if the whole were retained, the ſize would be ſo great as that of Ainſworth's Dictionary. At a time when the expence of paper and of publiſhing is ſo great, if the proprietors of the two works would agree, they (I am perſuaded) would find their account in this method, and the claſſical ſtudent certainly much convenience.

Now I have the pen in my hand, I beg leave to treſpaſs on you for a few other obſervations concerning books of

education. In your account of deceased persons, a long time ago, the Appendix to the Eton Latin Grammar was attributed, I think, to the late master of the school of Athby de la Zouch, but, in a subsequent number, restored to its real editor, Dr. Mavor. Without at all detracting from the merits of Dr. Mavor, I think, it should have been added that considerable part of that appendix was taken from the Latin Grammar, published by the Rev. E. Owen, rector of Warrington, entitled Lilly's Accidence improved; the best practical grammar, perhaps, at this day extant, if we could but overcome our attachment to that absurd method of teaching the Latin language by rules written in Latin, which still prevails in our largest and most celebrated places of classical education, and on which I may possibly, at some future time, trouble you with some strictures. Some time ago, I saw a querulous advertisement from the editors of the Eton books, concerning pirated editions. I believe, most of those who are engaged in the laborious office of instruction will agree with me, that that office has often been rendered more laborious and unpleasant by the shamefully incorrect manner in which the school books, bearing the name of the Eton publisher, and which therefore I suppose to be the Eton editions, are sent into places of education. No pirated editions can possibly be worse, and some of them are often much more correct. Were not this the case, I am of opinion that every respectable tutor would make it a matter of conscience to give his support to those who are connected with so celebrated a place of education, in preference to those who are not connected with any. I think it not improper to conclude these desultory observations with remarking, that the most correct edition of the Eton Latin Grammar with which I am acquainted is that published at this place; a book which, a few years ago, was as inaccurate even as that which came from the Eton press, but may now be adduced in proof of my assertions concerning the Eton editions, when compared with some others.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Gainsborough, AULUS MAURITIUS.
Feb. 7, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE author of the "*Stemmata Latinitatis*" has lately favoured the public with a learned work, under the title of "Αρχαί, or the Evenings of Southill," in which he has displayed considerable acuteness in tracing the origins of certain English prepositions; and in some instances he has investigated the etymologies of corresponding prepositions in the French language, in order to prove the correctness of his deductions. In the first book (the only one yet published) he has shown singular industry in tracing the true etymology and signification of the word *by*; and on this subject he differs from the celebrated author of Diversions of Purley.

Having been favoured by the author with a few observations (intended to explain a certain part of his work) which point out the grand principle that was his chief guide in his researches into the origins of the English prepositions; and as it is improbable, on account of the author's age, as well as of his engagements, that he will have it in his power to publish a second book of the Evenings of Southill, it may not be unacceptable to some of the readers of the Monthly Magazine, to be informed of the peculiar mode of reasoning which the author has adopted in his laborious inquiries: but it will be necessary to premise, that

Horne Tooke says, *By* is the imperative *byth* of the Anglo-Saxon verb *beon, to be*; and that it was written in Anglo-Saxon, *bi, be,* or *big.* Diversions of Purley, p. 402, quarto ed. N. Salmon, on the contrary, has endeavoured to prove that, in many circumstances, *by* derives its name from words that do not merely denote *existence*, but which actually signify *operating, creating, making, forming, influencing,* or the like; and that it appears as a forerunner to whoever or whatever is causing, has been causing, or will be causing, any thing to happen; for example: Darius was vanquished by Alexander: i. e. Darius was vanquished: (the) OPERATOR (or this state of Darius was) ALEXANDER. In page 72 (Evenings of Southill), this preposition is said to mean *way*, considered as equal to *performer* of the act, *associate, associating,* (which words are synonymous with *operator*); and when it is used before any of the reflective pronouns, *myself, thyself,* &c. it excludes every other individual not included in the reflective representatives introduced into the sentence. The author, anticipating objections to this meaning of *by*, as explained in the page referred to, has entered

entered more fully into the subject in the following paper:

"*Prepositions are merely used to avoid questions likely to be put for the sake of obtaining circumstantial statements.*

"Some may ask, how came it to pass that *By myself*, &c. should be used so as to denote *exclusion*, in regard to all other individuals not mentioned? and is it not possible that it may be used so as not to denote exclusion, but stand *for near myself*? To answer these questions, I might content myself with one observation.

"Every speaker should strive to communicate his thoughts in a manner at once clear and expeditious; nor is it necessary when he does this, for us to enquire whether he is actuated or not merely by the desire of saving, to the person whom he addresses, the trouble of asking a series of questions concerning the fact which he states. The truth is, that he subjoins to the fact he mentions the answer he would make if the questions were put, and generally prefixes to each answer some word equal to *place*, *time*, *manner* or *way*, or *companion*, &c. according as he has to produce a noun signifying *place*, *time*, *manner*, &c. But the observation I have just made requires illustrations, in order to remove objections which may be started to my manner of resolving the *by*, in the passage adduced as examples for division second of Evenings of Southill.

"On hearing a person say 'I shall go,' if he be silent after this, I may ask him, *Place?* (for, *name the place*); and his answer may be, the country (for, *to* the country, the *place* [is] the country). After this, or any other answer that would inform me *where* he is to go, I may ask, *time?* and his answer may be, *next Tuesday* (for, *on* next Tuesday, the *time* [is] next Tuesday). Having obtained this answer, I may ask him, *companion?* (for, *name your companion*); and his answer may be, *my brother* (for, *with* my brother, the *companion* [is] my brother). Thus shall I have obtained three circumstantial answers. Observe, that while each answer is *precise* as to *spot*, *time*, and *concomitance*, each also is exclusive as to any other name not introduced in regard to *spot*, *time*, and *concomitance*. Hence, if this third answer had been *myself* emphatically, instead of *my brother*, the expression *myself* would, by *position* and *emphasis*, have been of itself as exclusive as the expression *my brother*?

"Now, if the person alluded to as the speaker chooses to anticipate my three questions, which questions he has reason to expect I shall put to him, in case he should leave his statement incomplete, he may subjoin at once to the intended fact the three answers I am likely to require, and say 'I shall go *to* the country, *on* next Tuesday, *with* my brother; or *by myself* (equal to *alone*). After having heard this intended excursion so far circumstanced, I may take it into my head to ask the question, how? (equal to *manner*, or *name the manner*); and he may reply, *on* foot, or *on* horseback, &c.; but, about this very circumstance, in regard to the *manner*, he might have saved me the trouble of questioning him: for he might have said at once, I shall go *on* foot, *to* the country, *on* next Tuesday, *with* my brother; or *by myself*."

From the illustration which has just been given, it may be seen that prepositions (as they are called) are generally used by way of anticipation, in regard to some question or other, the asking of which it is intended to avoid, from an inward conviction that, putting the several questions to which an event might give rise, and waiting for the answers, not only would be so much wasted, but would considerably interrupt the free and full communication of our thoughts; and in so much that the several circumstances could not, without considerable trouble to the memory, be collected by the hearer, and arranged into a perfect, clear, and compact image. From that illustration also it is evident that, in all those combinations of words wherein *by*, or any equivalent, is introduced for *operator*, *performer*, &c. the reader or hearer is to conceive that an abbreviation in construction is presented; namely, the fact is stated, and immediately an answer to an expected question is subjoined to that statement, in order to avoid being interrupted by the question, or to save the trouble of the question being put.

"If the principle I have just presented should not be attended to, I can have no other resource than to complain of the present age, by repeating a passage of Michaëlis, which, translated literally, would run thus: 'Language perpetuates *errors* as well as *truths*; when a false opinion has crept in, whether in the derivation of a word, or in a whole sentence, it takes root, and transmits itself to the remotest posterity; it becomes a *popular*

popular prejudice, sometimes a *learned prejudice*, worse than the popular prejudice; and unluckily *there are prejudices even worse than learned prejudices*. What Michaëlis meant by the latter sort of prejudices he has not mentioned, but it is evident that *animosity, jealousy, party-spirit*, and other *mean passions*, must be the principal features of his non-descript."

Epping, *Feb.* 1807. ISAAC PAYNE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE to propose a plan, by inserting which I flatter myself you will serve the public. We have numberless ingenious men, whose ideas and inventions would do honour to themselves and country were they introduced and known. In order that they may be so, I propose to them to send me their models, plans, or descriptions, and I will with pleasure (if they are not too large for removal) exhibit them in the courses of lectures, which I am constantly reading in the town and country; and by explaining them, and giving them every possible publicity, the friends of science would have the means of seeing them, and knowing where the machine, invention, &c. is to be had.

I devote much of my Course of Experimental Philosophy to the mechanical and chemical departments, and have no other object in view than serving the ingenious and neglected, by introducing and recommending, where I conscientiously can, such works as seem likely to prove serviceable to society.

I am, Sir, &c. D. F WALKER.

5, *Gloucester-street, Portman-square*, *Feb.* 23, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.—NO. XV.

THE Mohaning branch of the Beevor is navigable for small craft as high up as Warren, the county town, at which the courts of justice for Trumbull county are held. Warren is laid out on a large scale, but the growth of the town has been restrained in consequence of a division of sentiment as to the future subdivision of the county. It was a question, whether the county of Trumbull should be divided into four or six counties; in the latter case, Younger Town would be the seat of justice instead of Warren. In a country governed like the United States, where the accommodation and happiness of the governed constitute the sole object of those who administer the government, it cannot be denied that the nearer justice is carried to the inhabitants the more that object is obtained. For a juryman or witness to be compelled to travel from thirty to sixty miles is a grievance; and justice, therefore, ought always to be carried to the people, rather than the people be compelled to attend at distant seats of justice: yet, to divide Trumbull into six counties appears too much to subdivide it, and to compell on a new county too heavy an expence for the erection of court-houses, jails, and other necessary appendages on the seat of justice. To divide it into four counties would probably answer every good purpose to the inhabitants, and continue Warren the principal town of a county; this would be also strictly right, as many of its inhabitants have settled therein under that expectation. When I was in Warren, it contained sixty-four families. The river has abundance of fish, and its banks are well stocked with cray-fish. Most of the buildings were log-houses, though several handsome frame-houses, built with the white poplar, or, as it is here called, the sattin wood (I presume, from its great glossiness and smoothness), were erected or erecting. Town-lots in Warren, of 16 by 24 rods, sold for 175 dollars; and the land about half a mile from the town, at six dollars the acre. In western America, the seat of justice is always the seat of business, and the residence of store-keepers, medical men, lawyers, &c. &c. When I was at Warren, there were three very good stores in the town: one, which contained at least 3000 dollars' worth of goods, was unfinished, and had neither a door to it, nor glass to the windows, yet no person thought of sleeping in it. The fact appears to be, that man is not necessarily a depredator upon man: it is government alone, when it robs him of the profits of his industry, compells him to be the plunderer of his neighbour, nor can barbarous punishment prevent it. The framers of such laws, aware of their injustice, vest commonly with the executive the power of pardoning: hence the criminal never loses the hope of escaping punishment, and too frequently the depredator, unpunished, is again let loose upon society. Hence sanguinary

puniſhment defeats itſelf, and atrocious criminals are enabled and encouraged to deſpiſe the reſtraints of law.

While at Warren, one of the miſſionaries ſent by the ſtate of Connecticut to inſtruct the Indians in the dogmas of Chriſtianity, officiated after the Preſbyterian form. We attended; his name is Robbins: he is a little man, loaded with high-church doctrine, but delivered with conſiderable eloquence a plain moral extemporary ſermon. About eighty perſons were preſent. The next night the inhabitants requeſted our attendance at a ball, at which were preſent about ſixteen or ſeventeen couple, including ſome very handſome, and one (my partner) as handſome a woman as ever entered a ball-room. We ſpent a very pleaſant evening; and the next morning, being the 7th of May, left Warren for Meſopotamia, eighteen miles. For the firſt ſix or eight miles, the land did not ſeem quite ſo good as to the eaſt of Warren; it alſo appeared to labour under the want of a due ſupply of water, an evil which probably will be remedied when the country becomes more open, as it is very cuſtomary to find numerous ſprings upon clearing of wood-lands. The latter part of our journey was through a very rich country. For the firſt five miles we travelled along the meanderings of the Mohaning branch of the Beevor; the next three miles was on an apparently flat country, at the extremity of which we reached the ſources of Grand River, which empties itſelf into Lake Erie, and ſo through the river St. Lawrence into the Atlantic; whilſt the waters of the Beevor paſs down the Ohio, into the Miſſiſſippi, and thence into the Gulf of Mexico. It is certainly extraordinary, that the ſources of theſe rivers, ſo near to each other, ſhould be undivided by any ridge or high land; for the eye alone could not aſcertain why either of theſe waters purſues the courſe it does, rather than an oppoſite one, the ground being there ſo very level. Although all the lands in this county may with truth be called good, yet a preference is undoubtedly to be given to thoſe which are watered by the rivers which empty themſelves into the lake, rather than to the lands on the different branches of the Beevor. We ſlept at Meſopotamia; and as the good people of the houſe at which we ſtopped had only one ſpare bed-room, we ſurrendered it to Mr. G. who on that day had been very unwell, whilſt myſelf and companion went to bed in the ſame room where the man and his wife ſlept in one bed, and two beautiful girls in another, ſo near my bed-ſide that, had I been ſo diſpoſed, I could have touched them with my hand. The novelty of this ſituation ſo affected my riſible faculties, that I could not ſleep, to the no ſmall annoyance of my bed-fellow, who, accuſtomed to ſimilar ſcenes, was very much diſpoſed to ſleep. The reſt of the party, alſo, appeared unconſcious of any peculiarity in the circumſtance, and ſlept with as much compoſure as if every perſon in the room had been of the ſame ſex. There were then but ten families ſettled in Meſopotamia. In every part of the United States with which I have any acquaintance, cattle more anxiouſly ſeek for ſalt than in England: this deſire encreaſes as you proceed from the ocean; and in Weſtern America, if you do not occaſionally give your horſes ſalt, they will eat their bridles, the flaps of their ſaddles, and ſuch other parts of their furniture as being moiſtened with their perſpiration they can get at with their mouths. May not this be occaſioned b the want of a due portion of ſaline particles in the atmoſphere, in conſequence of its remoteneſs from the ſea; and if ſo, may it not account for another fact, mentioned with a view to diſparage this country, by ſuch authors as Weld and Parkinſon, (the firſt of whom aſſerted that muſquitoes would bite through a boot, on the authority of General Waſhington, who I am informed actually told him ſo, to ridicule his credulity; and the ſecond boldly aſſures his readers, that there is no bread in America), that our horned cattle will eat the horſe-dung in the ſtreets: the fact is ſo, and I preſume they do ſo in purſuit of the ſalt contained in the excrement.

From Meſopotamia to Windſor is ſeven miles; the country very little cleared, and covered with lofty timber, of which we counted, beſides innumerable ſmaller ones, twenty-three different kind of trees, viz. white, black, and yellow oak, cheſnut, black walnut, ſugar, maple, ſoft maple, cherry, yellow birch, papaw (very plentiful), white walnut or butter-nut, bitter or ſmooth-barked hickory, linn or baſs, white poplar or ſattin wood, cucumber, white elm, white aſh, ſlippery or red elm, black aſh, and iron wood. Windſor contained fourteen families, twelve of which, conſiſting of ſeventy perſons, had emigrated from Connecticut that ſpring. Emigrants generally preferred the beech and maple lands, as the

the roots of thofe trees foon rot in the earth, and after four or five years ceafe to obftruct the plough, whilft thofe of the oak and chefnut are many years before the farmer can clear his lands of them. Grand River paffes through, and becomes navigable for fmall craft at, Windfor; and it will be read with furprife, when I affure you that good French brandy and Jamaica rum were purchafable at Windfor as reafonable as at New York, the caufe of which is that the Canadians fmuggle thefe articles on to the fhores of Lake Erie; a practice fo injurious to our national revenue, that it was one of the objects of the treaty, contemplated to have been held at Cleveland, to prevent it; and I have reafon to believe that, although that treaty did not obtain every object defired, it has leffened the practice of fmuggling into at leaft this part of the coaft on the lake.

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

Alexandria, R. DINMORE.
Dec. 21, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has often been matter of furprife to me, that fo ingenious a people as the Engliſh fhould never have ftruck out a mode of checking the progrefs of fire in their metropolis, fince they cannot prevent its occafional ravages. A very fimple method has occurred to me. It is this: to floor all fhops, warehoufes, nurferies, bed-chambers, particularly the rooms in which fervants fleep, with brick or tiles, or fome kind of hard compofition, fuch as we find in the beft houfes (nay, in the palaces) of Italy. If, in a room fo floored, fome article of furniture fhould take fire, it may (fhould it be too large to be thrown out of the window, or to be removed through the door) be drawn into the middle of the room, and there allowed to burn, while the furrounding inflammable articles are removing. Thus the progrefs of the flames would be completely ftopped; for the hard floor fetting fire at defiance, the family would move with confidence about the flaming object, and confine the confumption to itfelf. This plan, however, cannot be carried into execution in fuch houfes as are already built, except in the ground or lower apartments: but houfes fhould, in future, be fo conftructed as to admit of the ufe of brick, tiles, or compofition in the upper ſtories. Proper officers, like the ædiles of ancient Rome, fhould be appointed to fuperintend the erection of new buildings; and I am not fure but the legiſlature fhould fo far interfere as to oblige the builder to floor certain rooms in the manner I recommend. Such an act might perhaps appear arbitrary, and be thought to favour of defpotifm; but when the lives and properties of many valuable citizens are expofed to deſtruction from the careleſſnefs or malice of a vicious or drunken fervant, there would be no juſt cauſe for complaint. In this faſtidious age, objections might be made to fo vulgar a floor as tiles; a modern beau or belle would perhaps be fhocked at the idea of fetting a foot upon any thing but boards. Let them then cover their floors with mats or carpets; and if the legiſlature fhould allow them boarded floors in their parlours and drawing-rooms, they fhould be thankful, and difpenſe with tiles or compoſition in their upper and lower rooms. In Italy noble, and even royal, feet tread either upon marble, brick, or tiles: to the indulgence of boards they are ſtrangers.

If the hints, which I have thus thrown out loofely, fhould be taken into conſideration by ſome ſkilful builder or architect, my imperfect plan may, perhaps, be improved to a degree of perfection that may ſave the lives and properties of thouſands of our fellow-creatures. To the hints already ſuggeſted, I ſhall beg leave to add, that the legiſlature ſhould inſiſt upon a little diviſion between the walls of houſes: I mean, that neighbouring houſes ſhould not touch; nor ſhould one wall, as I fear is too often the caſe, become what is called a party-wall; that is, two houſes ſhould not reſt upon the ſame wall by means of inſerted beams. I would alſo recommend ſtone or marble ſtairs, as often as ſuch materials can be obtained; and above all things, ſtone or marble landing-places, to aſſiſt in eſcape from the purſuing or approaching flame. I would further recommend the uſe of iron, or caſt metal, in window-frames, window-ſhutters, ſurbaſes, and all the projecting ornaments of rooms; alſo thin plates of iron under ſuch floors as may be boarded.

I think, too, much might depend on the choice of wood in floors and in ſtaircaſes. Deal, which is generally uſed, is the moſt inflammable of all wood; oak, or ſome ſlow-burning wood, ſhould be preferred. Perhaps ſome chemical

preparation may be deviſed, to render wood, in general, leſs liable to become a ſpeedy prey to fire. The great object is to gain time. Againſt the accident of fire it is impoſſible to guard completely; but the progreſs of its ravages may by precautions be checked; and if time be gained, lives and properties may be ſaved. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have favoured the readers of your excellent Miſcellany with various particulars reſpecting that enlightened philoſopher and keen ſatiriſt, Leſſing, I am induced to tranſmit the following anecdotes of him, as related by one of his intimate friends, who, from experience, can truly ſay with the poet,

"Large was his bounty, and his ſoul ſincere."

When Leſſing reſided in Wolfenbüttel, he was one day waited upon by a Livonian, of uncouth appearance, whoſe pale and emaciated countenance beſpoke him "the child of ſorrow and of miſery." Leſſing aſked him, who he was? "I am a philoſopher," replied the ſtranger. At that time (now more than thirty years ago) philoſophical ſcribblers were infinitely leſs numerous than they are at preſent, and Leſſing was therefore much ſtruck by this ſingular reply. Upon requeſting to know the object of his viſit, he put his hand into his boſom, drew forth a dirty manuſcript, and anſwered, with the energetic warmth of a philoſopher, "I have here begun a treatiſe on the future Deſtiny of Man, which I want to complete; but I am without a home, and deſtitute of ſuſtenance. Grant me a room, and ſome bread, and I will here finiſh my treatiſe." Few breaſts ever glowed with a purer ſpirit of benevolence, than did Leſſing's: he granted the ſtranger's requeſt without heſitation. A chamber was allotted to his uſe, and he received, not only a general invitation to his benefactor's table, but alſo a ſum of money for his pocket-expences. Here he paſſed his time in unreſtrained cheerfulneſs, being looked upon and treated as one of the family. Leſſing told me that his treatiſe poſſeſſed many good points, but that its diction was both harſh and ungrammatical. When he one day pointed out theſe defects to him, the philoſopher (for he was never known by any other appellation) replied with his uſual laconiciſm: "I am ſenſible of them; but a few words by way of preface may announce to the public that I am no adept in ſuch matters." He was not only uncouth in his manners, but forbidding in his appearance; and he had with him a great filthy dog, who never quitted his ſide, and was extremely troubleſome at table. Upon my once telling Leſſing, I could put up with the philoſopher, but not with his dog, he replied with conſiderable warmth, "You do not know the hiſtory that attends this animal; he is the philoſopher's greateſt ornament. During his peregrinations he found him feeble and emaciated, lying by the wayſide. The philoſopher had but *two* ſmall loaves in his pocket. He threw *one* of them to the poor creature, who greedily devoured it: ſince that time the grateful animal has never forſaken him. Conſider, that in thoſe two loaves conſiſted the philoſopher's whole ſtock of proviſions: he divided them honeſtly.—So long as I have a loaf," added Leſſing, "the philoſopher ſhall have half of it."

The Livonian remained about five months under Leſſing's roof during the inclemency of the winter ſeaſon. When, however, ſpring appeared, with its long days and genial ſunſhine, he one evening after ſupper unexpectedly ſaid to Leſſing: "To-morrow morning early I ſhall take my departure." The good man, knowing his gueſt's reſolute mind, thereupon took him into a room adjoining, and gave him wherewith to pay his travelling expences. The next morning, before the family was riſen, the philoſopher took up his ſtaff, and, accompanied by his faithful companion, again commenced his rambles.

Leſſing was extremely attentive when in a theatre, and could not bear to be diſturbed. If the moſt wretched actor was performing, he alone would pay him the moſt marked attention, although the reſt of the audience was clamorous in its diſapprobation. When he was aſked, how he could ſuffer his attention to be engroſſed by ſo miſerable a bungler? "Bungler!" Leſſing would ſarcaſtically reply, "do yo think ſo? Well, I am of opinion that this bungler, as you call him, plays his part better than you or I could; conſequently we may both of us learn ſomething from him."

I am, Sir, &c.

S.

9 *February*, 1807.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I REGARD the formation of societies for the cultivation of science and philosophy to be of considerable importance to mankind. Such associations are calculated to stimulate the exertions of individuals in the pursuit of knowledge, to assist them in their enquiries, and to promote a taste for rational improvement in the places where they exist. It is pleasing to find that such societies are increasing; and your widely-circulated and truly valuable Magazine is certainly a proper channel for communicating to the world notices of their existence and proceedings. I now send you a short account of a Scientific Society, lately formed in Wisbeach, the publication of which, it is hoped, may promote the formation of similar societies in places where they do not at present exist.

This society commenced in January 1804, under circumstances highly discouraging, and with but little prospect of success. At first it consisted of only four persons, and very few new members were added during the years 1804 and 1805: however, small as their number was, they had the virtue to persevere; they continued to hold weekly meetings for the discussion of scientific and philosophical subjects, and their efforts have been successful beyond what the most sanguine among them expected in the time. These circumstances are mentioned with a view to stimulate the friends of science in other places, however small their number, or however discouraging appearances may be, to attempt the formation of such societies; as their doing this may draw others to them, and excite enquiry on philosophical subjects, as well as accelerate their own progressive knowledge.

During the last year, the above-mentioned society added nine new members, besides two honorary members,* fitted up a room in which its meetings are held, and procured an air-pump, some electrical and other apparatus, and a few philosophical books. The president performed a number of curious and instructive, and some original, experiments. All the meetings have been conducted with much good nature, friendship, and unanimity. Still the society is yet in its infancy; the present prospect, however, is encouraging.

The following is the plan on which the above society is formed and conducted. The sum of two guineas is required as a term of admission, and every member pays a small subscription monthly. The money is expended in purchasing philosophical apparatus, books, &c. A president, treasurer, and secretary, are chosen annually. The members of the society hold a meeting every Monday evening. At each meeting some scientific or philosophical subject is discussed, and, when it will admit of it, illustrated by experiments. Regular minutes of the proceedings are preserved in a book provided for the purpose. No subject but what answers to the name and nature of the society can be discussed during the time of meeting: consequently all the discussions are absolutely restricted to what is scientific, &c.

Wishing that useful knowledge may every where increase, I request you will give this short communication a place in your miscellany.

Your's, &c.

Wisbeach, R. WRIGHT.
March 3, 1807.

* The honorary members are gentlemen residing too far from Wisbeach to attend the meetings of the society.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Vanity of Human Wishes, by Dr. Johnson, he cites as one of his examples the celebrated Lady Vane,

"For Vane can tell what ills from beauty spring."

I shall be extremely obliged to any of your correspondents for the sequel of her history: it is left unfinished by Smollet in the Memoirs of a Lady of Quality (considered as her genuine history), which he has introduced in Peregrine Pickle; and to be informed where and when she died. In the same novel, the history of the Annesley claimant is related, but left unfinished. I have seen the original trial, in the Irish courts, between Richard Earl of Annesley and James Annesley, Esq. in whose favour a verdict was given, but a rule for a new trial was immediately granted.' Some of your correspondents, conversant in the decisions of the courts of law, will perhaps have the goodness to inform me, through the Monthly Magazine, what was the final termination of the affair.

December 8, 1806. C. Y.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTICING, in your Magazine for November, the wish of I. P. for information as to the utility of the fruit of the horse-chesnut, I am induced to send you the following observations, if you deem them worthy of insertion.

"The horse-chesnut was brought from the northern parts of Asia, about the year 1550. It was called *castanea* from the shape of its fruit, and the title of *equine* was added to it from its being a good food for horses, when ground. In Turkey the nuts of this tree are ground, and mixed with the provender for their horses; especially those which are troubled with coughs, or are broken-winded, in both which disorders they are reckoned very good. Deer are very fond of the fruit, and at the time of their ripening will keep much about the trees, and greedily devour them as they fall."—*Miller's Gardener's Dict.* 4to.

Mortimer, in his Art of Husbandry, 8vo. vol. ii. page 32, corroborates the above respecting food for horses.

And Weston, in his Tracts on Agriculture and Gardening, page 192, speaking of rearing and fattening poultry, amongst other cheap feods which he recommends, expresses himself thus, "and (what I should apprehend the best of all) horse-chesnuts: these last should be either steeped in boiling water, or boiled a little, to take off the bitterness; to tempt fowls to eat them at first, a little barley meal should be mixed with them," &c.

In your Magazine for November last, page 382, you mention the Polyautographic art. I do not recollect your having ever published any account of it amongst the New Patents. I could wish to be informed, through the channel of your useful Miscellany, what are the subjects of the numbers already published as specimens of the art, by Mr André and Mr. Vollweiter, and the size of each, and where sold. To many of my brother rustics this information would be as pleasing as to myself, no doubt.

I recollect having seen mention made in some old agricultural book of a threshing machine, said to have been invented at Dalkeith in Scotland, which in a minute gave 1320 strokes, as many as thirty-three men. It was said to go while a water-mill was grinding, but might be turned either with wind or horse. Query, on what construction was it, and whether it is the foundation of the plans for the threshing machines of the present day?

I beg pardon for so long trespassing on your time, and am, Sir, your's, &c.

Lidlington, R. RUFFHEAD.
near Woburn, Bedfordshire,
Feb. 16, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY learned friend, Dr. Mitchill, of New York, the respectable representative of that city in the American or Fredonian government, has communicated to me the following proposal for designating that immense republic; which, from the high character and great influence of the doctor, will probably be some time adopted; and if you think it of importance or curiosity enough to occupy a space in your valuable Miscellany, it is at your command. The Doctor concludes his letter to me in the following words: "I wish that in writing, henceforward, you would distinguish the *United States* by the name of *Fredon*, and the inhabitants as Fredes, pursuant to the enclosed nomenclature."

The communication of this proposal may perhaps be acceptable to the public.

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.
Sambrook Court, Nov. 20.

GENERIC NAMES *for the* COUNTRY *and* PEOPLE *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

The portion of terraqueous globe comprehended by the great Lakes, the Saint Lawrence, the Ocean, and the Mississippi, has no general denomination by which it can be conveniently distinguished in geography. Its subdivisions and local names are appropriate enough, and sufficiently well understood. But there is still wanting one broad and universal appellation, to designate and characterize the whole appropriated and unappropriated territory of the United States.

It was a great oversight in the convention of 1787, that they did not give a name to the country for which they devised a frame of government. Its citizens are suffering every day for lack of such a generic term. Destitute of a proper name for their own soil and region, they express themselves vaguely and awkwardly on the subject. By some it is termed United States; this, however, is a *political*, and not a *geographical* title. By others it is called America, and the inhabitants Americans. But these epithets equally belong to Labrador and Paraguay, and their natives. New England and New Englanders

are

are two uncouth terms applied by certain other writers and ſpeakers. In ſome parts of Europe we have been diſtinguiſhed as Anglo-Americans; and this appellation is in ſome reſpects worſe, and in no reſpect better, than either of the others.

What are we to do? Are we never to have a geographical diſtinction? Is the land to be for ever called United States, and its people United States men? And even then, on a ſuppoſition that the union ſhould ceaſe, muſt the region it occupies be nameleſs?

It is in the power of the people to find and adopt fitting names for their country and themſelves, by common conſent. Theſe ought to be expreſſive, conciſe, nervous, and poetical. And any new word poſſeſſing theſe qualities, may ſerve to deſignate this part of the planet we inhabit: from ſuch a word, as a radical term, all others proper for diſtinguiſhing the people, &c. may be derived.

To ſupply this ſad deficiency in our geographical and national nomenclature, the following project is reſpectfully ſubmitted to the conſideration of our map-makers, engravers, printers, legiſlators, and men of letters. The authors of it are citizens of the United States, and are zealous for their proſperity, honour, and reputation. They wiſh them to poſſeſs a name among the nations of the earth. They lament that hitherto, and at preſent, the country is deſtitute of one.

Let the extent of land ceded to our nation by the treaty of 1783, be diſtinguiſhed henceforward on charts, globes, and in elementary books, by the name of FREDON: the etymology of this is obvious and agreeable; it may mean a *free gift*, or any *thing done freely*, or *the land of free privileges and doings*. This is the proper term to be employed in all grave, ſolemn, and proſe compoſitions, and in ordinary converſation. It is better adapted than Albion is to England.

If, however, any of the favourites of the Muſes deſire a poetical name for this tract of earth, it is eaſy to ſupply them with one which ſounds and pronounces to great advantage. Such an one is FREDONIA, which will meet the ear more excellently than Italia, Gallia, Parthia, Hiſpania, Germania, or even Britannia itſelf—America and Columbia will retain their preſent ſignification of extending to the whole weſtern hemiſphere.

The citizens and inhabitants of the United States, when ſpoken of generally, without reference to any particular ſtate, may be known and diſtinguiſhed as FREDONIANS; and that ſuch a perſon being aſked in Europe, or any other part of the world, from what country he comes or to what nation he belongs, may correctly and preciſely anſwer that he is a Fredonian. And this will meet the ear much more nobly than a Frenchman, a Spaniard, a Portugueſe, a Turk, and the like.

Again; a monoſyllablic name is perfectly eaſy to be obtained from the ſame root; and to him who thinks the laſt word too long or lofty, it will be wholly at his option to call himſelf FREDE; and in this reſpect he will put himſelf on a par with a Mede and a Swede.

Moreover, ſhould an adjective be deſired to qualify expreſſions and facilitate diſcourſe, there is ſuch a thing immediately ready for uſe in FREDISH; and thereby we can ſpeak of a Frediſh ſhip, or a Frediſh man, or a Frediſh manufacture or production, after the ſame manner, and according to the ſame rule, by which we employ the adjectives Britiſh, Spaniſh, Daniſh, Turkiſh, and the like.

Thus, our nation is in poſſeſſion of a proſaic word for its whole territory, Fredon; a poetical word for the ſame, Fredonia; a grave and ſonorous generic title for its people, property, and relations, Fredonian; a ſhort and colloquial appellation, Frede; and a convenient univerſal epithet, Frediſh. A language ſo rich and copious is ſcarcely to be found; and it is hoped our citizens will make the moſt of it.

In caſe any of our countrymen ſhould wiſh to expreſs himſelf according to this novel dialect, the following is offered as an example, alluding to a recent ſubject of public diſcuſſion.

"It has been a favourite object with a certain claſs of men to involve Fredon in a war with Spain, France, or both of them, about the right of depoſit on the Miſſiſſippi. The outrageous conduct of the intendant at New Orleans was indeed very provoking; but the Fredonian ſpirit, though roufed by juſt indignation, was too temperate and magnanimous to ruſh immediately to arms. It was thought moſt wiſe and politic for the adminiſtration to attempt a negociation in the firſt inſtance; and accordingly, one of the Frediſh ſhips was ordered to be got in readineſs to carry an envoy extraordinary from America to Europe. Should war become neceſſary for the national honour and ſecurity, our public enemies will find to their ſorrow that the Fredes will make brave ſoldiers and gallant ſailors. Never will they quit the hardy conteſt until their deeds ſhall be worthy of being recorded in immortal verſe, equally honourable to the bards and the heroes of Fredonia."

The radical word is alſo well adapted to ſongs and rhymes. And this is a great convenience and felicity in a national point of view. Obſerve, how prettily our poets can make it jingle: for inſtance, if the ſubject is warlike, then

> "Their chiefs to glory lead on
> The noble ſons of Fredon."

Or, if it is moral ſublimity,

> "Nor Plato, in his Phædon,
> Excels the ſage of Fredon."

Should it be commercial activity,

"All nations have agreed on
The enterprize of Fredon."

Perhaps it may refer to our exports; why then

"The Portuguese may feed on
The wheat and maize of Fredon."

It may be desirable to celebrate our agriculture, as in the following distich,

"No land so good as Fredon
To scatter grain and seed on."

On the supposition that a swain wishes to compliment his country-women, he may inform them that

"The graceful nymphs of Fredon
Surpass all belles we read on."

And, indeed, if it is his desire to ejaculate in a serious strain, it may be written

"In this fair land of Fredon
May right and justice be done."

We give these as samples of what may be accomplished in this way; adding, that the poet may easily contract his country with Sweden, or compare it to Eden, if he is puzzled for a rhyme.

On the whole, we recommend these words to the serious consideration and speedy adoption of our fellow-citizens: that our common and beloved portion of the earth may thereby acquire a *name*, and be famous among the *nations*.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MRS. CHARLTOTE SMITH.

A Sketch of the Life of this justly celebrated, and much lamented lady, was intended to have been inserted in this work for the month of November, but the friend who undertook to supply it was prevented by accidental circumstances from fulfilling his intention, and it has consequently been postponed.

Three accounts of the Life and Writings of Mrs. Smith have appeared; one, some years previous to her dissolution, in the Third Volume of Public Characters, and two since; the first, very imperfectly executed in the European Magazine for the Month of November, and the second, in the first number of a new work entitled *Censura Literaria*, by Samuel Egerton Bridges, Esq., whose elegant pen has paid a just tribute to the genius, literary talents, and private virtues of the deceased; and the intention of her family has already been announced of publishing her Memoirs on a more enlarged plan, with a selection of her correspondence; it would therefore be anticipating the pleasure the public are likely to receive from so desirable and interesting a piece of Biography, were we here to enter into a minute detail of circumstances; and it is hoped this reason, combining with other considerations, will apologize for the brevity of the present article.

Mrs. Smith was the eldest daughter of Nicholas Turner, Esq., a gentleman of fortune, who inherited considerable estates, in the counties of Surry and Sussex. He was a man of very superior talents, remarkable for the brilliancy of his wit, his powers of conversation, and a peculiar vein of humour, which rendered him the delight of society. Her mother, whose maiden name was Towers, was as distinguished by the graces of her mind, as by a person of exquisite beauty; but this lady died in childbed before her eldest daughter had attained her fourth year, and the care of her person devolved on an aunt, the sister of her deceased mother. Mr. Turner early discovered such indications of genius in the infant mind of his child, that he determined no expence should be spared in the cultivation of those talents which she seemed to have inherited from both her parents; and therefore bestowed on her what was thought the best education. She was placed in one of the most distinguished seminaries in the neighbourhood of London; and, on quitting school, which she did at an early age, she was attended by various masters: and, if expence constituted a good education, she may be said to have received the best that could have been given; but Mrs. Smith frequently regretted, that in the conduct of it so little judgment was shewn, and that the time lost in the attainment of superficial accomplishments was not employed in more useful studies, in the acquirement of languages, and still more, that so little attention was paid to enforce those important principles which fortify the mind, and enables it to struggle against the inevitable evils of life. Her father was himself a poet, and encouraged this talent in his daughter, who, as she tells us in one of her last works, composed verses at a very early age; but her aunt had imbibed an opinion, that learning disqualified women for

for their own peculiar duties, and was in general unfavourable to their eſtabliſhment in life, and obſerved with great diſapprobation this turn of mind, and the paſſion of her niece for reading, and prohibited her from ſo employing her time, without however taking any effectual meaſure to prevent her gratifying this taſte; ſo that ſhe had always the power of carrying on her contraband ſtudies, and every book that came in her way, ſhe devoured with avidity, and with little diſcrimination. By this means ſhe acquired a maſs of deſultory knowledge, which, by exciting her curioſity, led her on at a ſubſequent period in purſuit of more perfect information. Her father, having ſold his Surry eſtates, divided his time between his houſe in Suſſex and one he took in London; and his daughter was early introduced into ſociety, partook of all the amuſement and diſſipation her father and aunt engaged in, and entered into them with that eagerneſs natural to a young perſon; and as her very fine form had attained the ſtature of a woman, ſhe wore the dreſs of one, and it has been ſaid that her father received propoſals for her, at the early age of thirteen, from a gentleman who had ſeen her at a public aſſembly, and was ſtruck with the charms of her figure—an offer which was declined on account of her extreme youth. It had been happy, had a reaſon ſo ſubſtantial operated a few years longer; but before ſhe was ſixteen, ſhe was married to the younger ſon of Richard Smith, eſq., who was a Weſt India merchant of much eminence, and this ſon was aſſociated in the father's buſineſs. After having been accuſtomed to the moſt boundleſs indulgence from her own family, (and to her aunt every wiſh and caprice of hers was a law,) ſhe was ſuddenly involved in houſhold cares, tranſplanted into a ſoil totally ungenial to her habits, and repugnant to her taſte, and became ſubject to the will of a man who, far from poſſeſſing the power of regulating the conduct of a wife ſcarcely emerged from childhood, knew not how to govern himſelf. From this fatal marriage, which had been brought about by the officiouſneſs of friends, and which was by no means the effect of attachment on either ſide, as both appeared to have been talked into it by the intermeddling of thoſe ſhort-ſighted politicians, all the future misfortunes of the ſubject of theſe pages originated: an uncle of Mrs. Smith was the only perſon of the family who ſeemed to have had common ſenſe on this occaſion; he ſaw, and foretold all the miſery that would infallibly reſult from an union, in which neither the habits, nor the temper of the parties had been conſidered; when neither were arrived at a time of life, to aſcertain or appreciate the character of each other; but moſt unfortunately he had not ſufficient weight to induce thoſe, who ſaw this connection in a different view, to break off the negociation. Mr. Turner was on the point of marrying a ſecond wife, who, although ſhe exacted much conſideration in conſequence of her large fortune, had little claim to it from her perſonal qualities, and whoſe authority a grown-up daughter, who had never been accuſtomed to controul, would moſt probably have reſiſted: he conſequently felt no reluctance in cloſing with propoſals, which relieved him from the apprehenſions he entertained, and this marriage took place on the 22d. of February, 1765! The reſidence of the young people was in a very diſguſting part of the city, from whence they removed in the courſe of two years; the death of their firſt child, and the effect this firſt affliction had on a young mother, ſo endangered her health, and that of her ſecond child, whom ſhe nurſed, and who was born on the ſame day its brother expired, that it was found abſolutely neceſſary to remove them to purer air and a leſs melancholy abode. The village of Southgate was choſen for this purpoſe, where Mrs. Smith's excellent conſtitution enabled her to recover from her indiſpoſition; and her underſtanding in time ſubdued the ſorrow which ſhe had firſt given way to, with an exceſs natural to a mind of ſuch acute ſenſibility; in this quiet ſpot, ſhe had now more command of her time, and the uſe of a good library, and the power, from being much alone, of following thoſe purſuits to which ſhe was attached, enabled her to form her taſte and devote her thoughts to intellectual improvement: but this produced one unfortunate reſult, it opened her eyes to thoſe defects ſhe had hitherto been unwilling to ſee; yet, although ſhe could no longer be blind to them herſelf, ſhe endeavoured to conceal them from the obſervation of others, and, in her own behaviour towards her huſband, tried to give him that conſequence, which ſhe was conſcious he was little entitled to. His inattention to buſineſs was extremely diſpleaſing to his father, and the increaſe of the family making a larger houſe neceſſary, their next reſidence was within five miles of London; and it was hoped

the many hours which had been loſt, in going to and from Southgate would now be retrieved by a cloſer application to his duties: but theſe hopes were fallacious; the time which ſhould have been occupied in the counting-houſe or on the exchange, in keeping up or extending commercial connections, was frittered away in trifling but expenſive purſuits; and Mrs. Smith, ever ſanguine, fondly imagined it more advantageous to her family to retire into the country, and give up the buſineſs to the prudent management of her father-in-law, who, equally tired with his ſon's inability and improvident conduct, acceded to this propoſal, and conſented to purchaſe an eſtate in Hampſhire, called Lys Farm, on which was a very handſome new-built manſion, ſufficiently commodious for a more extenſive eſtabliſhment than that of Mr. Smith. But he had no ſooner removed thither, than he began enlarging the houſe, and making additions to the garden and offices on an extenſive plan; his agricultural purſuits became expenſive and ruinous in proportion to his inexperience; and Mrs. Smith ſoon found, that, although her taſte for rural ſcenery, and for a more elegant ſociety was gratified by the change of ſituation; yet her domeſtic comforts were by no means increaſed, and ſhe had only bartered one ſpecies of miſery for another. Here ſhe loſt her eldeſt ſon, a boy of very ſuperior intellect, and who promiſed to partake much of his mother's genius: this was a deep affliction to his mother; he did not long ſurvive his grandfather, the father of Mr. Smith, whoſe death was far from being an advantage to his daughter-in-law, for in him ſhe loſt a ſteady and affectionate friend, who had always her intereſt and happineſs at heart. He left a very large property among his grandchildren, of which there were ſeveral, beſides the eight children of his youngeſt ſon; but his will was ſo extremely prolix and confuſed, that no two lawyers underſtood it; in the ſame manner, from whence the truſtees appointed by it, refuſed to act, and Mr. Smith became, as principal executor, poſſeſſed of the entire management of theſe extenſive concerns, in the conduct, of which he acted with ſo little caution, and ſo little to the ſatisfaction of the ſeveral collateral branches of the family concerned, that they felt themſelves compelled to appeal to the law. As the conſequences that enſued have been already detailed,* let it ſuffice to ſay, that Mrs. Smith did not in the hour of diſtreſs deſert her huſband, but ſhared in the miſery he had brought on himſelf, and exerted the powers of her mind with ſuch indefatigable zeal, that, after the ſpace of a few months, ſhe ſucceeded in diſentangling him from his immediate embarraſſments, and the property was veſted in the hands of truſtees, two of them gentlemen connected with Mr. Smith's family, high in ſituation and affluent in circumſtances.

It was ſoon after theſe events, that Mrs. Smith thought of collecting ſuch poems as ſhe had originally written for her amuſement; they were firſt offered to Dodſley and refuſed; they were afterwards ſhewn to Dilly in the Poultry, who alſo declined having any thing to do with them. It has been ſeen with what degree of judgment theſe deciſions were made: through the intereſt of Mr. Hayley, they were at length printed by Dodſley on Mrs. Smith's account, and the rapid ſale, and almoſt immediate demand for a ſecond edition, ſufficiently juſtified the author's confidence in her own powers, and encouraged her to proceed in a line, which, as it might render her in a great degree independent of the perſons who had now the management of the affairs, contributed to divert her thoughts, and to lead her mind into the viſionary regions of fancy, rendering the ſad realities ſhe was ſuffering under, in ſome meaſure leſs poignant. The ſtill encreaſing derangement of Mr. Smith's affairs ſoon after obliged him to leave England, and in the autumn of 1784, he eſtabliſhed his family in a gloomy and inconvenient chateau in Normandy, very injudiciouſly choſen nine miles from any town; his wife's ſufferings in this very inconvenient and comfortleſs ſituation, where ſhe gave birth to her youngeſt child, were ſuch, that few women could have borne with fortitude; but her admirable mind and perſevering ſpirit ſtill ſupported her; and again literary purſuits ſerved to lighten her cares during the very ſevere winter which happened that year; and when her health would not admit of her going out, ſhe tranſlated into Engliſh, the novel of Manon l'Eſcaut, by the Abbé Prevoſt. It was afterwards publiſhed, and cenſured as being immoral; but the fact was, it fell accidentally in her way when ſhe had not much opportunity of ſelection, and at a time when ſhe eagerly ſought for any reſource to mitigate her anxieties. In the ſpring of 1785, the family returned to England, and ſoon after reſided in the ancient manſion then belonging to Sir Charles

* See Third Volume of Public Characters.

Charles Mill, at Woollading, now the reſidence of Lord Robert Spencer, and of which pariſh the father of Otway the poet had been rector; a circumſtance which rendered it claſſic ground to Mrs. Smith, and inſpired thoſe beautiful ſonnets in which his name is ſo happily introduced; here alſo ſhe tranſlated thoſe very intereſting extracts from *Les Cauſes Celebres* which have been ſo deſervedly admired, and which was a moſt difficult undertaking from the ſingularity of the work, and the obſcurity of the law-terms. Again it became neceſſary for Mrs. Smith to exert her fortitude, when ſhe parted from her eldeſt ſon, who had been appointed to a writerſhip in Bengal; and when the ſecond was ſnatched from her by a rapid and malignant fever, which more or leſs affected the whole family, and which carried him off after an illneſs of three days. Other domeſtic calamities, inſupportable to a ſpirit like hers, overtook her very ſoon afterwards; and circumſtances which delicacy forbids us to detail, determined her to quit her huſband's houſe, and withdraw with moſt of her children to a ſmall cottage near Chicheſter---a ſtep approved of by her friends, and which ſhe was fully juſtified in taking in the opinion of thoſe who knew the true motives which induced it. The charming novel of Emmeline was written at this place, in the courſe of a few months; the novelty of the deſcriptive ſcenery which Mrs. Smith firſt introduced, and the elegance of the ſtyle, obtained for it the moſt unbounded ſucceſs, and encreaſed the ardour and perſevering application of the author, which brought forward ſeveral other works of the ſame kind, almoſt all equally pleaſing, and which followed with a rapidity and variety truly aſtoniſhing.

Mrs. Smith after the lapſe of ſome time removed to Brighthelmſtone, where ſhe continued till 1793, and where her talents introduced her to many diſtinguiſhed and literary characters: circumſtances and the love of change next carried her to another part of Suſſex. Her third ſon had entered the army, and ſerved on the continent in the campaign of that year, as enſign in the 14th regiment; he had been diſtinguiſhed for his good conduct, but unfortunately received a dangerous wound before Dunkirk, which made the amputation of his leg neceſſary. He returned to England in this melancholy ſituation; and ſuch a diſtreſſing event, combining with other cauſes, preyed on the conſtitution of his mother, who, having contracted a very alarming rheumatic complaint, was adviſed to try the Bath waters, and thither ſhe removed in 1794, where in the ſpring of 1795, that which ſhe conſidered as the heavieſt of her domeſtic calamities befel her, in the death of her ſecond daughter, a lovely and amiable young woman, of a rapid decline. She had been two years the wife of the Chevalier de Foville, an emigrant. Mrs. Smith is ſaid never to have recovered this affliction; but at times the original chearfulneſs of her temper returned, and latterly ſhe never mentioned her loſt daughter. Her love of change, which might always be numbered among her foibles, was now became an habitual reſtleſsneſs; and ſhe continued to wander from place to place, in hopes of attaining that happineſs which ever ſeemed to elude her purſuit. Her various reſidences may be traced in her poems. In 1801, ſhe had to lament the death of that ſon who loſt his limb in the ſervice of his country, which took place at Barbadoes, where the affairs of his family had called him, and by his ardent ſpirit and exertions, the property ſituated there was diſpoſed of; but he was not deſtined to reap the benefit of his ſucceſsful negociation, he fell a victim to the yellow fever, from the benevolence of his diſpoſition in attending his ſervant, who was firſt ſeized with the malady. His loſs was deeply regretted by his mother and family. In 1803, Mrs. Smith again changed her habitation, and removed from the neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells, to a village in Surry, regarding it as her native ſoil, having paſſed her infancy at her father's place at Stoke, and there ſhe had long expreſſed a deſire that all her ſorrows might repoſe. Her wiſhes have been complied with; ſhe reſts near her mother and many of her anceſtors in the pariſh-church of that village. Death cloſed her long ſufferings in her 57th year, on the 28th of October, 1806, after a moſt tedious and painful illneſs, which had totally exhauſted her frame; but the powers of her extraordinary mind loſt neither their ſtrength nor their brilliancy. She was a widow at the time of her diſſolution, and from that circumſtance became poſſeſſed of her own fortune. Of a family of twelve children, ſix only are living, three ſons and three daughters. In her then ſurviving ſons ſhe was particularly happy, having lived to ſee the two elder ones, advanced to honourable and lucrative appointments in the civil ſervice of India, and both as high in character as

in ſituation; their conduct towards their mother, to whom ſo much was due, and whom they loved ſo ſincerely, was uniformly every thing that gratitude could dictate, and affection inſpire. Her two other ſons were in the army; the eldeſt of them a Lieutenant Colonel, now on ſervice with his regiment, whoſe conduct as a ſon, a gentleman, and a ſoldier, has ever been moſt truly gratifying to the feelings of a mother. The youngeſt ſon, who with ſuch a brother to excite his emulation, was advancing with credit and ſucceſs in his military career, fell a ſecond victim to the fatal fever at Surinam, the 16th of September, 1806, in his 22d year. His mother, who was particularly attached to him, was fortunate in being ſpared the miſery of knowing he had preceded her to the grave; the ſad tidings not having reached England till after her deceaſe.

Mrs. Smith's poetical works are too well known, and have been too long the admiration of the public, to require any farther illuſtration; the number of editions through which they have paſſed, ſufficiently eſtabliſhes their merit. Thoſe which have been publiſhed ſince her deceaſe, offer an aſtoniſhing proof of the energy of her genius, for they were all written within the laſt two years, while ſhe was undergoing ſuch bodily ſuffering, and her mind was ſtill harraſſed with many cares. Yet none of her earlieſt poems are ſuperior either in taſte or imagination to thoſe which compriſe this volume, and in the opinion of ſome very excellent judges they even exceed any ſhe had ever written.

It would ſwell this article to too great a length, were we to enter into an acute examination of the various novels of this lady; that they brought on her much undeſerved abuſe, is not very ſurpriſing, her intellectual ſuperiority was too obvious to eſcape the ſhafts of envy and malignity; and when thoſe who have cenſured and calumniated her have ſuffered under the ſame aggreſſions, we will allow them to be adequate judges of her conduct. Fortunately the idle remarks of the ſtupid, the unfeeling, or the envious, either are, or will be forgotten, while the brilliancy of Mrs. Smith's genius will ſhine with undiminiſhed luſtre, as long as the Engliſh language exiſts. Of her proſe works, her School-books are amongſt the moſt admirable which have been written for the uſe of young perſons, and are eminently calculated to form the taſte, inſtruct the mind, and correct the heart.

VOLTAIRE'S LITERARY CONFESSIONS.

[The Soirées de Ferney, printed at Paris in 1802, has not received an Engliſh dreſs. It appears to be the work of ſome *French* Boſwell, who has been as ſucceſsful in exhibiting Voltaire in converſation with his friends, as *our* Boſwell has been, in the ſame reſpect, with regard to his friend Johnſon.

From this publication, which may be called Voltaire's Table Talk, have been ſelected ſuch articles as cannot fail to be intereſting to our readers.]

MONSIEUR de Voltaire had for ſome time enjoyed a perfect ſtate of health; he appeared to be entirely free from complaint, and, with his bodily ſtrength, he had recovered his uſual tranquillity and peace of mind. His friends were no longer under the neceſſity, in order to raiſe his ſpirits, of launching out into praiſes of his literary works in his preſence. It was ſome months ſince he had been obſerved to ſhed tears. The happineſs he felt ſeemed to be communicated to all about him. Ferney was become the ſeat of every kind of amuſement: entertainments ſucceeded each other without intermiſſion; no foreigner of diſtinction paſſed the place without paying a viſit to Voltaire; dramatic pieces were performed in the theatre; and Voltaire's niece, Madame Denys, inſtructed the young folks of the Pays de Gex in the art of declamation. After a dinner, to which a numerous company had been invited, whilſt every one was in the higheſt ſpirits, Voltaire addreſſed his gueſts in the following manner:

My worthy friends, to ſhew you the confidence I repoſe in you, and to give you a perfect idea of the frankneſs of my diſpoſition, I will make my Literary Confeſſions in preſence of all who are now here. I do declare, it is my intention to acknowledge faults of whatever nature they may be. I ſhall reſtrict my confeſſions to my literary labours, becauſe it is on them my reputation is founded; and becauſe it is through them I have raiſed ſuch a hoſt of enemies. Religious people will tell you, my works have done much harm, that they have led many ſouls aſtray from the paths of godlineſs, and have ſtabbed religion in its very vitals. My works have been tranſlated into every language; they have been read, they have been imitated, and are quoted by people of every country. Sometime ſince an ex-jeſuit wrote me

theſe

theſe words; no doubt he thought to flatter me: "Sir, (ſaid he,) your works will remain to all future times the ſtandard of taſte, of philoſophy, of obſcenity, and of blaſphemy." It is pretty certain, that if my writings had been as little known as thoſe of the reverend Father Hayer, or the advocate M. Soret, I could not have corrupted all mankind. I ought now to inform you, that I ſhall not confine myſelf to the order of events. I have forgotten dates, and I had always an inſuperable averſion to chronological diſcuſſions. I ſhall endeavour to be conciſe, plain, and exact; but being unaccuſtomed to adapt my ſtyle ſtrictly to the occaſion, I may chance to fly out into profaneneſs of expreſſion. The impetuoſity of my imagination will ſometimes hurry me away, in ſpite of all my efforts to reſiſt it.

A Friend.—My good Sir, do not ſuffer yourſelf to be tied down to rules and regulations. All will be well, provided you are, as you promiſe us to be, intereſting, ingenuous, and impartial.

Voltaire.—Well then, to make a beginning.—I muſt premiſe, my friends, that a ſpirit of independence was a very early paſſion with me, as was a taſte or turn for poetry. At the age of ten years I compoſed ſome very pretty little pieces in verſe; I could repeat the beſt pieces of Corneille, and had all La Fontaine's tales by heart. I was ſent to college, where I made a rapid progreſs in ſeveral branches of knowledge. My fondneſs for philoſophy diſcovered itſelf very early; I openly ridiculed many of the tenets of religion, and in ſome of my boyiſh productions had made a diſplay of what was then deemed impiety. One of the profeſſors came up to me one day, and ſeizing me by the collar in an emotion of zealous rage, cried out, in a prophetic ſtrain, "You little ſcoundrel! you will be certainly at the head of the free-thinkers:" I hailed the prophecy; for it flattered my vanity not a little; and I think I have fulfilled it.

My firſt work after I left college was an ode, which I wrote with a reliance that it would obtain the French Academy's prize. It was a good one; and for that reaſon, I ſuppoſe, was not crowned with the ſucceſs I looked for. I followed it with an epigram, in which the French Academy was expoſed to ridicule. I was diſguſted with the Academy, and reſolved to have no connexion with it. I rather gave too much into ſatire, and I may ſay, without flattering myſelf, that I had merit in that kind of compoſition. About this time my Epiſtle to Urania was publiſhed: the publication of it was, however, unknown to me. In this performance is allowed to be an excellent colouring, great harmony, and correctneſs; with ſome fire, but too much boldneſs. I had put the name of the Abbé Chaulieu to it; but I honeſtly confeſs I ſhould have been very ſorry if any one had thought that he wrote it. You have, undoubtedly, read my ſatirical poem upon Fleuri's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. Whatever people may ſay, this writer is neither philoſopher nor painter. His work is crammed with miracles and puerilities; his hiſtory of Conſtantine is an enigma which I could never make out, any more that I could comprehend an infinite number of other relations in that hiſtory. I could never reconcile the extraordinary praiſes which this author, who is always very moderate and juſt, has laviſhed on a prince whoſe whole life is made up of vices. Murderer of his wife and his wife's father; wholly reſigned to effeminate pleaſures, with a paſſion for pomp and ſhew; ſuſpicious, ſuperſtitious;—ſuch is his character in the light it appears to me. The ſtory of his wife Fauſta and his ſon Criſpus, would be an excellent ſubject for tragedy; but it would be another tragedy of Phædra under different names. His conteſt with Maximianus Herculius, and his exceſſive ingratitude to him, has furniſhed Thomas Corneille with the ſubject of a tragedy; and Thomas has modelled it in his own manner. Fauſta is introduced in this piece betwixt her huſband and father, and ſome tender ſcenes are worked up. The plot is very intricate; it is written in the taſte of Camma and Timocrates. It had good ſucceſs when it was firſt produced, but it is now forgotten; as are almoſt all the pieces of Thomas Corneille. This will always be the caſe when the plot is too much perplexed; becauſe in ſuch pieces the paſſions have not room to diſplay themſelves: beſides, Corneille's verſes are weak; and, in ſhort, his plays want that energy which can only hand down any performance whatever, whether it be in proſe or verſe, to poſterity.

Mad. Denys.—My dear uncle, permit me to obſerve to you, that you have run away from the ſubject of your diſcourſe.

Volt.—Very right, niece. At my age digreſſions are rather more pardonable than ſtarts of paſſion. But let me go on with my confeſſions; and let me ſtrive to be

be more humble and modeſt, if it is poſſible for me to be ſo. I had hitherto ſtuck to my plebeian name of *Arouet;* I now took one that ſounded better, and I obtained at length the court diſtinctions of *gentleman in ordinary*, with the honour of *chamberlain*. Shall I, my good friends, relate to you the particulars of a trick I played a Jew very innocently. I have only a confuſed recollection of it at this time—and, indeed, I am unwilling to trouble you with trifling matters.

Friend.—Say nothing about it, Sir; but proceed to give us the more ſtriking parts of your confeſſions, and that in the manner according to which you have written your hiſtory.

Volt.—Be it ſo then, my worthy friends; I will be inſtructed by you. But, pray now, excuſe ſome occaſional digreſſions, eſpecially from ſuch a kind of off-hand literary confeſſion as I am about to make to you. I was eighteen years of age; my name was already known, and my plans were extenſive. My Œdipus had been acted, was well received, and I was conſidered another Racine. I was introduced at court, I was loaded with penſions: it was not poſſible for me to keep within the bounds of modeſty. La Mothe, who had reaſon to complain of me, forgot his reſentment, and wrote in favour of my piece. Crébillon, who was inclined to be jealous, ſaw only in me a ſucceſsful rival. Fontenelle, the father of literature, gave me a leſſon of advice: he ſent me word that my tragedy had too much fire in it, and I returned for anſwer, that I would read his paſtorals in order to damp it.

Friend.—Will you favour the company with an analyſis of the tragedy of Œdipus, that piece which you produced at ſo early an age?

Volt.—With pleaſure, my friend; but it ſhall be at another time. You may well ſuppoſe, it will be no ſhort buſineſs. It is ſufficient to tell you now, that I uſe Sophocles with freedom, and do juſtice to myſelf. He is far from having brought tragedy to that degree of perfection it is thought he has. What is your opinion? are we unjuſt in this age, when we refuſe him our entire admiration? What are we to think of a poet who can deviſe no other means of making us acquainted with the characters of his drama, than by putting words like theſe into the mouth of the chief of them—"I am that Œdipus ſo renowned in ſtory;" whilſt another tells us, he is the high prieſt of Jupiter! What dearth of invention! what ſtupidity! How is it poſſible, for a moment, to miſtake and call this a noble ſimplicity? Further; let us own the truth: is it poſſible or likely that Œdipus, after reigning ſo long a time as he did, ſhould be unacquainted with the particulars of the aſſaſſination of Lajus, who was his predeceſſor on the throne, and that he ſhould not know whether it was on a plain or in a town? This ignorance was no more than pretence. Be it ſo: but he does not tell us why he pretended ignorance. I want a term to expreſs my idea of ſuch abſurdity.

Friend.—But it may be urged in excuſe, that this is a defect of the ſtory itſelf; and not any fault of the author of the tragedy.

Volt.—Mercy on us! what an excuſe is this! Have it your own way then: ſay the ſtory is defective. But is not an author to turn and faſhion his ſubject as beſt ſuits his own deſign? is he not to amend and ſupply whatever is wanting or deficient? I gueſs how you will reply; and I am ſenſible that I am not clear of the ſame charge, if brought againſt me. I will be as ſeverely juſt in my own cauſe, and will ſhow myſelf no more favour than I have done Sophocles; and I ſhall hope that the ſincerity with which I acknowledge my own faults, will juſtify me fully in the boldneſs with which I have taken upon me to bring this charge againſt an ancient tragic poet—

But here am I running into another digreſſion! It is your fault this time, friend. Obſerve, whenever my digreſſions are occaſioned by yourſelves, I have no pardon to ſolicit.

The ſucceſs of my own Œdipus had turned my brain: I was reſolved to make trial of another tragedy. I believe it was in the year 1720, that I brought my Artemiſia on the ſtage at Paris. I had introduced a young actreſs who was new to the theatre, and who was ſuppoſed to be my miſtreſs. Catcalls were then in uſe at the theatres. The firſt act was ſaluted by catcalls, and the performers were diſconcerted with the noiſe. I was preſent; and you may ſuppoſe, my friends, I was not in a little agitation. The noiſes were tremendous; hiſſes, groans, catcalls, reſounded from every part of the theatre. I was near running mad, I foamed with rage. I was many times induced to ſally into the pit, ſword in hand; at length I came to the more prudent reſolution of leaping on the ſtage from

from the boxes, and addreſſing the audience. I waved my hand to obtain ſilence, but the clamour ſtill continued. At length the author of Œdipus was recognized, and ſilence was obtained. I repreſented the claim to ſome indulgence, which a new piece and a young author had a right to make; and, without diſcovering any marks of reſentment, I offered ſuch other arguments in my favour as occurred to me. In ſhort, I obtained applauſe by my ſpeech, and my piece was ſuffered to be repreſented without further interruption: but I withdrew my tragedy in diſguſt. I have been always ſurpriſed that it did not ſucceed better on the ſtage, for it is a good piece. The critics allow the plot to be well conducted, and the cataſtrophe, or concluſion, to be very natural. It is true they found fault with the verſification, as being too much of the epic kind; but on my word, as well as I can judge at this diſtance of time, I think it before my Tancred.

To drive away all thoughts of this mortification, I made a journey to Holland. There, by way of relaxation, I paid my addreſſes to one of the daughters of the famous Madame Dunoyer. I met with obſtacles I was not able to ſurmount; and came off with little credit. Between ourſelves, my friends, I was never able to play the part of a lover—glory was my miſtreſs. Agreeable to the reſolution I had formed of paſſing on and making ſome ſtay at Bruſſels, I repaired to that city. There I joined myſelf to Rouſſeau*, whom I had wiſhed to ſee for a long time. Though he had been baniſhed upwards of ten years, I conſidered him only as a great poet, and the man of misfortune. So great was my confidence in him, that I left my poem of the Henriad in his poſſeſſion for five days. During one of our walks, he read me his Ode to Poſterity, and the Judgment of Pluto. This laſt was a virulent ſatire againſt the parliament of Paris: he aſked my opinion of it. "This is not our maſter's, the good and great Roſſeau," ſaid I. The ſelf-love of the old maker of verſes was offended with my freedom. "Maſter of mine," continued I, "take your revenge: here is a little poem which I ſubmit to the correction and judgment of the father of Numa." I began to read, and Rouſſeau interrupted me with, "*Hold, Sir, read no further; this impiety is ſhocking.*" I put the poem again into my pocket, and ſaid, "Come, let us go to the play; I am ſorry the author of the Moïſade has not yet informed the public that he was grown devout." When the comedy was over, I reſumed the ſubject of his Ode to Poſterity, and told him in a ſarcaſtic way, "Do you know, maſter, that I think your ode will never reach thoſe you deſign it for."

Mad. Denys.—Thus, my dear uncle, an interview of friendſhip and confidence was cloſed by an open rupture.

Volt.—I grant it, niece; but the fault was not mine, and I leave you all to judge whether it was ſo or not.

Friend.—Will you give me leave to tell you my thoughts of the matter? I am of opinion that Rouſſeau had for a long time before harboured a ſecret jealouſy of you, and I believe the ſucceſs of your Mariamne was the real cauſe of his animoſity. Rouſſeau had compoſed a Mariamne, after an old piece of Triſtan: it was very deſervedly hiſſed, and your tragedy was repreſented forty times.

Volt.—The miſchief had an earlier riſe than that you mention. About the end of the year 1711, as well as I can recollect, Saurin, whom Rouſſeau accuſed of being the author of the famous Couplets, was cleared by the ſentence of the Châtelet, and was allowed to proceed criminally againſt the Sieur Rouſſeau and his witneſſes. A female ſervant in my father's houſe was intereſted in the cauſe. She was, in fact, the mother of that poor wretch, a journeyman ſhoemaker, whoſe evidence Rouſſeau ſuborned. This woman, ſuppoſing her ſon would be hanged for perjury, was conſtantly making her lamentations and complaints till ſhe exhauſted our patience. "Comfort yourſelf, good woman," ſaid I to her, "you have nothing to fear: Rouſſeau, a ſhoemaker's ſon, ſuborns your ſon, a cobler, who you ſay is the accomplice of a ſhoeblack; when your ſon goes to be tried for the perjury, throw an old ſhoe after him for luck, and all will go well." This pleaſantry was repeated in the neighbourhood, and told by one goody goſſip to another, till it reached the ears of Rouſſeau himſelf, who never forgave me for it. But what excited his reſentment ſtill more was, that I endeavoured to convince him of the impolicy of his allegorical poem, which he had written, called the Judgment of Pluto. I told him

* This is not Jean Jaques Rouſſeau, the celebrated citizen of Geneva; but a Frenchman, who is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Poet Rouſſeau.—*Tranſlator.*

him that it would create him many enemies, but this zeal drew from him nothing but reproaches. Let me aſk you all, whether you do not think it the height of imprudence in him to repreſent Pluto ordering a proctor-general to be flead, and covering his ſeat with the ſkin? And only think at what time he hazarded ſuch a ſtroke of ſatire: at the very time he was under proſecution at the Châtelet, and in parliament; and, moreover, when every thing was going againſt him. The application ſpoke for itſelf; no proctor-general would be flead. Rouſſeau had forgot the maxim, "We are not to fight naked with thoſe who have arms in their hands."

Friend.—This poem it was that ſhut him out of France; and yet Paris was become the only place of refuge left him, for after his diſgrace with the Duke d'Aremberg, Bruſſels was no longer an aſylum. [*To be continued.*]

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE AUTHOR OF THE "CURFEW."

WRITTEN BY MR. PRATT, IMMEDIATELY AFTER HAVING SEEN THE REPRESENTATION OF THAT ADMIRABLE PRODUCTION.

O BLEST by Nature, arm'd with every art,
To woo, command, or agonize the heart!
Thou who haſt proudly dar'd to lift thy page
Above the mockery that inſults the ſtage;
To ſpurn the ribbald jeſt, the ſenſe to raiſe
High o'er thoſe motley miſnomers called plays,
Drolls and buffooneries, which, act by act,
All thought confound, and memory diſtract;
Thou, who haſt ſkill the paſſions to controul,
Or bid them awe and ſooth the ductile ſoul;
How do the ſofteſt feelings own thy ſway!
How do the ſterneſt tremble and obey!
How does thy full-plum'd pinion, born to tower,
Of force ſublime, and conſcious of its power,
Leave the weak wing, that impotently tries
To gain, O Genius! thy unclouded ſkies!

Ah! loſt too ſoon, ere time had lent its aid,
To fix the ſubſtance and diſpel the ſhade;
To mark, high-favour'd youth! the bounty given,
—Spark of the God, a lambent flame of heav'n—
The potent magic of thy ſun-bright ſtrain,
From the thin vapours of the miſty brain—
The exhalations of the low-born mind,
From duſt proceeding and to duſt conſign'd!

What tho', to emulate each future bard,
His bright example, as his beſt reward,
Part of thy ſacred mantle caught his eye,
Ere yet thy ſpirit ſought its native ſky;
And ev'ry colour "dipt in heaven" confeſt
The genuine Muſe alone could form the veſt;
And none but her true ſons preſume to wear,
For naught but Genius to the Muſe is dear.

Yet ah! the Drama's rabble-rout again,
Thalia-Columbine, and all her train
Of Tragi-Comic, Farſic, Pantomime,
Scorn of the Muſe and error of the time,
The playhouſe Momus, and his noiſy court,
Where Whim, not Wit, where Trick, not Taſte diſport;
Where ſome cant word, or ſlang, the ſcenes engage,
The QUIZ, the GO, the TWADDLE, and the RAGE—
Too ſoon will theſe, in Folly's patch-work dreſs
The public voice, the public ſhout poſſeſs;
While the ſtrong charm, which now thy genius draws;
Nature's rich ſtores, too vaſt for hand-applauſe;
The deep ſuſpence which waits thy potent art,
And checks awhile the current of the heart;
Then hurried onward with impetuous force,
That threatens to exhauſt its ruddy ſource;
The gen'rous terror, the reſiſtleſs ſighs,
Which in obedience to thy mandate riſe;
All theſe muſt yield to faſhions light and vain,
And of thy ſpirit not a trace remain!

Yet Time will come, and as it draws more near,
Nature ſhall hail it with her ſmile and tear:
All booth-born jeſts to Smithfield's ſcenes reſign'd,
By Truth up-born ſhall mummery leave behind;
When mental manhood ſhall again aſpire,
And catch from flame thine electric fire!
Then ſhall the Drama re-aſſume its pride,
And Wiſdom ſpread her ſacred influence wide,
Then ſhall the race ephemeral be o'er,
To "ſtrut their hour upon the ſtage" no more:
The genuine bards their future fate ſhall tell,
Bards, ſuch as thee and Colman, toll their knell.

THE NEGRO's PRAYER.
By Mr. THELWALL.

O SPIRIT! that rid'ſt in the whirlwind and ſtorm,
Whoſe voice in the thunder is heard,
If ever from man, the poor indigent worm,
The prayer of affliction was heard;

If

If black man, as white, is the work of thy hand—
(And who could create him but Thee?)
Oh give thy command—
Let it ſpread thro' each land,
That Afric's ſad ſons ſhall be free!

If, erſt when the man-ſtealer's treacherous guile
Entrap'd me, all thoughtleſs of wrong,
From my Niciou's dear love, from the infantile ſmile
Of my Aboo, to drag me along;—
If then, the wild anguiſh that pierced thro' my heart,
Was ſeen in its horrors by thee,
O eaſe my long ſmart,
And thy ſanction impart,
That Afric, at laſt, may be free!—

If while in the ſlave-ſhip, with many a groan,
I wept o'er my ſufferings in vain;
While hundreds around me reply'd to my moan,
And the clanking of many a chain:—
If then thou but deign'dſt, with a pitying eye,
Thy poor ſhackled creature to ſee,
Oh thy mercy apply,
Afric's ſorrows to dry,
And bid the poor Negro be free!

If here, as I faint in the vertical ſun,
And the ſcourge goads me on to my toil,
No hope faintly ſoothing, when labour is done,
Of one joy my lorn heart to beguile;—
If thou view'ſt me, Great Spirit! as one thou haſt made,
And my fate as dependent on thee,
O impart thou thy aid,
That the ſcourge may be ſtay'd,
And the Black Man, at laſt, may be free.

VERSES WRITTEN BY WILLIAM CONGREVE, THE DRAMATIC POET.

[NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED]

FADED Delia moves compaſſion,
But no longer can ſubdue;
Now her face is out of faſhion,
She muſt take her turn and ſue.

All her airs, ſo long affected,
Might in blooming youth be borne;
But in age, if not corrected,
Move our pity, or our ſcorn.

Wealth nor titles can ſupport ye,
Wretched Delia, in decay;
'Tis allowed to nymphs paſt forty
To look on, but not to play.

If your itch be paſt reclaiming,
So receive your due delight;
As old bullies, broke by gaming,
Still take pleaſure in the ſight.

TRANSLATION OF A LATIN POEM, WRITTEN BY THE LATE REV. MR. MADAN.

By Mr. RING.

A SURGEON-DENTIST, newly ſtarts,
Who cauſes great ſurprize,
By ſetting his unrival'd arts
Before our wondering eyes.

He ſcales the teeth, and can at will
From their own ſockets draw;
Tranſplanting them with equal ſkill
Into another's jaw.

The grandam, toothleſs long before,
Perceives the ſpringing tooth;
And ſeems to be reviv'd once more.
In all the charms of youth.

The grandſire now can talk or eat
Without his uſual pother;
And one man takes, to chew his meat,
The grinders of another.

A num'rous, poor, and hungry pack
The ſurgeon's door attend;
Here ſtands a collier dy'd in black,
And there his ſooty friend.

The duſtmen take an active part
In this renown'd election;
Some that with aſhes load the cart,
Some of an aſh complexion.

How oft in ſuch a form uncouth,
Like gems in darkeſt mines,
The thickſet, poliſh'd, iv'ry tooth,
In all its luſtre ſhines!

The teeth moſt perfect, and moſt fair,
The ſubtle dentiſt buys;
And juſtly to the brighteſt ware
Aſſigns the brighteſt prize.

They ſell their teeth, and freely ſell
The ſoundeſt and the beſt;
No wonder, when they gain ſo well
Proviſion for the reſt.

O Doctor, by that ſingle art,
You render mutual good;
For while to *feed* you *teeth* impart,
To *teeth* you furniſh *food*.

New ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, COMMERCE, AND MANUFACTURES.

THIS ſociety, long diſtinguiſhed for its liberal and patriotic exertions, have voted to J. C. CURWEN, Eſq. M. P. the gold medal, for various Improvements in the Buſineſs of Agriculture, which we ſhall briefly notice in the order in which they were taken up by the ſociety. The firſt object was to recommend the uſe of carrots as a ſubſtitute for oats; he ſays, he had been accuſtomed to allow each working horſe eight pounds of oats per day; that he cauſed one half to be taken away, and ſupplied by an equal weight of carrots, which he continued ſo long as the carrots laſted, and it was generally admitted that the horſes improved in their condition upon this food. In a firſt trial, an acre of carrots was found equal to twenty-three of oats, allowing ſixty Wincheſter buſhels of oats per acre, and three ſtone the buſhel. Mr. Curwen's method is, on taking up the carrots, to cut a ſmall piece from the top of each, to prevent it from vegetating; theſe he immediately uſed. The remainder were piled in rows, two feet thick, and five feet high, leaving room for the circulation of the air. Mr. C. admits that the expence of cultivating carrots is conſiderable, viz. 15*l.* per acre; yet, when they are uſed in part inſtead of oats, he contends that they will moſt abundantly repay the expences.

Mr. Curwen's ſecond object has been to deviſe a Method of feeding Cows during the Winter Seaſon, with a view to provide poor perſons and children with milk at that time. The introductory obſervations and general hints thrown out by this gentleman do honour to his heart, whether his plan be or be not good. The food which he makes uſe of is cabbages, common and Swediſh turnips, kholrabi, and cole-ſeed; chaff, boiled, and mixed with refuſe grain and oil-cake. He uſes ſtraw, inſtead of hay, for their fodder at night. Mr. Curwen ſays, the greateſt difficulty he had to contend with was to prevent any decayed leaves being given, and to ſee that the ball of the turnip was the only part made uſe of. Theſe precautions being attended to, the milk and butter were excellent. Mr. C. has given in calculations to prove how profitable the method recommended is to the proprietor, and how beneficial to the public; but in theſe we ſhall not attempt to follow him.

The third thing propoſed by Mr. Curwen, is an improved *Drill Horſe-Hoe*, or *Weed-Harrow*, in which the carriage-wheels are to be half the width of the butts, or ſtitches; ſo that once going up, and once returning, will be ſufficient to clear each butt from weeds. The hoe or harrow is attached by chains to the carriage, and may be raiſed higher or ſunk lower, or placed more on one ſide or another as occaſion may require, by altering the poſition of the chain. There are ſix double rows of teeth or knives, which are ſo placed in the frame that each double row may paſs up the interval between the rows of corn, and cut or pull up the weeds that grow in ſuch intervals without injuring the corn. Theſe knives are ſtrong, and have a ſharp edge in front. There are two handles, by which the perſon who holds them may direct the knives or teeth of the harrow to paſs in ſtraight lines up the intervals. Owing to the ſimplicity and eaſe with which this machine is worked, a man and boy, with one horſe, are able to clean more than ſeven acres a day.

Ten guineas have been granted to Mr. CHARLES WILSON, for a method of *Curing Damp Walls*, by the application of the following compoſition: "Boil two quarts of tar, with two ounces of kitchen greaſe, for a quarter of an hour in an iron pot. Add ſome of this tar to a mixture of ſlaked lime and powdered glaſs, which have paſſed through a flour ſieve, and been completely dried over the fire in an iron pot, in the proportion of two parts of lime and one of glaſs, till the mixture becomes of the conſiſtence of thin plaſter. The cement muſt be uſed immediately after being mixed, and therefore it is proper not to mix more of it than will coat one ſquare foot of wall, ſince it quickly becomes too hard for uſe; and care muſt be taken to prevent any moiſture from mixing with the cement." For a wall merely damp, a coating one-eighth of an inch thick will be ſufficient; but if the wall is wet, there muſt be a ſecond coat. Plaſter made of lime, hair, and plaſter of Paris, may afterwards be laid on as a cement. The cement above deſcribed will unite the parts of Portland ſtone or marble, ſo as to make them as durable as they were prior to the fracture.

Among

Among the feveral communications on the fubject of manufactures, Mr. JOHN AUSTIN, of Glafgow, has been deemed worthy of the gold medal, for a loom to be worked by fteam or water. The advantages which this loom is faid to poffefs are as follow: 1, That from 300 to 400 of thefe looms may be worked by one water-wheel or fteam-engine, all of which will weave cloth fuperior to what is done in the common way. 2, They will go at the rate of 60 fhoots in a minute, and keep regular time in working. 3, They will keep conftantly working, except at the time of fhifting the fhuttles. 4, In general no knots need be tied, and never more than one, in place of two, which are requifite in the common way when a thread breaks. 5, In cafe the fhuttle ftops in the fhed, the lay will not come forward, and the loom will ftop. 6, They will weave flower or quicker, according to the breadth and quality of the web, which may be the broadeft now made, and they may be mounted with a harnefs to weave any pattern. 7, There is but one clofe fhed, the fame in both breadths; and the bore and temples always keep the fame diftance. 8, There is no time loft in looming, or cutting out the cloth, which is done while the loom is working, after the firft time. 9, The weft is well ftretched, and even to the fabric required; and every piece of cloth is meafured to a ftraw's breadth, and marked where to be cut, at any given length. 10, The loom will work backwards in cafe of accidents, and every thread is as regular on the yarn-beam as in the cloth. 11, If a thread appear too coarfe or fine in the web, it can be changed, or any ftripe altered at pleafure. 12, They will weave the fineft yarn, more tenderly and regularly than any weaver can do with hands and feet. 13, When a thread breaks, the loom will inftantly ftop, without ftopping any other loom, and will give warning by the ringing of a bell. 14, A loom of this kind occupies the fame fpace as a common loom, and the expence of it will be about half more, which is compenfated by the various additional machinery. 15, The reeling, winding, beaming, looming, combing, dreffing, &c. &c. which is nearly one half of the weaver's work, together with the general wafte (about 6*l.* per cent.) of the value of the yarn, do not occur in this loom, which by its fingle motion performs every operation after fpinning till the cloth is finifhed. 16, The heddles, reed, and bruthes, will wear longer than ufual, and more than half the workmanfhip is faved.

Mr. WILLIAM CHEETHAM, of Mellor-Moor, Derbyfhire, was prefented with the filver medal, for cultivating Wafte Land. After detailing pretty much at large the method by which Mr. C. brought the land in queftion into ufe, he fays, "I greatly prefer the method of paring, burning, and limeing, as well as ploughing in the autumn, to any other. Paring deftroys the heath, and prepares the land, fo that a team may come upon it in dry weather." He made experiments upon fmall plots, of limeing and manureing with black dung upon the heath, and found that it required from feven to ten years to deftroy the heath. Whereas by fowing oats and hay feeds, a good crop was produced the firft year, and on the following a better pafture was made than after the term of ten years by the other mode. "Upon the whole," fays Mr. C. "I prefer, in peaty land, ploughing four years fucceffively."

The gold medal of the fame fociety has been adjudged to J. G. CALTHROP, efq. of Golberton, Lincolnfhire, for the Cultivation of Spring Wheat, which was fown on eighty-two acres, fourteen poles of land, between the 25th of March, and the 6th of April, and reaped between the 1ft and 14th of September. The wheat fown was the horned, or rough eared fpring wheat: the expence was 262*l.* 15*s.* and the produce 1068*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

The gold medal was alfo given to Mr. JOHN SHUCKFORD WADE, of Benhall, Suffolk, for planting fifteen acres of land, with upwards of twelve thoufand fets of Oliers per acre, which it was certified by refpectable authority are now in a thriving ftate, and fit for basket-making.

To CHARLES LAYTON, efq. was adjudged the filver medal for his comparative Culture of Turnips, by which it appears that a very decided preference fhould be given to the *drilled* hufbandry: the difference in fomething lefs than two tons of Turnips, was four cwt. and four ftone in favour of the drill.

Mr. ROBERT SALMON, obtained the filver medal for his Remarks on Pruning Fir Trees. He recommends the pruning to commence when the trees are fix years old, or when there is difcernible five tier of boughs, and the fhoot; the three lower tiers are then to be taken off. After this the trees are to be let alone for four or

five years, then, and at every ſucceeding four or five years, the pruning to be repeated, till the ſtem of the tree be clear forty feet; after which, as to pruning, it may be left to nature. The rule for the height of pruning, after the firſt time, to be half the extreme height of the tree, till it attain twenty years growth; and after that time, half the height of the tree, and as many feet more as it is inches in diameter, at four feet from the ground. The proper time for pruning, is between September and April, and the tool to be uſed the ſaw.

Fifteen guineas have been voted by the Society to Mr. WILLIAM NEVEN, for weaving Cloth of an extremely fine quality; by which improvement, cotton, linen, &c. can be made much ſooner and finer, than by any method yet diſcovered. Mr. N. ſays, he has made a ſmall piece of plain ſilk cloth, from hard thrown ſilk in the gum, that contains 65,536 meſhes in a ſquare inch. "It is impoſſible," he adds, "for any reed-maker to make a reed half ſo fine, as to weave ſuch cloth upon the preſent principles of weaving; and even if that could be done, no weaver could make uſe of it: but by my method, I weave as fine cloth in a twelve hundred reed, as by the preſent method in one of twenty-four hundred, and with rather leſs, than more trouble."

The Society have again voted a pecuniary reward of ten guineas, for a Machine to enable Shoemakers to make Shoes and Boots, without ſuffering any preſſure upon the ſtomach. This premium is awarded to Mr. A. STASS, of Newport Market. The machine is deſcribed by the inventor as ſimple in itſelf, and ſo conſtructed that a man may ſtand to his work, ſit, or recline in a half ſitting poſture, and without having conſtantly his work preſſing againſt his breaſt or ſtomach. This, we believe, is the third or fourth premium given by the Society for machines having the ſame object in view, yet we have heard of none of them being likely to be brought into general uſe.

JOHN TROTTER, eſq. of Soho Square, has obtained the gold medal for his invention of the Curvilinear Saw. It conſiſts of a ſpindle moving on two centers, having at one end a pulley, and at the other a concave ſaw, (with a correſponding convexity to the curve required to be ſawed,) ſecured on the convex ſide by a collar, and on the concave ſide by a looſe collar, and ſcrew-nut. There are two grooved plates, admitting through the top of the bench and fence, ſcrew-bolts faſtened by thumb-nuts, by means of which, and a parallel motion, the fence is regulated, and conſequently the conductor of the wood, and admits it to be ſawed through. The fence, conductor, and ſaw, muſt all be curved alike; but to ſaw in ſmaller circles, with the ſame ſaw, and at the ſame time ſquare with the face of the bench, a ſteel ſlider, regulated by two ſcrews, is made to preſs, as occaſion may require, on the convex ſide of the ſaw, and raiſe the vertical line of it to a right angle with the bench, otherwiſe the top of the bench itſelf muſt receive the ſame inclination to the vertical line of the fixed ſaw.

Fifteen guineas have been given to Mr. JAMES HARDIE, of Glaſgow, for a Bookbinders' Cutting-preſs, which, the inventor modeſtly obſerves, claims no other merit than that of having ſimplified the common preſs, rendered it more powerful, and adapted to ſave the time of the workman. This preſs effects the buſineſs by one iron ſcrew, inſtead of two wooden ones, formerly uſed. The ſcrew works in a nut let into, and ſcrewed to a top piece, its lower end working in a collar, ſcrewed to a moving piece, ſliding in grooves within the two ſides of the frame.

Twenty guineas have been voted to Mr. BENJAMIN STOTT, for his invention of a Machine for Splitting Sheep-ſkins. The common mode of dreſſing ſkins, is to ſhave one ſide off, making glue of the parings; but by Mr. S's. method, the ſhavings are taken off in one piece, forming a good ſkin of leather.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

DR. HERSCHEL has laid before the Royal Society, which occupied the attention of that learned body three evenings, a paper on the Coloured Concentric Rings ſeen through their Plates or Lenſes. The Doctor detailed a great variety of experiments, made with lenſes of one hundred and twenty feet focus, down to thoſe of the moſt common glaſſes. Theſe experiments, which we ſhall hereafter give at large, ſeem to eſtabliſh the fact, that light could not have, as the great Newton ſuppoſed, fits of eaſy tranſmiſſion and reflection, and therefore, that this phenomenon of concentric rings muſt be aſcribed to another cauſe, which he intends to inveſtigate at another time.

Mr. EVERARD HOME, has made ſome Obſervations on the Stomachs of Cetaceous Animals.

Animals. The late Mr. HUNTER obſerved, that this genus, had ſtomachs compoſed of four cavities, or bags, through which the food paſſed before it was prepared to form chyle. Mr. Home has examined ſeveral of theſe animals, and lately has diſſected a bottled-noſed porpoiſe, which had ſix of theſe bags conſtituting its ſtomach; he has ſucceeded only in aſcertaining the relative dimenſions of theſe parts, without being able to aſſign any ſatisfactory cauſe for ſuch an important difference of organical ſtructure.

Mr. KNIGHT, whoſe diſcoveries in the principles of vegetation have obtained for him ſo high a reputation, has laid before the Royal Society an intereſting paper on the Bark of Trees.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

MR. GREATHEAD has preſented to the Antiquarian Society a paper on the Origin of the earlieſt Race of Britons: in which, from a number of facts, he infers that the firſt inhabitants of Britain were neither Celts, Scandinavians, nor Gauls, but Cantabrians, originally, and directly deſcended from aboriginal Spaniards. He traced the manners of the people of Cornwall, and thoſe on the oppoſite coaſt of Brittany, and alſo the diſtrict in England, in which he conceived the Cantabrians had originally ſettled, whence they migrated to Ireland. Ireland, it appears, was never viſited by the Romans, and, of courſe, its manners and language were unknown to them. The ſimilarity between the Iriſh and modern Spaniards of Biſcay, the deſcendants of the fierce Cantabri, tends to confirm this hypotheſis.

A large ſtone ring, taken from the finger of Tippoo Saib, was exhibited before the Society, containing an Arabic inſcription, which in Engliſh is, "Dominion to God, he is the only, the victorious."

Mr. CARLISLE is choſen Secretary to the Society, in the place of Mr. BRAND.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILLIAM BELL'S (DERBY), *for an improved Method of making Smoothing Irons, Plane Irons, and various Edge Tools.*

THE articles denominated ſmoothing irons, ſad irons, and flat irons, and which are commonly made uſe of for ironing waſhed linens, muſlins, &c. have been frequently complained of as defective in their conſtruction. The patentee profeſſes to obviate theſe defects. Firſt, in heating the ſaid irons they become dirty, and require conſiderable trouble in cleanſing before they can be uſed; and ſecondly, they are frequently overheated, ſo as to endanger and ſometimes to damage the articles on which they are uſed. To prevent theſe inconveniences, Mr. Bell has invented a thin caſe of ſteel or iron, fitted with a ſpring or other faſtenings, which ſecure it to the iron with which it is intended to be uſed. The ſaid caſe being thus completed, the iron properly heated is introduced, which being made of thin metal becomes almoſt immediately ſufficiently heated for its intended purpoſe. The handles of the irons made by Mr. Bell are moveable, to prevent them from being over-heated. His improvements in irons for planes and other edged tools, are by making the plane iron of any ſuitable materials, and leaving a vacancy which is intended to be filled up by a thin piece of ſteel made exactly to fit it. Theſe pieces are to be ſoldered together, with ſoft ſolder: the reaſon aſſigned for the preference of ſoft ſolder is, that it requires the ſmalleſt heat to bring it into fuſion, and cauſes the leaſt injury to the temper of the ſteel. The ſteel may, however, be ſoldered to the iron or metal back in a ſoft ſtate, and afterwards hardened. Mr. Bell obſerves, that "the uſual method of connecting ſteel and iron, by means of welding, requires ſo ſevere a heat that it injures the quality of the ſteel, which by my improvement will be preſerved in its beſt poſſible ſtate. By the ſame method of connecting my ſteel to iron or other metals for plane irons, ſo do I intend manufacturing chiſſels and various other edge tools."

ARCHIBALD EARL OF DONDONALD'S, *for Improvements in Spinning Machinery.*

"The improvements," ſays Lord Dondonald, "for which patents have been granted

granted me, on mill ſpinning machinery, conſiſt principally in an alteration in the conſtruction and poſition of the ſpindles. By the firſt method the ſpindle is in ſeveral reſpects ſimilar to the common ſpindle, but it differs in one reſpect, viz. that the bobbins does not reſt on or touch the copping rail, their contact being prevented by a ring made to fit, and to riſe and fall or traverſe on the ſpindle, in which there is a groove cut lengthways; and in this groove a ſcrew or pin is made to fit, which paſſes through the ring, ſo that when the ſpindle is made to turn round, the ring muſt turn round with it. The ring, or as it is technically denominated the worl, is moved up and down on the ſpindle by a rail communicating with the heart or other motion. This rail fits into a groove, cut or turned in the braſs or other worl, on which revolving worl, and not on the copping rail, the bottom of the bobbin reſts. The uptake of the bobbin is regulated by applying to it a ſpring, band, weight, lever, or any other ſubſtance capable of retarding its revolution." The noble Earl has deſcribed three other ſpindles, which we ſhall omit, as he obſerves that it is extremely difficult to deſcribe all the different varieties of ſpindles, whether made in one or two pieces; and he adds, that the prominent features of his improvements are the making the ſpindle carry round the bobbin without the action of the yarn or thread, and that whether the ſpindles be in one or more pieces; the making the haſt or warf at times to ſhift or remove from off the ſpindle; the retarding the revolutions of the bobbin carried round by the agency of the ſpindle, ſo as to regulate the uptake of the yarn on the bobbin, by a power connected with the motion of the ſpindle, or, in other words, giving the bobbin the motion neceſſary to occaſion the uptake of the yarn, which is contrary to the principles on which the improved ſpindle is conſtructed, in which the object is to retard the revolutions of the bobbin, and not to give it motion. The patent ſpindles are adapted for making covings, for throwing and twiſting thread or yarn of cotton, ſilk, wool, flax, and hemp; likewiſe for twiſting twine, fiſhing-lines, and ropes of all ſizes and deſcriptions.

MR. A. G. ECKHARDT'S (BERWICK-STREET), *for Improvements in Book-binding.*

Some years ago, a patent was obtained for the purpoſe of producing freedom in the opening of all ſorts of books by means of a firm back, applied to a book before it is covered: the preſent invention conſiſts in producing the ſame effect upon all kinds of books after they are covered, by the ſame firm back applied externally; to which is attached by hinges, or flaps, made of the ſame materials, to which flaps are connected by hinges of any kind, ledges which completely encloſe the book on all ſides, reſembling the appearance of a book. The ledges at the bottom, or on the ſides, are converted into ſupporters for the hand when requiſite to write near the bottom or edges of the book; and theſe poſſeſs an ability to elevate or depreſs their poſition at pleaſure, with a power of being rendered ſtationary, by means of a ſtop or ſtops, which are affixed to the flaps. The whole to be ſecured by a lock, or other faſtening.

MR. CHARLES SCHMALCALDER (LITTLE NEWPORT-STREET), *for a Delineator for taking Profiles, &c.*

This invention, which (at firſt ſight, at leaſt) does not appear the moſt ſimple poſſible, conſiſts of a hollow rod, of ſeveral parts ſcrewed together, the whole length being from two to twelve feet, or even longer. It may be made of wood or any metal, but copper and braſs are chiefly recommended. One end of this rod carries a ſteel tracer, made to ſlide in and out, and to be faſtened by the mill head ſcrewed; the other end of the rod having likewiſe a round hole, to take up either a ſteel point, black-lead pencil, or any metallic point, which may be faſtened by a milled head ſcrew. A tube about ten inches long is fixed in a ball, in diameter ſufficient to allow the rod before deſcribed to ſlide eaſily, but to ſtand firmly. The ball with this tube is movable between two half-ſockets, forming together a ball and ſocket. There is a frame of wood two or three feet long, ſupported by two brackets. Through the ſides of this frame are holes at certain diſtances, correſponding with the marks on the rod, by which originals are copied, to any ſize, by the following method: The paper, ivory, &c. is faſtened upon a ſwinging board, either by ſcrews, or by a braſs frame formed of two flat pieces of braſs joined together at the end by hinges, and having on the other end two buttons to faſten the paper between,

There is an opening made to allow the point to mark upon the paper. The edges of the frame form and ſlide in a dovetail, moveable upon the ſwinging board, and kept in a proper ſituation by a ſpring. On the back of the board is affixed a weight with a hook, to which is attached a ſpring, forming a pulley, ſerving to prevent the point from acting upon the paper when not wanted. The machine is fixed either to a partition in any room, or to a table, or other ſtand. The inſtrument is perfect, 1, when all the parts are firmly connected, and without fluctuation; 2, when the ball and ſockets are truly circular, and move eaſily; 3, when the rod paſſes truly through the centre of the ball; 4, when the rod is perfectly ſtraight; 5, in turning the rod round in the ſockets, the tracer and point in the two ends of the rod muſt remain in the centre: to attain this there muſt be an adjuſtment of ſcrews. For taking profiles, before the inſtrument is fixed to the partition, the height muſt be taken from the bottom to the middle of the face of a perſon ſitting upon a chair, and that height transferred upon the partition in the place where the ſockets are faſtened: the perſon's head muſt reſt againſt a piece of wood lined with leather. The tracing is begun from the back, and the ſcrew muſt form a right angle with every part of the face in paſſing over it; in conſequence of which the rod muſt be turned round in the ſocket, and the cutter, previouſly fixed in the rod, will cut out the profiles. By means of ſome ſmall variations, pictures and landſcapes are traced. After this full deſcription, we are much in doubt whether a mere mechanical profile is the beſt poſſible.

Dr. Carey has, we underſtand, taken out Patents for the following inventions:

1. A ciſtern and apparatus, by means of which a fire breaking out in a warehouſe, &c. immediately produces a ſhower of water to extinguiſh it.

2. A ciſtern, with an apparatus of a different kind, by means of which a ſhower of water is brought down to quench fire in a chimney, on ſimply pulling a wire over the mantle-piece.

3. A gridiron, which preſerves the chimney from danger of fire, and (with the additional advantage of ſavoury cookery) ſaves the meat from being ſinged or ſmoked.

4. A preſervative lantern for nurſeries, ſtables, &c. faſtened with a ſmall padlock, which, by means of a bit of paper, is effectually ſecured againſt being opened without certain detection. It is applicable to all the purpoſes of a common padlock, and may, by the aid of a ſimple contrivance, be faſtened in a moment, and without injury, to the key-hole of a drawer or door, ſo that neither key nor pick-lock can be put into the hole without diſcovery. By another ſimple contrivance, it will prevent fraudulent exchanges of articles ſent by carriers, or purchaſed at market.

5. A fire-cloak, to extinguiſh fire in a lady's clothes, or protect a perſon from the flames in eſcaping from a houſe on fire.

6. A ſoot-trap, or ſtrainer for the ſmoke, to prevent the accumulation of ſoot in chimneys.

7. A ſoot-trap regiſter-ſtove, of two different kinds; alſo a regiſter-top, with a ſoot-trap, to be fixed on a common ſtove.

8. A water-trough in the back of a chimney (kept conſtantly full by means of a ball-cock) to catch ſoot, and prevent the danger of fire.

9. An elegant japanned fire-ſcreen, anſwering alſo the purpoſes of a fire-guard, a chimney-board, and an extinguiſher for a chimney on fire.

10. A chimney-damper, to extinguiſh fire in a chimney by intercepting the draught of air.

11. A water-candleſtick and night-light, both of improved conſtruction.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH.

☞ *As the Liſt of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and conſequently the only one that can be uſeful to the Public for Purpoſes of general Reference, it is requeſted, that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

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We are glad to find that the sale of Mr. Mazzinghi's edition of Handel's Overtures has been so rapid and extensive as to induce Messrs. Goulding and Co. to engage with him for a similar arrangement of all the most conspicuous and admired vocal compositions of that great master. This work, the present number of which affords an

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"*Try me, O God,*" *an Anthem for four Voices. Composed and respectfully dedicated to C. F. Baumgarten, Esq. by his Pupil J. H. Leffler.* 1s. 6d.

This anthem, the words of which are taken from the 139th psalm, is comprized in one movement, and is accompanied with a piano-forte part. After looking minutely into the score, we find ourselves authorized to say that the general construction is good, and that the bass, in some places susceptible of improvement, is yet for the most part, chosen with judgment, and calculated to produce the effect intended.

The Moonlight Sonnet. The Words from Mrs. Radcliff's Romance of the Forest, as it was sung at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, and at the Music Room, Oxford. The Music composed and arranged, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by T. Essex. Bac. Mus. Oxon. 2s

This sonnet is comprized in three movements judiciously varying with the sense of the words, and by no means destitute either of melody or expression. The accompaniment is busy and ingenious, and the bass in general well chosen.

"*Let Sorrow seek her native Night,*" *a favourite Duet for two Voices. The Words by Peter Pindar, Esq. Composed and dedicated to his Friend, Mr. Edmund Phelps, by Sir J. A. Stevenson, Mus. Doc.* 1s. 6d.

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Dr. Watts's Divine and Moral Songs. Composed and dedicated to Master Horatio Goodbehere, by Thomas Forbes Walmesley. 6s.

The ease and simplicity of these little melodies are well adapted to the style of the poetry. Most of the passages are natural and attractive, and some of them not without a degree of sweetness. An accompaniment for the piano-forte is added to the work, which, though it consists of little more than a repetition of the notes of the airs, will be found very useful to the juvenile practitioner.

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With the easy and unaffected style of these little pieces we are much pleasure An agreeable flowing cast of melody, every where well disposed for the juvenile hand, and calculated for its improvement, forms one of the chief characteristics of the work, and will strongly recommend it to the attention of piano-forte practitioners.

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STEREOTYPE PRINTING has not been adopted by the bookſellers of London, becauſe it does not appear that more than twenty or thirty works would warrant the expence of being caſt in ſolid pages; conſequently the coſt of the preliminary arrangements would greatly exceed the advantages to be attained. On a calculation, it has appeared to be leſs expenſive to keep certain works ſtanding in moveable types, in which ſucceſſive editions can be improved to any degree, than to provide the means for caſting the ſame works in ſolid pages, which afterwards admits of little or no reviſion. As the extra expence of ſtereotyping is in all works equal to the expence of paper for 750 copies, it is obvious that this art is not applicable to new books, the ſale of which cannot be aſcertained. Although theſe conſiderations have induced the publiſhers of London not to prefer this art in their reſpective buſineſſes, yet it has been adopted by the Univerſities of Cambridge and Oxford; and from the former ſome very beautiful editions of Common Prayer Books have iſſued to the public; probably the art of ſtereotyping applies with greater advantage to ſtaple works of ſuch great and conſtant ſale, as prayer-books and bibles, than to any other.

The improvements introduced by LORD STANHOPE, in the conſtruction of Printing-preſſes, have been applied to the greater part of the working preſſes of the metropolis. Other improvements have lately been developed in the art of printing, the introduction of which into practice we ſhall gladly announce; one of them relates to a more ſimple method of working preſſes, by which the number of preſſmen would be conſiderably diminiſhed, and the other to a ſuperior method of caſting types.

Certain of the bookſellers of London, have undertaken to publiſh a ſplendid and coſtly edition of the Chronicles of HOLLINSHEAD, which they intend to follow by ſimilar editions of others of the early chroniclers. It will be remembered that an octavo edition of Hollinſhead has lately appeared at Perth, where we underſtand it is intended to print octavo and cheap editions of all the intereſting chronicles. Every lover of literature will wiſh ſucceſs to deſigns of this kind; but, at a time when the high price of books is a ſerious evil, it would appear to be ſuperfluous to print quarto editions of works which are only valuable as books of record. Should the octavo Perth edition not proceed, we underſtand it to be the intention of other London bookſellers to print an uniform octavo edition in periodical volumes of all the early hiſtorians and chroniclers, under the ſuperintendance of an eminent antiquary.

The public at large are acquainted with the atrocious capture, fortunate eſcape, and extraordinary flight, of Mrs. Spencer Smith, from Breſcia, in Italy, to Riga, in Pruſſia. A narrative of all the particulars will be publiſhed in a few days by the MARQUIS DE SALVO, a Sicilian nobleman, to whoſe magnanimity Mrs. Smith was indebted for her eſcape, and to whoſe heroic ſpirit may be attributed the ſucceſs of her flight. The marquis accompanied her to England, and he has been induced to favour the world with this publication, at the particular requeſt of ſeveral great perſonages.

The REV. JAMES CORDINER, chaplain to the Hon. F. North during his government of Ceylon, is about to publiſh a Tour round that Iſland, a Journey to Ramiſſeram, and a Narrative of the late War with the King of Candy. It will conſiſt of two quarto volumes, embelliſhed with twenty-four engravings.

The Proprietors of Johnſon's Poets are printing a new edition of that work in twelve volumes, royal octavo, with additions.

MR. JOSEPH NIGHTINGALE is preparing for publication an Impartial View of the Origin, Progreſs, Doctrines, Diſcipline, and ſingular Cuſtoms, of the Weſleyan Methodiſts, in a ſeries of Letters addreſſed to a Lady. It is intended that this work ſhall contain ſeveral intereſting particulars relative to the diviſions which have taken place among the methodiſts, ſince the death of Mr. Weſley.

MESSRS. CLEMENTI propoſe to publiſh by ſubſcription, the Canzonets and Madrigals

Madrigals of Thomas Morley, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 1588. The work to contain in one volume twenty canzonets, for three voices, and twenty madrigals for four voices, carefully arranged from ſeveral manuſcript copies of eſtabliſhed authority. A conciſe account of Morley's life will be prefixed to the work.

Major General Grant, Viſcount De Vaux, has announced the Diſcovery of the Longitude, founded on the laws of gravitation, on mathematics, and aſtronomy. His means are a new mathematical inſtrument, which will ſhew the ſhip's rate of ſailing exactly and continually, inſtead of half a minute, as by the preſent precarious log. Other inſtruments and means, connected with the firſt, which will ſhew and keep a conſtant account—1ſt. of the rate of the ſhip: 2dly, of her latitude: 3dly, of every degree, minute, and ſecond of longitude, in direct or oblique ſailing.

Mr. Thelwall intends to commence a Courſe of popular Lectures, on Monday, the 6th of April, at his Inſtitution for the Cultivation of Engliſh Elocution, No. 40, Bedford-place, Ruſſell-ſquare, Bloomſbury, on the dramatic genius and principal characters of Shakeſpeare, and on the merits and defects of the reſpective performers, who, during the laſt thirty years have attempted to ſupport thoſe characters. The courſe will embrace an ample diſquiſition of the laws and principles of the dramatic art, both as relating to poetical compoſition and theatrical repreſentation; and will be illuſtrated by recitations of the moſt celebrated ſpeeches and ſoliloquies, and particular criticiſms on Garrick, Reddiſh, Henderſon, Smith, Cooke, Kemble, Munden, Elliſton, Maſter Betty, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Siddons, Miſs Smith, Mrs. Jordan, &c.

Dr. Reid will commence his Summer Courſe of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Wedneſday, the 6th of May.

The ſummer courſe of Dr. Badham's Lectures on the Practice of Phyſic, Chemiſtry, and Materia Medica, will be commenced on Monday, the 4th of May.

Mr. D. Walker invites the friends of agriculture, &c. to inſpect a new Threſhing-Machine, which he has juſt erected at Stevenſon's Manufactory, Wardour-ſtreet, Soho, which is both cheap and effectual.

Dr. Charles Fothergill is now engaged in preparing a work for the preſs, which can ſcarcely fail to excite very general intereſt. With a view of clearing up ſome doubtful points in the Zoology of Great Britain, he laſt ſpring made a voyage to all the northern iſles, comprehending the Orcades, Shetland, Fair Iſle, and Fulda, and remained amongſt them during the greateſt part of the year employed in the inveſtigation of their natural hiſtory, antiquities, ſtate of their agriculture and fiſheries, political importance, manners, cuſtoms, condition, paſt and preſent ſtate, &c. &c.;—a general and particular account of which, will ſhortly be given to the public, accompanied by maps and numerous engravings; containing the fulleſt and compleateſt deſcription that has yet been publiſhed of thoſe remote and hitherto neglected regions.

Sir George Staunton, ſon of the ſecretary who accompanied Lord Macartney to China, reſides alternately at Canton and Macao. He has tranſlated into the Chineſe language a work on Vaccination.

It is propoſed to publiſh by ſubſcription a print from a beautiful cabinet-picture of the Proceſſion of Chaucer's Pilgrims to Canterbury, painted by Mr. Stothard, and to be engraved in line manner by Mr. William Bromley.

We have much ſatisfaction in being able to ſtate that, that able artiſt, Mr. Bewick, of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, who has ſo highly gratified the public by his Graphic Delineations of the animated World, is at this time engaged on a ſeries of engravings of Britiſh Vegetables uſeful in diet, medicine, and the arts. The letter preſs of the work to be written by that induſtrious and zealous botaniſt Dr. R. J. Thornton. Two editions will appear in royal and demy octavo, correſponding with the Quadrupeds, Birds, and Fiſhes, of Mr. Bewick; and the typography will be executed in the beſt ſtyle, by one of the new Stanhope preſſes.

Mr. Burnet, who has gratified the public with the Account of the Preſent State of Poland, which has enriched ſeveral late numbers of the Monthly Magazine, has nearly completed a ſeries of ſpecimens of Engliſh Proſe Writers from the earlieſt times, to the cloſe of the ſeventeenth century, interſperſed with ſketches biographical, literary, and critical.

The publiſher of Dr. Gregory's new Cyclopædia, and of Marshall's Life of Waſhington, announces an advance of price in the parts and volumes of thoſe works after the 1ſt of May; warranted

by their extenſion beyond the quantity originally propoſed. The completion of Dr. Gregory's Cyclopædia within the period of a year, deſerves to be recorded as a phœnomenon in literature. Other works, not ſuperior in uſeful bulk, have been as many years as this was months in progreſs, and will probably not be completed in the life time of thoſe who have been their purchaſers!

The ninth edition of Mr. Surr's Winter in London, and the fourth of Miſs Owenson's Wild Iriſh Girl, are in the preſs.

A very intereſting work, by a member of the Univerſity of Oxford, will ſpeedily appear in three volumes, under the title of "Oxoniana," conſiſting of anecdotes and facts relative to the colleges, libraries, and eſtabliſhments, of Oxford; with extracts from, and accounts of, the curious unpubliſhed manuſcripts with which that univerſity abounds; accounts of celebrated members, profeſſors, &c. ſo as to compriſe a hiſtory of the riſe and progreſs of that ancient ſeat of learning.

Mr. Stower has in the preſs, and will ſpeedily publiſh, a new edition of the Printers' Grammar, which will contain the improvements of the laſt fifty years in the theory and practice of printing; alſo many uſeful tables and ſcales of prices never before publiſhed.

A Sketch of the Black Empire of Hayti, from communications with the ſeat of its preſent government, will ſoon appear in an octavo volume.

The truſtees of the Linen Manufacture, have voted the ſum of one hundred guineas to Mr. Joseph Hardy, of Belfaſt, for his invention of a machine, for the better and more eaſy meaſurement of linen cloth.

The Biographical Index to the preſent Houſe of Commons, will be publiſhed in the courſe of a few days. It contains:—1. A diſſertation on the antiquity, dignity, and utility of parliaments. 2. An account of the lives, characters, and purſuits, of all the members of the Houſe of Commons, arranged in alphabetical order;—And 3. An appendix, including liſts of the diviſions that have taken place ſince the meeting of the new parliament, of the conſtitutions of all the counties, cities, and boroughs, in the kingdom. The whole exhibits at one view, the hiſtory both of parties and individuals, and includes a deſcription of the virtues, the talents, and the eloquence, of a large portion of the empire.

An excellent tanning principle has been diſcovered by Dr. Howison, in the Mangrove Bark.—Forty pound of bark is infuſed in one hundred gallons of rain-water, which, after ſtanding about forty hours, is expoſed to the ſun until the liquid is concentrated by evaporation to the conſiſtence of treacle, and then reduced by boiling to eight gallons, when it has the appearance of pitch.

Mr. Bunting, of Belfaſt, has announced, that ſhortly will be publiſhed, the ſecond part of the Collection of the Ancient Muſic of Ireland.

An algebraical proof of Sir Iſaac Newton's Binomial Theorem, which has been hitherto a deſideratum in mathematics, has been lately diſcovered by Francis Burke, A. B. a Student in the Univerſity of Dublin. The diſcovery has been honoured with a diſtinguiſhed premium from the board of Trinity College.

Mr. P. Browne is engaged in an Account and Deſcription of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, and its Precincts, Norwich.

About the middle of April will appear, in two volumes, ſmall octavo, a legendary tale, entitled "Reading Abbey," by Mr. T. Gleed.

Mr. Bicheno has in the preſs, a ſecond edition of his Reſtoration of the Jews, to which he has prefixed a brief Hiſtory of that ſingular People. He is alſo about to publiſh a Supplement to his Signs of the Times, with an Anſwer to Mr. Faber's Objections in the ſecond edition of his "Diſſertations on the Prophecies."

Mr. Bohnen, of Greenwich, has put to preſs a work of incredible labour, which embraces, in alphabetical order, the moſt general idiomatical expreſſions of ſix languages, viz. Engliſh, German, Latin, Spaniſh, French, and Italian; exhibiting, at one view in their reſpective columns, the ſynonymous phraſes, or ſentences, in each.

Mr. Custance, of Kidderminſter, is preparing for the preſs a Conciſe, View of the Conſtitution and Laws of England.

Propoſals have been publiſhed, for publiſhing by ſubſcription, an Architectural and Scientific Inveſtigation of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London; illuſtrated by plans, elevations, ſections, and parts at large, from actual meaſurements; with an eſſay on the life, writings, and deſigns, of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, by Mr. James Elmes, architect.

Mr. Gifford's edition of Ben Jonſon is ready for the preſs; he has been aſſiſted greatly by ſome manuſcripts of the late Mr. Whalley.

The

The Rev. Thomas Kidd, of Trinity College, Cambridge, propoſes to publiſh a new edition of the Iliad and Odyſſey; of which, in the Iliad, the Townleian Codex, aided by the Marcian MSS, and a faithful collation of the Harleian copies, will form the ground-work. It is intended, at preſent, to inſert the Digamma in the text, on the authority of the great Bentley, whoſe unpubliſhed papers upon the Iliad and Odyſſey will, through the kind permiſſion of Trinity College, Cambridge, contribute to enhance the value of this edition. The body of variations from the Vienna, Breſlaw, and Moſchow, MSS. as publiſhed by Profeſſors Alter and Heyne, as well as thoſe gleaned by a re-examination of the MSS. conſulted by Barnes, will be claſſed according to their reſpective merits under the text, and incorporated with an accurate collation of the firſt, ſecond Aldine, firſt Stratzburgh, and Roman editions; the peculiarities alſo of the venerable document diſperſed through H. Steph. Theſaurus Ling. Gr. will be ſpecified in their proper places. The text of the Iliad, with the variations, will be given in two volumes, octavo. A ſupplement to the Villoiſonian Scholia, from the Townleian and Harleian tranſcripts, with ſhort notes, ſhall form the third volume; and a fourth volume will contain the text to the Odyſſey, with various lections, to be introduced by fac-ſimiles of the characters and deſcriptions of the reſpective MSS. engaged in the ſervice of the text; to which will ſucceed a ſmall volume of Scholia, chiefly from MSS. with ſhort notes, a diſſertation upon the genuineneſs of Od. Ω, a collation of the pp. of Ed. Rom. and Bas. of Euſtathius, with the omiſſions of the latter: and application of the Digamma to the remains of Heſiod.

A Latin poem on the Battle of Trafalgar, with an Engliſh proſe tranſlation, will be publiſhed early in this month.

The Works of Salluſt, tranſlated by the late Arthur Murphy, Esq. are about to be re-publiſhed.

Thoſe who have heard at a diſtance of the gas lights produced from the carbonization of coals, and who have not been able to ſee the experiments of Mr. Winsor and others, may amuſe themſelves with the following experiment on a ſmall ſcale.—Take an ordinary tobacco pipe and nearly fill the bowl with ſmall coals, and ſtop the mouth of the bowl with any ſuitable Luting, as pipe-clay, or a mixture of ſand and common clay, and place the bowl in a fire between the bars of a grate, ſo that the pipe may ſtand nearly perpendicular. In a few minutes, if the luting is good, the gas will begin to eſcape from the orifice of the pipe, when, if a piece of lighted paper or a candle be applied, it will take fire and burn for ſeveral minutes with an intenſe light. When the light goes out, a reſiduum of uſeful products will be found in the bowl. How far this principle may be extended in producing light and heat for general purpoſes, we do not take upon us to determine. The ſplendid expectations of Mr. Winſor may be candidly conceded to the enthuſiaſm of an original inventor.

Various teſts have been uſed to aſcertain the exiſtence of litharge in wine. A new and improved teſt for this important purpoſe may be made as follows:—Take a paſte of ſulphur and iron firings, put it into a phial, and pour on it a ſmall quantity of ſulphuric acid. Paſs the gas which will ariſe through a bent tube, into a bottle of water, which thus impregnated, will form the deſired teſt. When poured into wine which contains litharge, it will render it black and flakey, and occaſion a conſiderable precipitation.

Several years ſince, we announced a pleaſing invention, by means of which impreſſion might be taken on paper, from deſigns made on ſtone. As the practice of this art is at once amuſing and uſeful, we ſhall deſcribe it to our readers. The ſtone ſhould be cloſe-grained, and the drawing or writing ſhould be made with a pen dipped in ink formed of a ſolution of lac in leys of pure ſoda, to which ſhould be added ſome ſoap and lamp-black for colouring. Leave it to harden for a few days; then take impreſſions in the following manner: dip the ſurface in water, then dab it with printers' ink and printers' balls; the ink ſticks to the deſign and not to the ſtone, and the impreſſion may be taken with wet paper, by means of a rolling or ſcrew preſs, in the ordinary manner. Several hundred copies may be taken from the ſame deſign, in this ſimple manner.

Dr. Howison has alſo communicated a diſcovery for printing cotton cloth of a black colour. Take Malacca nuts, which are ſold in Bengal at two ſhillings per cwt. boil them in water in cloſe earthen veſſels with the leaves of the tree; during the boiling a whitiſh ſubſtance, formed from the mucilage and oil of the nuts

riſes to the ſurface, which muſt be taken off and preſerved. The cloth intended to be black, muſt be printed with this ſcum, and then dyed; after which it is to be paſſed through lime water, which changes the printed figures to a full and permanent black.

Mr. Hornblower, of Featherſtone-ſtreet, City-road, has ſo modified the conſtruction of the fire engine, as to render it a valuable acquiſition to thoſe, who are under any apprehenſions of accidents by fire. It ſtands in the compaſs of fourteen inches ſquare, and two feet high, and may be carried from one room to another with eaſe.

RUSSIA.

M. de Krusenstern, being returned from his voyage round the world, is now about to prepare his account for the preſs. He will be aſſiſted by a committee of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, in verifying the aſtronomical obſervations. All the drawings brought home by that celebrated navigator will be placed in the hands of the moſt ſkilful engravers. An engagement has been made with a London bookſeller for an Engliſh edition.

SWEDEN.

Some years ago, ſeveral Swediſh naturaliſts formed a Society for the purpoſe of giving a complete account of the Botany of their native country. Forty-ſix numbers of this work have already appeared, each containing a coloured engraving, of four or five plants, with their names, in the principal languages of Europe, and a ſhort and luminous deſcription, in Swediſh. The Editors of this work have began another work on the ſame plan, relative to the Zoology of Sweden, of which the firſt Number has already appeared. Mr. Wertring, has lately publiſhed a very curious work on Lichens; in which he gives an exact deſcription of each ſpecies, and indicates, its uſe in medicine and domeſtic œconomy, and particularly the mode of extracting colours from them for the purpoſe of dying Silk and Wool. The Plates accompanying this work, which does honour to Sweden, repreſents, 1ſt. The moſſes of the claſs of Lichens, engraved and coloured, after nature; and 2d. the various colour which they communicate to cloth in the proceſs of dying.

M. de Adlerbeth, Author of ſome much eſteemed Tragedies, is now publiſhing a tranſlation of the Æneid, in Swediſh hexameter verſe. Notwithſtanding the prevailing prejudice againſt blank verſe, in Sweden, this production cannot fail of adding to the reputation of the author, who has acquired the eſteem of his country, as well by his virtues as his talents: he intends to proceed with a tranſlation of the Eclogues and Georgics.

GERMANY.

At the meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Berlin, in honour of the King's birth-day, the perpetual ſecretary, after announcing the prizes for the year, and the queſtions propoſed for the next, declared the following gentlemen foreign members, viz. M. Cuvier, member of the Imperial Inſtitute of France; Sir Joſeph Banks, preſident of the Royal Society of London; M. Von Göthe, privy counſellor of the Duke of Weimar; M. Zoega, agent of the King of Denmark at Rome, and author of various excellent works on antiquities; and M. Hindenburg, profeſſor at Leipſic.

Never did the memory of Luther receive ſuch univerſal homage, as it has done within twelve months. Beſides the grand Drama, of which he is the hero, and which has been acted with prodigious applauſe at the Theatre Royal, Berlin, M. Klingemann, has juſt performed at Magdeburg, a tragedy in ſix acts, entitled, "Martin Luther".

The ſtate of public taſte for the Theatre in different towns of Germany, may be partly inferred from the profits of benefits lately given in favour of the heirs of Schiller: at Riga, a city of thirty-five thouſand inhabitants, the receipt was one thouſand eight hundred florins; at Hamburgh, a city of eleven thouſand inhabitants, eight hundred florins; at Berlin, a city of one hundred and ſixty thouſand inhabitants, the receipt was nearly five thouſand florins.

Mr. E. Kulesar has obtained permiſſion to publiſh a literary Gazette, in the Hungarian language, at Peſth, entirely devoted to the literati of Hungary. Another literary and political Gazette in the Hungarian language, is publiſhed at Vienna, under the title of "Magyar Kurir," or Hungarian Courier. Many other works on theology, ethics, education, &c. and even ſome novels, in the Hungarian, have lately iſſued from the preſſes of Peſth.

Schroeter, the aſtronomer, has determined, that the higheſt of three mountains which he has meaſured in the moon, is nine-tenths of a geographical mile in height.

The

The ſyſtem of GALL is now ridiculed throughout Germany, and he was unable to procure an auditory at any of the places where he lately attempted to deliver lectures.

FRANCE.

M. THENARD profeſſor in the college of France, has diſcovered in bile a ſaccharine matter, the exiſtence of which had been hitherto only ſuſpected, and the property of which is to hold the oil of the bile in ſolution.

M. SEGUIN has found that coffee is compoſed of albumen, oil, a particular ſubſtance which he calls the bitter principle, and a green matter, which is a combination of the albumen and bitter principle. Roaſting increaſes the proportion of bitter principle, by deſtroying the albumen. The oil extracted from coffee is inodorous, congelable, and white like hog's-lard. Farther experiments on other vegetables prove that albumen and the bitter principle are found in moſt of thoſe which he has examined. He concludes that albumen, whether vegetable or animal, is the true ferment, that it is found in three different degrees of inſolubility and diſpoſitions of becoming fibrous; that the more it is ſoluble, the more energetic its action; that the reſpective proportions of albumen and ſugar, in the different juices are what determines the vinous or acetic nature of the produce of the fermentation.

M. LE GRANGE has recently examined the ſubſtance called tannin, the character of which is to form with gelatine an inſoluble compound; he finds in it an affinity for alkalies, the earths, and metallic oxydes and the faculty of converting itſelf into gallic acid by abſorbing oxygen.

M. AZUNE has publiſhed a Diſſertation on the Origin of the Compaſs, with a view to prove that the French were the firſt who made uſe of it. It was, he ſays, known in France ſo early as the twelfth century, under the name of *marinière;* and was uſed under the reign of Lewis IX. Gioja d'Amalfi, who is ſaid to be the inventor, lived not earlier than about the year 1300. The flower-de-lis has certainly been adopted in all countries for the compaſs.

ITALY.

The celebrated CANOVA has juſt finiſhed at Rome a marble ſtatue of Hebé which ſurpaſſes all his other works. The upper part of the goddeſs is repreſented naked, the reſt of her body is covered with a drapery of the moſt exquiſite lightneſs. She is represented as performing the office of cup-bearer at the table of the gods. The ſculptor intends making a copy of the ſtatue in bronze.

A decree of the viceroy, PRINCE EUGENE, contains the following regulations: There ſhall be in future no cenſorſhip for works or journals printed in the kingdom of Italy. The bureau of reviſion, to which this duty was committed, is ſuppreſſed. Authors are reſponſible for their works, and if their names are not affixed, then, the reſponſibility falls upon the printers. All authors or printers are required, on the very day their works or journals are firſt expoſed for ſale, to ſend four copies to the miniſter of the interior, who, after previous examination ſhall depoſit one in the library of the Univerſity of Bologna, another in that of the Univerſity of Padua, the third in the Univerſity of Pavia, and the fourth in the library of Breva at Milan. To repreſs ſuch miſdemeanors as might be committed by the abuſe of the liberty of the preſs, a bureau, entitled the Bureau of the Liberty of the Preſs, is eſtabliſhed under the direction of the miniſter of the interior.

AMERICA.

In the Statiſtical Tables of the United States of America, publiſhed in 1805, the progreſs of population, commerce, and induſtry, in the year previous to the war in 1805, is thus ſtated:

	In 1774	In 1805
Number of inhabitants, including ſlaves	2,486,000	6,280,000
Capable of bearing arms . . .	421,300	1,100,000
Sailors	13,000	66,000
Value of goods exported, in ſterling	6,100,000	95,566,011
Average price of day-labour . . .	6*d.*	15*d.*
Average price of a buſhel of wheat	12*d.*	26*d.*
Expences, civil liſt, and incidents, ſterling	400,458	604,795
Eſtimated quantity of circulating coin in ſterling . .	4,000,000	18,000,000
Bank-ſecurities in circulation . .	2,000,000	15,000,000
Number of banks .	3	72
Funded Debt in 1784	72,237,301	97,232,000

NOAH WEBSTER, Eſq. author of ſeveral valuable works, has lately publiſhed at Philadelphia a compendious Dictionary of the Engliſh Language, in which five thouſand words are added to the number found in the beſt Engliſh Dictionary; the orthography is, in ſome inſtances altered, and the definitions of many words varied.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*** *The Uſe of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.*

BRITISH GALLERY, PALL-MALL.

WE are happy to ſee that ſeveral of our nobles and diſtinguiſhed amateurs have evinced their love of the fine arts, by becoming purchaſers of the productions here exhibited, viz. Lady Lucas, Lord Dartmouth, Viſcount Aſhbrook, Lord G. L. Gower, Lord Boringdon, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Ribbleſdale, Right Hon. C. Long, the Hon. Mr. Maule, M. P. the Hon. Thomas Brand, Sir Abram Hume, Bart. Sir O. Moſley, M. P. General Grenville, J. A. Wright, Eſq. M. P. Thomas Hope, Eſq. I. F. Lovedin, Eſq. M. P. William Chamberlayne, Eſq. and, above all, the Marquis of Stafford has already purchaſed fifteen of the productions now exhibiting. Among theſe are the picture of Chriſt appearing to Mary Magdalen, by Weſtall; the Beliſarius, by Opie; the Cottage-Girl and St. Peter, by Shee; the Flower-Piece, by Hewlet, and for this performance we are told he paid 400 guineas. It is, indeed, conſidered as the *chef d'œuvre* of the Engliſh ſchool in this branch of the arts.

North-Weſt View of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, dedicated to the Right Reverend Spencer Madan, D. D. Lord Biſhop, and the Reverend the Dean, by John Buckler, del. Engraved by F. C. and G. Lewis.

The above forms a part of Mr. Buckler's ſeries of Engliſh cathedrals; the former part of which we noticed with the praiſe to which it was ſo well entitled, and this print is at leaſt equal to any which preceded it. It is accurate, the perſpective and general effect is ſtriking and impreſſive; and we ſhould imagine the whole ſeries muſt (among our eccleſiaſtics particularly) excite ſuch an intereſt as to produce a very liberal ſubſcription to the proprietor.

South-Eaſt View of Queen's College, Oxford. Dedicated to the Rev. Septimus Collinſon, D. D. Provoſt, and the Society of the Queen's College, Oxford, by I. Buckler.

The above print does great honour to the artiſt; and we have been told, that the manner in which the expence of it was paid does great honour to the reverend provoſt, who, inſtead of promoting a ſubſcription among the ſociety, very liberally defrayed the whole expence himſelf.

The Right Hon. James Shaw, Lord Mayor, and one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the City of London. J. Hoppner pinxit, J. H. Meyer ſculpt.

The general wiſh which it has been ſaid the people of this country have for the portraits of thoſe who may be denominated *public characters*, muſt give to the portrait of a gentleman, who united to the office of chief magiſtrate that of being one of the repreſentatives for the city of London, the chance of exciting a double portion of intereſt. If we add, that the print is ſaid to be a ſtrong reſemblance to the original, and extremely well engraved in mezzotinto, that intereſt will probably be encreaſed.

Angelini Catalini. Huet Villiers pinxt. Ant. Cardon, Fitzroy-ſquare, engraver and publiſher.

If, on the principle which we ſuggeſted in our laſt article, the print of their firſt magiſtrate excited the attention of the citizens of London, who ſhall attempt to calculate the eagerneſs with which the amateurs of *minims* and *crotchets*, weſt of Temple Bar, will contemplate the portrait of ſo diſtinguiſhed a perſonage as Signora Catalini? Conſcious as we are that the acknowledgment muſt, in the eyes of a great multitude of perſons of honour and people of faſhion, produce a violent ſuſpicion of our taſte, and excite aſtoniſhment at our want of curioſity, yet, notwithſtanding all this, we have not yet ſeen this paragon of the muſical world. If ſhe is as handſome as this portrait, ſhe is an exquiſitely beautiful woman; and the print is very finely engraved in the chalk manner.

Studies from Nature, painted, engraved, and publiſhed by J. Ward, Painter and Engraver to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, Newman-ſtreet.

Theſe ſtudies are evidently what they aſſume to be, *from nature*, and conſiſt of the heads of a variety of animals, goats, ducks, fowls, chickens, &c. &c. They are ſpirited, and may be very uſeful to thoſe for whom they are intended.

Bull dogs and Badger, from a Cabinet Picture in the poſſeſſion of R. Surties, Eſq. Nelſon pinxt.; Earlom ſculpt. Publiſhed by Laurie and Whittle.

The animals are ſpirited and characteriſtic, and the painter has been ſingularly

larly successful in marking the barks, &c. of some old trees, in which he has evidently and very happily imitated Wynants, not with the servility of one painter copying another, but both have looked at nature with the same eye, and through the same medium.

A View of College Green, Dublin; taken from near the Provost's House, Grafton-street. On the right is Trinity College; middle ground, the National Bank (formerly the Parliament House), on the east side of which are the Portico of and Entrance into the House of Lords. Drawn by Roberts, engraved by Black, and published by R. Ackermann.

To the well-known series of ancient edifices by Piranezi, so deservedly admired by all lovers of the arts, there is one insurmountable objection: in the delineator's zeal to give magnitude and importance to his buildings, he sunk his figures to pigmies, and thus rendered it impossible to estimate the real extent of his superb edifices, or form any judgment of the relative inferiority of his less important buildings in his other prints. In this respect, the views of Dublin taken by Mr. Roberts have a decided superiority. Of the former part of this series we spoke with high respect, but the print now before us, which is in colours, is superior to any that preceded it, and unites rigid fidelity with the most picturesque effect. It is admirably engraved, and has a broad and striking effect; the figures are numerous and busy, appropriate to the place, and characteristic of the people.

Besides the above, Mr. Ackermann has published No. 5 of the *Rudiments of Trees;* and several very whimsical caricature prints, some of them relative to Bonaparte: of one of them, entitled a *Characteristic Design for his Arms*, we intend, when room admits, to give a brief description.

Since the publication of our last Retrospect, we have again seen Mr. Stothart's beautiful cabinet-picture of the *Procession of Chaucer's Pilgrims to Canterbury*, and it improves on a second inspection.

The scene of the picture is laid in that part of the road to Canterbury which commands a view of the Dulwich hills; the time, a beautiful and serene April morning. The interest of the procession is considerably heightened by the cheerfulness of the accompanying landscape. The pilgrims, with a proper regard to their respective characters, and in the manner in which Chaucer describes them, headed by the miller playing upon his pipe, under the guidance of Harry Baillie the host; who, as master of the ceremonies, is represented on horseback standing in his stirrups, in the act of commanding attention to his proposal of drawing lots to determine which of the company shall tell the first tale. Near to him is a line of five characters: the knight; his son, the young squire; the Franklin, or country gentleman; the serjeant at law; the merchant, and the doctor of physic. The squire is mounted on a white horse near the knight, and betwixt these two figures is seen the Reve. Close behind the squire, his yeoman advances, habited in green. The front of the next groupe is also composed of five characters: the lady abbess, her nun, the nun's priest, the good parson, and his brother the ploughman. The figures immediately behind the lady abbess are the shipman, the Oxford scholar, the manciple, and (though last mentioned, not least in regard) Sir Geofrey Chaucer, copied from the picture in the British Museum, painted by Thomas Occleve, who, being one of the poet's scholars, has, it may be fairly presumed, left a correct resemblance of his master. Every attention has been paid to the ancient costume of this country; and it is thought by very competent judges, that in the whole, antiquarian exactness has been, in an eminent degree, combined with picturesque effect.

The admirers of fine spirited engraving are so well acquainted with the talents of Mr. Bromley, that it is not necessary to add what may be fairly expected from his *burin*. The print is to be of the same size as the picture, concerning which we last month made a mistake: it is three feet one inch long, and ten and a half inches high. The price of the print will be three guineas; proof impressions, six guineas: one half to be paid on subscribing, and the prints delivered in the order which they are subscribed for.

Mr. Knight, of Hammersmith, in consequence of the very flattering reception given to his engraving of the late Lord Nelson, from the marble bust of the Hon. Mrs. Damer, means to engrave by subscription a *Print of the late Right Hon. Wm. Pitt*, dedicated by gracious permission to the King; also, a *Print of the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox*, dedicated by permission to Lord Holland; from the busts executed by —— Nollekens, R. A. The prints will be engraved the size of

life; are intended as companions to the above print of Lord Nelſon, and may be ſubſcribed for ſeparate.

Proof impreſſions of each portrait, two guineas; prints, one guinea. Half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder upon the delivery of the prints, which will be publiſhed in January 1808.

In a country where ſo much monumental reſpect is paid to departed genius, the admirers of the fine arts have long regretted that no memorial, except his own works, was raiſed to the memory of Sir Joſhua Reynolds. Thoſe who properly appreciated his talents and taſte, will be pleaſed to hear that Flaxman has nearly finiſhed the fine monument which the Marquis of Thomond propoſes to erect to his memory.

Nollekens has diſpoſed of his beautiful ſtatue of *Venus taking off her Sandal*, which ſome years ſince was exhibited at the Royal Academy, and laſt year at the Britiſh Gallery. We have been told that W. Chamberlaine, Eſq. of Netley Abbey, Southampton, was the purchaſer at 1000 guineas.

Of ſome of the former ſpecimens of *Polyautography*, conſiſting of impreſſions taken from original drawings made on ſtone, we have confidently ſaid the art is in the way of being rapidly much improved, and becoming more popular. We are much gratified to ſee part of our expectation realized, in an additional number which Mr. Vallweiler has publiſhed, and which is in ſome reſpects ſuperior to any that have preceded it.

An Hiſtorical Painting, by Mr. Weſtall of the Royal Academy, from the Monody of Cuthbert Shaw, is now exhibiting at No. 20, Lower Brook-ſtreet.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, from the 20th of February to the 20th of March.

Morbi Cutanei	19
Rheumatiſmus acutus	5
Paralyſis	1
Phthiſis	11
Febris Intermittens Tertiana	1
Febris Intermittens Quotidiana	1
Scarlatina	1
Enteritis	1
Catarrhus	14
Tuſſis	10
Dyſpnœa	5
Aſcites	3
Diarrhœa	7
Dyſpepſia	13
Scrofula	6
Menorrhagia	4
Amenorrhœa	16
Leucorrhea	6
Mania	2
Scorbutus	3
Epilepſia	1
Chorea	1
Hemorrhois	2
Morbi Infantiles	21

Affections of the ſkin hold a conſpicuous rank in the above catalogue; but it ought to be conſidered that there is ſcarcely any affection, ſtrictly and excluſively *cutaneous*, it being for the moſt part an Index of a depraved ſtate of the general habit, and, of courſe, to be removed by internal and general, not by ſuperficial and partial applications. Much injury is often done by unguents and lotions, which remove merely the external appearance, not the interior exiſtence, of the diſeaſe; which latter is, by theſe means, likely to be rendered ſtill more inveterate, and radically deſtructive. The Reporter has not long ſince obſerved ſeveral inſtances in which ſimple ablution has appeared to anſwer the deſired purpoſe, after a variety of compound and artificial unctions had been in vain applied. Perhaps there is not a better recipe in the pharmacopœa for ſuch caſes than is to be found in one of the periodical papers of the World:

"Take of fair clear water, *quantum ſufficit*, put it into a clean earthen or china baſon, then take a clean linen cloth, dip it in that water, and apply it to the part affected night and morning, or oftener as occaſion may require."

The head is apt to be particularly affected by the repreſſion of cutaneous eruptions, on which account, inſtead of checking, it may ſometimes be more ſafe and expedient to encourage, rather their continuance and further extenſion. The Reporter, however, is not preciſely of the opinion of thoſe who conſider pſora and other analogous complaints, as remedial and ſalutary diſorders.

Conſumption, or what is regarded as ſuch, ſtill continues to occur in a number diſproportionate to that of other diſeaſes. The ſemblance, however, is much more frequent than the reality. There is ſcarcely one ſymptom attending phthiſis pulmonalis

pulmonalis, that may not exiſt independently of any injury to the ſtructure of the lungs. Extreme weakneſs, for inſtance, emaciation, morning ſweats, coughs, difficulty of breathing, are often found in connection with amenorrhœa and other conditions of debility, without any local diſorganization. Hurry, irregularity, and an inexpreſſible peculiarity in the pulſe, to one experienced in the diſeaſe, are of all others the moſt alarming and unequivocal indications of its exiſtence. This ſpecific action of the artery, is the only circumſtance which demonſtrates beyond all doubt an irreparable detriment to the more immediate organ of reſpiration.

Several caſes of acute rheumatiſm have recently occurred, in which an indiſcreet veneſection, accompanied with other debilitating applications, induced that form of the diſeaſe called *chronic*, which, although unattended with the exquiſite pain peculiar to the former, is much more formidable, in conſequence of its comparative inſuſceptibility of being acted upon by remedial agents. Next to paralyſis there is ſcarcely a more obſtinate affection. In paralyſis, indeed, it often terminates, unleſs that diſaſtrous event be averted by means exactly oppoſite to thoſe uſually employed. Deducting from the phyſical faculties of life, by emptying the veins, evacuating the bowels, or by forcibly producing an unnatural, and enfeebling perſpiration for a ſhort time, relieves a paroxyſm of local agony, but accelerates its return, and exaſperates the violence of a repeated attack. At length, morbid irritability is converted into a ſtate of diſeaſed torpor. The nerves are exhauſted by ſenſation, in the ſame manner as the muſcles are by voluntary fatigue. In the inverſe ratio of the acuteneſs of our feelings, is the chance of our longevity.

Paralyſis teaches to the man of genius more eſpecially a profitable leſſon of humiliation: it is that claſs of men which is more immediately liable to its attack. Too early a diſplay of intellect menaces its premature or unſeaſonable extinction. Of a life ſignalized by mental exerciſe and ſplendor, palſy too frequently marks the humiliating concluſion. Marlborough, in his laſt years, a victim to this dreadful malady, to one admiring his picture remarked "Yes, that *was* a great man." That remnant of underſtanding was left, that enabled him to recollect the brilliancy of his former career. In conſequence of its alliance with paralyſis, the Reporter thinks it particularly important to ſtate, what, in his opinion, conſtitute the proper treatment of rheumatic affection. Weakening and evacuating remedies, are in ſuch caſes, for the moſt part, injurious. On the other hand, bark, wine, and ſteel, he has found invariably beneficial. He is conſcious of deviating from the ordinary practice in this diſeaſe. To thoſe who have long travelled in the beaten track, he may appear in the too frequently calumniated character of a reformer. It is almoſt an univerſal, and perhaps a wiſe proviſion in our nature, that after a certain period of life, our habits, with regard to thinking, as well as acting, ſhould be almoſt incapable of change. There is an epoch in our exiſtence, when the mind cloſes againſt the introduction of a new idea, whatever may be the evidence of its truth, or the practical importance of its application. It was remarked, ſays a philoſophic hiſtorian,* that no phyſician in Europe, who had reached forty years of age, ever to the end of life, adopted Hervey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and that his practice in London diminiſhed extremely from the reproach drawn upon him, by that great and ſignal diſcovery.

JOHN REID.

Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, March 26, 1807.

* Hume.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of February and the 20th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

AARON Lyon, Goſport, ſlopſeller. (Iſaacs, Mitre-court

Binden Henry, Thornbury, bacon factor. (James, Gray's inn

Brayſhaw Thomas, York, tallow chandler. (Bell and Co. Bow lane

Bogg John, Heminghy, jobber. (Alexander, Bedford-row

Bromley George, Chandler-ſtreet, grocer.

Beake John, Rye, inn-keeper. (Follett, Temple

Blower Samuel, Ellingham, miller. (Cufande, Haleſworth

Claughton John, Love-lane, ſhip rigger. (Jones, Temple

Culſhaw Ralph, Wrightington, coal merchant. (Windle, Jones-ſtreet

Cox William, Leiceſter, cotton ſpinner. (Taylor, Southampton Buildings

Coles John, Banbury, mealman. (Bignele, Banbury

Daily Thomas, Chicheſter, linen draper. (Few, New No. 4th-ſtreet

Daniels John, Liverpool, ſlopſeller. (Medowcroft and Co. Gray's inn

Dennett John, Northumberland-ſtreet, wine merchant. (Palmer and Co. Throgmorton-ſtreet

Deveniſh

Devenish Ann and Henry Newport, Villiers-street, upholsterers. (Bleasdale, New inn
Edge William, Salford, brewer. (Ellis, Curfitor-street
Easterbrooke John, Exeter, hatter. (Drew and Co. New inn
Emmett Thomas, Bell's Gardens, cow keeper. (Crofs, King-ftreet
Fox Hudfon, Kingfton upon Hull, watch maker. (Williams, Red Lyon-fquare
Fowler Ralph, Mortimer-ftreet, upholder. (Taylor, Mortimer ftreet
Feather Henry, Manchefter, tea dealer. (Parker and Co. Eflex-ftreet
Frankis John, Hamlet of Hucclecote, dealer and chapman. (Vizard, Gray's inn
Fletcher Samuel, Great Ruffell-ftreet, china man. (Dove, Lincoln's Inn fields
Gregory George, Compton ftreet, cheefemonger. (Stevenfon, Chequer-court
Gillam Thomas and William Weaver, Worcefter. (Condale and Co. Gray's inn
Hill John, Rotherhithe, merchant. (Rivington, Fenchurch-ftreet
Hartney John, Ironmonger-lane, merchant. (Palmer and Co Throgmorton ftreet
Heflam Hugh, Bolton, muflin manufacturer. (Medowcroft and Co. Gray's inn
Horrocks William and John Horrocks, Stockport, muflin manufacturers. (Medowcroft and Co Gray's inn
Heath William, Rugeley, fhopkeeper. (Allen and Co. Furnival's inn
Hepworth William, Manchefter, cotton merchant. (Ellis, Curfitor ftreet
Hyde James and John Chadwick, Manchefter, dyers. (Willis, Warnford-court
Hankey John, Addle-ftreet, merchant. (Gregfon and Dixon, Angel-court
Horner Luke, Lancafter, common brewer. (Bleafdale and Co. New inn
Hollowell Samuel and Charles Hollowell, Cheadle-Bulkeley, builders. (Lingard and Co Stockport
Hancock Jofeph, Sheffield, merchant. (Chamber, Temple-lane
Ingledew William, Leeds, ftarch maker. (Battie, Chancery-lane
Joynour Rueben Ellis, Briftol, merchant. (Platt, Temple
Jones Thomas, Birmingham, coal merchant. (Punton, Hind-court
Kerfhaw John, Shaw Chapel, cotton manufacturer. (Chippendale, Temple
Kilby Charles, Watford, dealer and chapman. (Greenwell, Beaumont-ftreet
Kelly John, Manchefter, manufacturer. (Ellis, Chancery-lane
Leonard Samuel, Gloucefter, victualler. (Gabell, Lincoln's inn
Leonard William, Coppice-row, tailor. (Hunt, Surrey-ftreet
Linley John, Sheffield, grocer. (Bigg, Hatton Garden
Marfden Henry, Eccleftion, corn merchant. (Windle, John-ftreet
Morgan David, Cardiff, fhopkeeper. (James, Gray's inn
Nabbs James, Newington Butts, linen draper. (Hurd, Temple
Nibiett John, Bowbridge, clothier. (Conftable, Symond's inn
Newbury Edward, Old Bond-ftreet, builder. (Smith and Co Chapter Houfe
Ogilvy William the Younger, George Mylne, and John Chalmers, Jeffery-fquare, merchants. (Crowder and Co. Old Jewry
Ofler William, Birmingham, baker. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry
Purbrick John, Fairford, dealer and chapman. (Meredith and Co. Lincoln's inn
Fritty John, Hadleigh, grocer. (Taylor, Southampton Buildings
Procter Samuel, Leeds, oilman. (Lodington and Co. Temple
Pickering John, Frodfham, corn merchant. (Windle, John ftreet
Pullen Phillip, Hanley, bookfeller. (Barbor and Brown, Fetter-lane
Read Benjamin the younger, Bridgewater, tailor. (Blake, Cook's court
Riddle James, Chichefter, ironmonger. (Kinderlay and Co. Symond's inn
Rieflebech John Godfrey Henry, Sherborne-lane, merchant. (Robinfon, Charter Houfe-fquare
Rotton Richard, High Wycombe, cotton merchant, (Edge, Manchefter
Scott Henry, Hinckley, hofier. (Forbes, Ely-place
Smith Richard, Afhborne, ftationer. (Alexander and Co. New inn
Seymor Thomas, Walfall, gingerbread baker. (Turner, Warwick court
Standerwick John, Bourton, fike manufacturer. (Batten Yeovil
St. John Henry, Pennycrofs, dealer and chapman. (Bone and Co. Plymouth
Traynor William, Jermyn-ftreet, tailor. (Dawfon and Co. Warwick-ftreet
Tijou Henry Michael, Mitre-court, vintner. (Wadefon and Co. Auftin Friars
Turner James, Tooley-ftreet, warehouleman. (Brooks, Millman-ftreet
Taylor Thomas, Monkwearmouth Shore, bread baker. (Blackiflon, Symond's inn
Vefe John, Preflon, cotton manufacturer. (Barrett, Holborn court
Vaughan George the elder and Richard Mackilwain, Snatchwood. (Platt, Tanfield-court
Watkins Thomas, Broad-ftreet, auctioneer. (Kermet, Thavies inn
Wafe Jeremiah, Chipping Ongar, malfter. (Harvey, Curfitor-ftreet
Wilfon John, Warwick-court, coal merchant, (Good, Howland-ftreet
Young William, Manchefter, victualler. (Johnfon and Co. Manchefter

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Adams James, Stow Market, upholderer, March 28
Agate Thomas, Eaft Cheap, cheefemonger, March 31
Brewis James, Southwick, fhip builder, March 23
Bolingbroke James Barnard and Mary Ann Bolingbroke, Norwich, linen draper, April 6
Bawdin Thomas, Redruth, draper, April 15
Batie Andrew, Newcaftle upon Tyne, grocer, April 13
Bidwell Charles, Brick-lane, Chriftchurch, victualler, April 12
Bridgman George, Dartmouth, money ferivener, May 19
Baillie George and John Jaffray, Finsbury-place, merchants, May 7
Beddoes George, Bifhop's Caftle, tanner, April 5
Bowman John, Water-lane, merchant, April 18
Cave Thomas, Filton, April 6
Colombine Francis, David Colombine, David Colombine the younger, and Peter Colombine the younger, Norwich, merchants, April 6
Cottingham John, Liverpool, merchant, April 1
Chorley John, Liverpool, merchant, April 2
Chandler Robert, Shoreditch, cheefemonger, May 12
Downall William, Stockport, grocer, March 21
Dolling Thomas Auguftus, Stanehouf, fhopkeeper, March 24
Dexter Stephen, Belpar, linen draper, March 31
Danfon George and Abraham Simon Boncker Cuvelje, Manchefter, merchants, April 1
Derbifhire Robert, Liverpool, grocer, April 3
Ewer Walter, Little Love-lane, merchant, April 14
Fuller Richard Plumber, Guildford, ironmonger, March 28 final
Francis John and John Jofeph Francis, Rochefter, plumbers, March 24
Fearon James Peter, Upper Grafton-ftreet, dealer and chapman, March 28
Favell Michael, High-ftreet, linen draper, April 11
Filher Henry, Gracechurch ftreet, grocer, April 28
Farrar Thomas, Pudfey clothier, April 4
Gimber Giles, Sandwich, linen draper, April 9
Gonard William, North Walfham, currier, April 7
Gwillim Robert, Worfhip ftreet, vintner, April 11
Hudfon Thomas, New Bond-ftreet, tavern-keeper, March 31
Hird Thomas, South ftreet, tailor, March 21
Hill James, Deptford, victualler, April 14
Hawkins John Drury, Cavern Houfe, Greenwich, cabinet maker, April 11
Hunton Thomas and William Hunton, Thornton le Moor, linen-manufacturers, March 31
Hawthorne John the younger, Wirkfworth, linen draper, March 31
Jenkins John, Great Warner ftreet, linen draper, April 4
Ifaacs George and Michael Ifaacs, Beavis Marks, merchants, April 14
Johnfon Thomas, Kidderminfter, grocer, April 10
Irving William, Liverpool, liquor merchant, April 3
Kirkman Robert, Liverpool, merchant, March 23
Keene William, Painfwick, clothier, April 17
King Thomas Prefcott, Weft Cowes, linen-draper, March 31
Kenney Ann, Briftol, milliner, April 7
Lloyd Benjamin, Liverpool, merchant, April 30
Levy Mofes, Minories, merchant, April 14
Nicholls John George, Moulfey, merchant, March 31
Payne Jofeph, Lynn, cabinet maker, March 24
Pyke Robert, Liverpool, bread-baker, April 6
Phillips Benjamin and William Beacon, Ewer-ftreet, levigators, March 31
Paterfon James the younger, Great Yarmouth, fhopkeeper, April 6
Pollard John and John Thompfon, Preflon, muflin manufacturers, April 16
Pafteur John Lewis, Stoney Stratford, grocer, March 28
Purdie Edward, St. James's Walk, working jeweller, March 28
Packer William, Chamber-ftreet, tailor, March 31
Richardfon Thomas and Thomas Worthington, Manchefter, merchants, March 31
Rodd Edmund, London-ftreet, merchant, March 31
Royle James, Manchefter, fadler, April 18
Robinfon Martin and John Ibbetfon, Drury-lane, grocers, May 5
Sherratt Thomas, Birmingham, currier, April 11
Storey Hannah, Newcaftle upon Tyne, linen draper, April 14
Severn Luke, Coleman ftreet, trunk maker, May 2
Trewhitt Nathaniel, Appleton upon Wifk, linen manufacturers, March 31
Thomas John, St. James's Place, taylor, April 14
Vaughan William, Pall Mall, tailor, and Alexander Gerard, Gloucefter-ftreet dealers and chapmen, April 4
Wilkinfon Samuel and Jofeph Burrough, High Wycombe, linen draper, March 31 final
Walford John, Pall Mall, haberdafher, April 14
Williamfon Robert, Rock-hill, farmer, April 2
Wyatt John, Cheadle Wm. Paddock Francis, Litchfield, and James Chadwick, Stow, calico printers, April 23
Witten Gerieant, Stourbridge, dealer and chapman, April 3
Waighman Thomas, Newgate ftreet, mercer, April 7

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IN our laſt we announced the adoption and progreſs of a ſeries of great public meaſures, which had been undertaken by the patriotic and enlightened Adminiſtration which has directed the affairs of this country, ſince the death of Mr. Pitt; but this month we have to perform the afflicting taſk of recording the termination of that adminiſtration, by a ſudden exerciſe of the royal prerogative.

Future hiſtorians may have to record the calamities which may reſult to this country and to Europe, from ſo unforeſeen a fluctuation in our national councils, and from our being deprived, at ſuch a criſis, of that union of experience, talents, and integrity, which ſerved as the baſis of unanimity and public confidence, and which, during the laſt fifteen months, rendered this country happy at home, and great and reſpectable abroad.

Future hiſtorians will alſo be able to develope the *real* cauſes of theſe changes; for the preſent, we muſt be content with the explanations formally made in Parliament by Lords GRENVILLE and HOWICK, nearly in the following terms:

Lord GRENVILLE (in the Houſe of Lords, March 26, 1807)—My Lords, I do not riſe to object to the motion of adjournment, but to ſtate, what your Lordſhips are aware it is perfectly regular for me to do, circumſtances connected with the preſent ſtate of public affairs. I wiſh to ſtate plainly thoſe circumſtances which have led to the preſent ſituation of public affiairs, and to the change in his Majeſty's government; and I am the more anxious to do this in order to obviate thoſe miſrepreſentations which have gone abroad relative to the conduct of my colleagues and myſelf, and that to your Lordſhips, and through you to the public and the country, my conduct and character may be juſtified from thoſe aſperſions which have been thrown upon them. In the year 1801, when the Adminiſtration, at the head of which was the late Mr. Pitt, reſigned their offices, it was not thought expedient, from circumſtances which then exiſted, to ſtate in any public manner the cauſes of that reſignation. The conſequence was, that much miſrepreſentation took place with reſpect to the circumſtances which led to that reſignation; but as I never repented my concurrence in the reſolution to which I have adverted, ſo I have never regretted the conſequences to which it gave birth. But, my Lords, from the nature of the circumſtances which have led to the recent change in his Majeſty's government, and from the nature of the miſrepreſentations which have been directed againſt thoſe from whom his Majeſty's confidence has been withdrawn, I feel it incumbent upon me to ſtate clearly and diſtinctly the circumſtances which actually took place. And I will aſk Noble Lords on the other ſide, to point out any period of our hiſtory in which, as in the preſent caſe, the minutes of the advice given to his Majeſty by his confidential ſervants has ever been, not merely publiſhed, but publiſhed in a garbled and partial manner. My Lords, garbled and partial ſtatements of that advice ſo given to his Majeſty by his confidential ſervants have been publiſhed in the public newſpapers—it is of this I complain, and I truſt your Lordſhips will think I complain with reaſon and juſtice. Had thoſe who, of courſe, on ſucceeding to adminiſtration, came into poſſeſſion of the minutes of advice given by the late Miniſters, conceived that that advice was improperly given, there were two modes in which they might have acted—they might either have moved for the names of thoſe who had given his Majeſty bad advice, together with the advice itſelf, which ought conſtitutionally to be given in writing, or being in poſſeſſion of that advice, they might have made a motion againſt the authors of it. Inſtead, however, of either of theſe modes being adopted, garbled and partial ſtatements, as I have already obſerved, have been publiſhed in the public newſpapers, and the conduct of his Majeſty's late ſervants has thus been groſsly miſrepreſented. Under theſe circumſtances, I felt it to be due to my own character, to petition my Sovereign for permiſſion to make uſe of the advice actually given, and the communications which actually took place, for the purpoſe of publicly juſtifying my conduct and proving the falſehoods of thoſe calumnies which have been circulated againſt my late colleagues and myſelf. His Majeſty, with that kindneſs and benignity which has invariably characteriſed his conduct, was graciouſly pleaſed to grant my requeſt, and thus I am authoriſed to ſtate to your Lordſhips the circumſtances which really took place, and which eventually led to the preſent ſituation of affairs. My Lords, in the year 1801, it was the opinion of that illuſtrious ſtateſman, Mr Pitt, in which opinion I completely concurred, that large further conceſſions ſhould be made to the Catholics of Ireland. It was then thought expedient that a meaſure for that purpoſe ſhould be propoſed to Parliament. That propoſed meaſure not meeting with his Majeſty's approbation, the conſequence was the reſignation of the then Miniſters. The reſult was different in the preſent caſe, for reaſons which I ſhall preſently ſtate. I at that period thought it my duty to reſign, and chearfully ſacrificed all thoſe perſonal conſiderations which may be ſuppoſed to attach to the

the ſituation of one of his Majeſty's Miniſters. My Lords, I will ſacrifice thoſe conſiderations over and over again, upon the ſame principle. It is undoubtedly true, that no pledge was given to the Catholics of Ireland that further conceſſions to them ſhould be one of the reſults of the Union; their conſent was undoubtedly not purchaſed by any ſuch promiſe. It is well known, however, from the ſpeeches in Parliament, upon the great queſtion of the Union, and we know that what is ſaid in Parliament, ſomehow or other becomes known to the public, that the underſtanding upon the ſubject certainly was, that further conceſſions to the Catholics of Ireland, might, and ought to be a meaſure conſequent upon the Union. That ſuch a meaſure was not only politic and expedient, but abſolutely neceſſary, was the opinion, as I have already ſtated, of that great and illuſtrious ſtateſman, Mr. Pitt; it was alſo the opinion of his great and illuſtrious rival, Mr. Fox. Theſe eminent ſtateſmen concurred in opinion in three great meaſures of policy, namely, the eſtabliſhment of the Sinking Fund, the Abolition of the African Slave Trade, and the neceſſity of further conceſſions to the Catholics of Ireland. The firſt of theſe meaſures was adopted on its firſt propoſition; the ſecond, the Abolition of the African Slave Trade, met with much, in my opinion, miſtaken oppoſition, but has at length been carried. With reſpect to the third meaſure, namely, conceſſions to the Catholics, if this were to be decided by authorities alone, it would be ſufficient to quote thoſe I have mentioned, the opinions of the two greateſt ſtateſmen England has produced, both now unfortunately loſt to the country. My Lords, ſubſequent to the period I have mentioned, namely, the reſignation of his Majeſty's Miniſters in 1801, ſeveral offers were made to me to take a ſhare in the Adminiſtration of public affairs; my ſentiments with reſpect to conceſſions to the catholics, being at the ſame time thoroughly known. My not acceding to thoſe offers, however, was in ſome degree on other grounds. When by the death of Mr. Pitt a ſtate of public affairs aroſe, in conſequence of which his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to iſſue his commands to me to form a new government; I obeyed his Majeſty's commands, and proceeded in the formation of a new government. My ſentiments reſpecting the Catholics of Ireland were then, as before, thoroughly known, as well as thoſe of ſeveral of my colleagues. We entered into Adminiſtration, my Lords, without any reſerve being made as to the line of conduct we ſhould adopt reſpecting the Catholics of Ireland, or in any other way, or as to any meaſures which we might think it our duty to recommend to his Majeſty. The ſtate of Ireland, from its great importance with reference to the general intereſts of the Empire, neceſſarily became a great object of anxiety and deliberation amongſt his Majeſty's Miniſters. This anxious attention was directed to that country, where, by the wiſdom and firmneſs of the Noble Duke who repreſents his Majeſty in Ireland, the commotions which aroſe were ſuppreſſed, by the interference of the Civil Power, and without having recourſe to thoſe meaſures of coercion and reſtraint, which could only tend to irritate the minds of the people, and which his Majeſty's Miniſters were moſt ſolicitous to avoid. The Catholic Queſtion—the large Queſtion I mean, was alſo prevented from preſſing upon the conſideration of Parliament during the laſt ſeſſion. Subſequently, however, my Lords, the queſtion of further conceſſions to the Catholics of Ireland preſſed itſelf upon the conſideration of his Majeſty's Miniſters, from a variety of cauſes. The overthrow of the kingdom of Pruſſia by the inveterate enemy of this country, placed in the power of that enemy a larger portion of Continental territory, a greater extent of coaſt, and a greater number of points, from whence an attack might be directed againſt this country than had ever before been in the poſſeſſion of any power with whom we were at war. It naturally, therefore, became an object of the greateſt importance to place the United Empire in a ſtill greater ſtate of ſecurity, and to leave, if poſſible, no vulnerable part. This could only effectually be done by calling to our aid the whole population of the Empire, and rendering them effective for the purpoſe of reſiſting any ſuch attempt, on whatever point it might be made. The moſt effectual means of attaining ſo deſirable, ſo neceſſary an object, appeared to us to be the recruiting the ſuperabundant population of Ireland into the military ſervice of the Empire. Ireland, increaſing in commerce and in agriculture, alſo increaſes in population, beyond the means which the country affords for the ſupport of that increaſed population. Our object was to conciliate four millions of people, and to knit together, in one common bond of union, the whole of his Majeſty's ſubjects. In this view of the ſubject, the next conſideration was the means by which this was to be effected. In the year 1793, in conſequence of a ſpeech made from the Throne, by his Majeſty's authority, to the Iriſh Parliament, an Act was paſſed empowering his Majeſty to grant commiſſions in the military ſervice in Ireland, to Catholics, with the exception that they ſhould not be Generals on the Staff, and that they ſhould not hold the offices of Commander in Chief or Maſter General of the Ordnance. This Act, my Lords, I contend, in the liberal conſtruction which ought to be given to it, extends equally to the naval ſervice. Various important conſiderations preſſed upon his Majeſty's Miniſters the neceſſity of not merely extending the proviſions of this Act to Great Britain, but alſo of enlarging them. In looking forward to any attempt of our enemy to execute his threats of invaſion, it of courſe muſt be an object of the greateſt importance that all the troops of the Empire ſhould be diſpoſable to be ſent to any point which

which may be threatened. To this desirable object, however, the subsisting law formed an insurmountable obstacle. Catholics might become in Ireland, Majors, Lieutenant-colonels, or Colonels, but the moment such officers landed in England, however pressing the exigencies of the public service, they must either do that, which in any other situation would be disgraceful to a soldier; namely, quit their regiments, or act in defiance of the law of the land and be subject to all its penalties. The same disability applied to the navy. Another gross and glaring incongruity was, that Catholics after having risen to a high rank in the army, and displayed the greatest military skill and science, could not, on account of their difference of opinion in religious matters, be entrusted with a command. Not merely this view of the subject, but, I was then, and still am of opinion, that the Catholic gentry and higher order of Yeomanry in Ireland, never can be conciliated, unless they have the means afforded them of providing for their younger sons by sending them into the military or naval service of the Empire. Of the peasantry of that country, the number in our military service is inconceivably small, those from whom they receive their religious opinions, objecting to their entering into a service where they are debarred the free exercise of their religion. Under all these circumstances, and considering these distinctions to be wholly inconsistent with the idea of an United Kingdom; knowing at the same time that the Catholics of Ireland were considering of petitioning Parliament, in order to bring the great question respecting them again before the Legislature, his Majesty's Ministers thought it expedient to frame a measure for the purpose of extending the provisions of the Act of 1793 to this country; and, at the same time, enlarging its benefits, in the hope of inducing the Catholics to postpone bringing under consideration the large question, which they proposed, and at the same time of adding essentially to the strength of the country. I do not wish to conceal my opinion, that the Catholics of Ireland in persisting to bring that question again into discussion at the present moment, are injuring their own cause, and injuring the general interests of the Empire. It having been determined by his Majesty's Ministers to frame a measure, as I have already stated, it was found upon consideration that it must also be extended to Protestant Dissenters. It would have been unjust to have given privileges to the Catholics, which were denied to the Protestant Dissenters; and in this country where Protestant Reformed Religion is the established religion, if it were to become a question between that body and the Catholics, I certainly should feel it my duty to give a preference to the former. His Majesty's Ministers having thus determined to extend those privileges to the Protestant Dissenters, which it would have been unjust to have withheld from them, at the same time that they were granted to the Catholics, the Bill was so framed as to extend to all his Majesty's subjects without distinction, enabling them to hold Commissions in the army or navy, on taking the oath of allegiance, and an oath to support the Constitution as by law established. I now come, my Lords, to the points more immediately connected with the circumstances that have recently happened. His Majesty's Ministers conceiving the measure to which I have alluded to be indispensably necessary, felt it also to be their duty to represent that opinion to his Majesty, and to propose the measure for his Majesty's approbation. It is undoubtedly true, my Lords, that it is the right, as it is the duty, of a Member of Parliament to bring forward any measure which he conceives to be conducive to the welfare or interests of the country; but it is also true, in the practical frame of our Constitution, that those Members of Parliament who are likewise his Majesty's Ministers, ought not to bring forward any measure which may be conceived, in consequence of its being so brought forward, to be a measure of Government, without first obtaining his Majesty's approbation. On presenting this measure for his Majesty's previous approbation, I conceived that his Majesty had signified his assent to its proposal. My Lords, there has been on this subject a misunderstanding and a misapprehension.—This I have from a quarter which not only I am inclined to believe, but which it is my duty to believe. Understanding, however, my Lords, as I certainly did at that time, that his Majesty had assented to the proposed measure to the extent stated, a dispatch was prepared to be sent to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to be communicated by him to the Catholics with whom he had been in the habit of communicating, a draft of which I laid before his Majesty for his approbation. This draft referred, in its commencement, to the Act of the Irish Parliament of 1793, and then stated that it was intended to propose to Parliament, to extend and enlarge the provisions of that Act in the manner I have already stated. To this draft some repugnance was expressed by his Majesty, and his Ministers felt it to be their duty to make a representation to his Majesty on the subject, who received it with the utmost kindness and benignity, and afterwards assented to the dispatch, which was, in consequence, sent to the Duke of Bedford, and is expressed in the terms which I have already stated. The Catholics, on receiving the communication, expressed a doubt whether it was intended to enable them to become Generals on the Staff, and, in consequence of an application to the Lord Lieutenant, he sent over a dispatch, requesting an answer upon that point. This dispatch, as it is the duty of Ministers with respect to all dispatches, was laid before his Majesty. An answer was prepared, stating that it was intended to enable Catholics to become Generals on the Staff, and to open to them all commissions in the army and navy. To the draft of this dispatch I understood

I underſtood his Majeſty to aſſent. My Lords, I cannot repeat in this Houſe the expreſſion uſed by my Sovereign. I have already ſtated that I underſtood his Majeſty to aſſent to the meaſure. I now find that there was a miſunderſtanding upon the ſubject. More than this, my Lords, in conſequence of our conceiving that his Majeſty had aſſented to the meaſure, a bill was prepared, embracing the objects which I have already ſtated, and which bill one of my colleagues (Lord Howick) preſented to his Majeſty, for his approbation, previous to its being brought forward in Parliament. When I mention Lord Howick, it is needleſs to ſtate the ſtrict, high, and punctilious honour which actuates his conduct. He certainly underſtood his Majeſty to aſſent to the bill's being propoſed. I was waiting to be introduced to an audience of his Majeſty, when Lord Howick quitted his Majeſty's preſence, and ſtated to me, with the impreſſion recent on his mind, that his Majeſty had conſented to the introduction of the propoſed meaſure. This was on Wedneſday the 4th of March. The bill, my Lords, was propoſed the next day, by Lord Howick, in another place; and, ſupported by that clear and convincing eloquence which he always diſplays, it was approved of by many of the moſt reſpectable characters in Parliament. My Lords, it was not till the Wedneſday following, one week afterwards, that I underſtood his Majeſty to diſſent to the propoſed meaſure; and then, undoubtedly, I did underſtand that there had been a miſapprehenſion in ſuppoſing that his Majeſty had given his conſent to the meaſure to the extent to which it was propoſed to carry it. Having, however, aſcertained that his Majeſty did diſapprove of the meaſure, the ſtep which ought then to be adopted became a ſubject of anxious conſideration amongſt his Majeſty's Miniſters—The firſt reſolution to which we came, in our anxiety to conform to his Majeſty's feelings, and at the ſame time to effect ſome part of the object which we had in view was, to modify the bill, and to render it nothing more than the bill of 1793, extended to this country without any enlargement of its proviſions. My Lords, I carried this reſolution on the Friday following to his Majeſty, who graciouſly expreſſed his approbation of it. When, however, his Majeſty's Miniſters came to conſider the ſubject more fully, it was found to be utterly impracticable ſo to modify the bill, and at the ſame time to ſupport it by any thing like argument. The bill was already before Parliament, and no poſſibility appeared of being enabled to anſwer ſatisfactorily the queſtions which would undoubtedly be put, as to the reaſons for thus limiting the object of the bill, after propoſing it on a much more enlarged ſcale; nor did there appear any courſe of argument by which the excluſion of Proteſtant Diſſenters from the privileges granted to Catholics, or the excluſion of the latter from becoming Generals on the Staff, as originally propoſed, could poſſibly be ſupported. His Majeſty's Miniſters therefore finding it impracticable to ſupport the bill in its modified ſhape, at length came to a reſolution, which cannot be defended upon a rigid principle, namely, to let the bill drop altogether. I am aware, my Lords, that this is the leaſt juſtifiable part of the conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters upon ſtrict and rigid principles; but I am ſure that your Lordſhips will do juſtice to the motives which actuated our conduct; and if our conduct in that inſtance cannot be juſtified upon rigid principles, at leaſt theſe motives will be conſidered as a juſtification. On coming, however, to this reſolution, his Majeſty's Miniſters thought it their duty, aware that there was no hope of preventing the Catholics of Ireland from preſenting their petition to Parliament, and deſirous, although they were prevented from expreſſing any opinion of Government favourable to further conceſſions to the Catholics, that they might expreſs their opinions as Members of Parliament reſpecting the ſtate of Ireland, and the policy or neceſſity of ſuch conceſſions; convinced, alſo, that they ought to reſerve to themſelves the right of adviſing his Majeſty reſpecting ſuch meaſures as they might deem neceſſary, with reference to the ſtate of Ireland, came likewiſe to a reſolution, humbly to ſubmit to his Majeſty, that in giving up the propoſed bill, they ſhould not be conſidered as reſtrained from giving ſuch advice or propoſing ſuch meaſures to his Majeſty "for his deciſion" as in their judgment ſhould be called for by the ſtate of Ireland. My Lords, I repeat thoſe three words, "for his deciſion," becauſe they have been omitted in the partial and garbled ſtatement of the minutes of Council which have been publiſhed, an omiſſion than which nothing can more clearly ſhew the deſign which has been attempted to be carried into effect, of baſely calumniating our characters and miſrepreſenting our conduct. My Lords, on carrying this reſolution to his Majeſty, I received a written requiſition requiring that we ſhould pledge ourſelves not to propoſe at any future time any further conceſſions to the Catholics or Ireland, or any meaſure connected with that ſubject. To this pledge we could not agree, conſiſtently with our oaths as privy councillors, for what, my Lords, does the oath of a privy councillor require? that he ſhould give ſuch advice to his Majeſty without fear, favour, or affection, as he in the exerciſe of his judgment ſhall deem to be called for by the exigencies of public affairs; and how then can a privy councillor, without violating his oath, give a pledge which would prevent him from doing his duty, and which would preclude him, whatever might be the urgency of public affairs, from laying before his Majeſty theſe conſiderations which that urgency might demand? A privy councillor acting thus, would, after taking an oath to do his duty, give a pledge not to do his duty. Is it to be endured that a privy councillor ſhall give a pledge, that whatever circumſtances may ariſe in future, and however imperiouſly they may demand the execution of a particular meaſure,

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he shall not lay before his Majesty the consideration of it? Can it be possible that the noble lords on the other side, who have succeeded us, have given such a pledge as the condition of their coming into office, and that whatever may be the future state of Ireland, we are to be told whenever that subject comes before Parliament that they cannot lay the consideration of it before his Majesty. My Lords, such a principle strikes at the root of the constitution, inasmuch as it tends to overthrow that excellent maxim, that "The King can do no wrong." Nothing can be more fatal to the interests of the country, or pregnant with more danger to the constitution, than the adoption and maintenance of such a principle. My Lords, we may have erred in our judgment, but we have done that which we conceived to be our duty. Let not those who have succeeded us imagine that they have succeeded to an easy task. We did not succeed to "a bed of roses," neither have we left a bed of roses. The commerce and the finances of the country we have left somewhat better than we found them. Our foreign relations we have left in a better state than we found them. Let me, however, call the serious and anxious attention of Noble Lords on the other side to the state of Ireland. If persecution for the sake of differences in religious opinions were again to be revived in this country, can there be a question that it would produce the most dreadful dissentions, and if, my Lords, the system acted upon in Ireland by the Noble Duke who represents his Majesty in that country, or the Earl of Hardwicke, his predecessor, is to be reversed, and a system of persecution, coercion, and restraint, to be substituted, no human being can foresee the incalculable mischiefs that would result from such a system. When we know that our enemy has fixed upon one point of the British dominions where he thinks invasion practicable, and that that point is Ireland, surely it requires more than ordinary care, more than ordinary measures, to remove the causes of all those unhappy dissentions which have given rise in that Country to those insurrections which have produced such dreadful effects. If they do not consider the state of Ireland with these views, the greatest danger may result to the interests of the empire.

Lord Howick, on the same day, in the Commons, rose and spoke to the following effect:

It is well known for it must be in the recollection of the house and of the country, what principles and opinions were held by the several members of the late administration upon the subject of the Catholics. Their opinions, indeed, were but recently manifested in their speeches and their votes. They came into administration with this general knowledge of their opinions, and surely it could not be supposed that any of those members would be capable of giving up his opinion for the sake of office and emolument. In fact, no member did indicate any such disposition. No requisition, indeed, of that nature, was attempted to be made. If any such stipulation had been asked, most certainly I should have felt myself bound by a sense of honour and of duty, immediately to decline it. At the same time, however, that I came into office, retaining of course with other of my colleagues precisely the same sentiment upon the Catholic question which we professed when out of power, still it could not be dissembled that a well known difficulty stood in the way of its success. As we came into power unfettered upon this point, and called upon, as we felt, by the nature of our situation, to advise any measure which might appear to us expedient to adopt for the general security of the country, and the benefit of the government, we must naturally bear in mind those points to which we stood pledged, and for the success of which, from a conviction of their rectitude, we must be anxious; but still our resolution was not to press any question which might be hostile to the personal feelings of the king; for any attempt of that nature would have been, we felt, inconsistent with the duty, the affection, and the respect we owed to our sovereign. With these principles my colleagues entered into the administration. Their opinion upon the merits of the Catholic claims were well known; but aware of the obstacles which prevented their attainment, they hoped, by a prudent and conciliating system of government, to reconcile the Catholics, and to keep the Catholic question at rest. They did however resolve, immediately upon their introduction to power, to turn their attention in a very peculiar degree, to the affairs of Ireland; and events occurred towards the close of the last year, which served to augment their resolution. The state of that most valuable, and, I am afraid, most vulnerable part of the empire, engaged our most serious consideration; and the disturbances which notoriously prevailed in the western part of that country naturally operated to increase our solicitude. The consequence of these deliberations was a determination to adopt immediate means of tranquillizing and conciliating the people of Ireland, and, although urged by a Right Honourable Gentleman, Mr. Perceval, much fonder of the policy of force than I am, to resort to measures of extraordinary severity—although urged by him, rather eagerly as I remember, at a very early period of the disturbances, to have recourse to rigour, we determined to abstain from all severity not warranted by the spirit of the constitution, and, thank God, we succeeded in restoring tranquility by resorting only to the just operation of the law. Among the measures which appeared to us as expedient to be adopted for the conciliation of Ireland, the admission of Catholics to hold commissions in the army and navy suggested itself as one of the first. This we conceived not only fair but proper to propose without delay. In addition to the other reasons which

preſented themſelves in its favour, it ſtruck us, in the preſent ſtate of the empire, as particularly material to be attended to, promiſing, as it did, to augment the means of recruiting our public force by the introduction of men into the ſervice, which by the ill underſtood policy of the preſent ſyſtem had been altogether excluded. It was agreed, as I before obſerved, that the catholics ſhould, at leaſt, have the ſame privilege with regard to the holding of commiſſions in this country as was granted to them by the law of Ireland. After much diſcuſſion it was the unanimous opinion of his Majeſty's miniſters, that this conceſſion ſhould be promptly made, as it appeared calculated to contribute to the tranquillity of Ireland; by holding out an encouragement to the gentlemen of that country to enter into the army and navy in the hope of advancement; by taking off for the increaſe of the public force from what ſeemed a ſuperabundant population; by drawing as it were even from the very ſources of diſcontent the means of our ſtrength. Such was our view of the ſubject. We looked to the conceſſion, which I have not alluded to as an act likely to injure or even to alarm the intereſts of the eſtabliſhed church, but as one materially tending to fortify that intereſt, becauſe materially tending to the general intereſt of the empire. For is not the ſtrength of the country the means of ſecurity to the eſtabliſhed church? Can the one be ſafe if the other be in danger? If Ireland were alienated from its connection with this country, where would be the ſecurity of the empire? If ſuch an alienation were to take place, what, in God's name, would become of the eſtabliſhed church? upon what ground then can this meaſure be propoſed, which has ſuch an obvious tendency to add to our ſtrength, by ſecuring the attachment of a great proportion of our people? The late miniſters were as I have ſaid, clearly engaged in conſidering the affairs of Ireland, and had arrived at a certain reſult when they received diſpatches from his excellency the lord lieutant, ſtating, that the Catholics had manifeſted a reſolution to preſs their claims upon the attention of parliament. With the opinions that I hold, and the ſolicitude that I felt upon the ſubject, I have no heſitation in ſaying, that I did by every means in my power, as far as private advice could extend, endeavour to diſſuade the Catholics from ſuch a proceeding. The knowledge however of their intention was an additional inducement with my colleagues to preſs forward the meaſure of conceſſion I have already deſcribed. We had a hope that if promptly acceded to it might have the effect of inducing the Catholics to abandon the purſuit of an object which, from certain circumſtances, they could not be unaware there was little reaſon to hope for; while, at the ſame time we felt that, both from principle and policy, the conceſſion ought to be made. We had little apprehenſion of encountering any objection in our endeavours to procure for the Catholics the ſame privilege which was granted to them in Ireland by the act of 1793. For to this conceſſion we recolled that the ſecretary of ſtate for Ireland, and the lord chancellor of that country alſo, ſtood ſpecifically pledged at the time the law was enacted. This pledge, indeed, was on record in a diſpatch from Lord Buckingham, then Mr. Hobart, in which the promiſe of this conceſſion to the Iriſh Catholics was diſtinctly made. Conſidering the meaſure, therefore, not more as an act of policy than as a neceſſary evidence of conſiſtency, honour, and good faith, we determined to bring it forward. We did hope, indeed, that ſuch reaſons as I have ſtated would have operated ſo powerfully as to obviate any oppoſition whatever. On thoſe grounds, therefore, it was propoſed to lay before his Majeſty a detailed diſpatch, which we thought it expedient to tranſmit to the lord lieutenant, ſtating the nature of the meaſure we had in contemplation to propoſe to parliament, in order that it ſhould be communicated to the Catholics. This diſpatch was ſent to his Majeſty by a cabinet miniſter, and his Majeſty returned it with an expreſſion of repugnance to the meaſure. But, upon receiving this intelligence, miniſters drew up a reſpectful repreſentation, containing all the reaſons which operated in their minds to recommend the conceſſion propoſed, and this repreſentation was forwarded to his majeſty, who after ſome deliberation was graciouſly pleaſed to communicate his conſent to the meaſure. Under this authority the original diſpatch was ſent to the Duke of Bedford, and upon receipt of it in Dublin, a meeting took place between the lord chancellor, Mr. Eliot, his grace's ſecretary, and ſome diſtinguiſhed members of the Catholic body; to whom Mr. Eliot, in addition, ſtated, that this bill was not propoſed to them as an inducement to any compromiſe of their claims for total emancipation, but offered to them as an act of juſtice. When the ſubſtance of the diſpatch was ſtated to theſe gentlemen, one of them, Mr. O'Connor, aſked Mr. Eliot, whether it was meant by the propoſed meaſure that all offices, including thoſe on the ſtaff, ſhould be acceſſible to Catholics? To this Mr Eliot replied, that the diſpatch mentioned all offices whatever; but yet having ſome doubt, he could not give a decided anſwer upon the point referred to in the queſtion. This queſtion having been communicated to miniſters, by Mr. Eliot, a ſecond diſpatch was drawn up, removing Mr. Eliot's doubt, and authoriſing him to give a decided anſwer to Mr. O'Connor's queſtion. This ſecond diſpatch was laid before his Majeſty, and his Majeſty was pleaſed to return it without any objection or comment whatever. It was therefore immediately forwarded to Ireland. However, upon the point ſome differences of opinion did ariſe. Doubts were entertained, it is but fair to ſay, by ſome members of the cabinet, as to the extent

tent of this measure. I state the facts as they occurred. My object is to state the case literally as it arose. The cabinet ministers I have alluded to, declared that they were not, in the first instance, aware of the full extent of the measure, and to that extent they strongly expressed their objection; but the dispatch had been previously transmitted to the Duke of Bedford.

It has been stated by some persons who have animadverted upon this transaction; that Ministers were not warranted in bringing forward a public measure without previously obtaining the consent of his Majesty. But this extravagant proposition scarcely deserves serious notice. According to any rational publication on the subject, the duty of a Minister appears to be two fold. He may act in a double capacity upon different occasions—namely, as a Minister, and as an individual member of parliament. There was no Minister who had not acted so occasionally. If indeed it were culpable to pursue the course, some extravagant writers now maintain, Mr. Pitt's conduct upon the Slave Trade and Parliamentary Reform, would have been highly censurable—for that distinguished statesman, in both these instances, brought forward the propositions as an individual member of parliament.—The constitutional distinction which, in concurrence with my colleagues, I take between the duty of a Minister in the one case and the other, is this—that when a Minister brings forward any motion as a measure of government which has undergone any discussion in the Cabinet, he violates his duty, unless such measure shall have received the sanction of that authority. I should of course feel myself very culpable, if I attempted to bring forward any measure in Parliament as a ministerial measure, unless I had previously submitted that measure to the consideration of the King, and obtained his Majesty's consent to its adoption. It was therefore I laid before his Majesty all the particulars with regard to the measure respecting the Catholics, and waited to obtain his Majesty's approbation before I attempted to submit the consideration of that measure to this House.

The second dispach which I have stated to have been sent to the Duke of Bedford on the 12th of February was drawn up by me, in consequence of the indisposition of Lord Spencer; and in this it will be recollected Mr. Eliot was authorized to give a decided answer to Mr. O'Connor. That dispatch I sent to Windsor on Monday for his Majesty's approbation, and on Tuesday following it was returned without any objection or comment whatever, as I have already stated. But what served more distinctly to impress my mind with an opinion of his Majesty's complete acquiescence in the measure is this, that I had the honour of seeing him on the Thursday following, and he expressed not even a hint of any objection to it. I immediately forwarded the dispatch I had written to the Duke of Bedford, and on the following day stated in this House my intention to propose a clause in the Mutiny Bill, to answer the purpose which I had understood his Majesty to have sanctioned. After some further consideration however, it was suggested that in point of form it would not be correct to ingraft such a clause on the Mutiny Bill. In consequence of this suggestion it was determined to make the clause the subject of a separate bill. On the Wednesday following the adoption of this determination, after the bill was brought in and read a first time, I attended at St. James's, and after some conversation with his Majesty about my own office, his Majesty asked me what was the business in the House that evening? I answered, among other things, a motion for the second reading of this bill, which had been made a separate bill, mentioning the considerations I have stated to the House. His Majesty asked, whether the bill was the same as the act of the Irish Parliament? I stated the difference to be what I communicated to his Majesty some days before in the dispatch addressed to the Duke of Bedford, and repeated the reasons which appeared to me to justify that difference; and here I must acknowledge that his Majesty did express his disapprobation of the measure. Gentlemen may rely that I shall frankly state all the facts; but although his Majesty did not express his disapprobation, still I did not conceive the consent withdrawn he had originally given to the introduction of this measure, and I was very naturally the less inclined to think so from this circumstance, that Lord Grenville had an audience of his Majesty after I left him, and his Majesty mentioned not one word upon the subject to my noble friend.—Upon the following day also I saw his Majesty, but heard nothing further of his objection, nor did for the whole of the week, although I had frequent opportunities of hearing from, and some conversations with the king. In consequence of an unfortunate event which occurred in my family, I was for some days absent from business and this House, and that absence produced a postponement of the order for the second reading of this bill. During this period I had not seen his Majesty, but I understood that he had communicated to Lord Grenville his decided objection to the measure referred to, and that his Majesty conceived the extent of it to be far beyond that to which he had originally given his assent. From that circumstance I was led to suspect that I had misunderstood his Majesty; I accordingly demanded an audience, in order to use my endeavours for the purpose of satisfying his Majesty's mind upon the subject, but my endeavours had not the effect of removing his Majesty's objections, and I had the regret to find that I had misunderstood his Majesty, or that he had completely misunderstood me. However, from an anxious wish to avoid giving any pain to his Majesty's feelings, I endeavoured, in concert with my colleagues, so to

to modify the bill as to reconcile it to his Majesty's wishes. But after a good deal of deliberation we found that it could not be modified as to obviate his objections, without destroying the vital essence of the measure—without doing away that which would be satisfactory to the Catholics, or likely to produce any of the important consequences which we had in view upon its original introduction; we therefore proposed to abandon it altogether, in deference to the feelings of his Majesty. Any man who has a just mind cannot but beware that it must have been a painful sacrifice of personal feelings to public duty. But I trust that wherever that kind of sacrifice becomes necessary for such an object, no man will be found more willing to submit to it than I shall.

Having agreed to give up this bill altogether, we did at the same time feel it necessary, for the vindication of our character, to insert a minute in the proceedings of the Cabinet, stating the grounds upon which we were induced to give up the measure—that we would not press any proceeding which might appear to be hostile to his Majesty's feelings, but that from the opinions and principles we had on many occasions expressed in Parliament, and from a just solicitude for the interest of this Empire, we must consistently reserve to ourselves the right of submitting at all times for his decision, such measures as we might deem advisable and expedient for the benefit of Ireland.

With regard to the propriety of inserting this minute, I would appeal to any man of right feeling, whether in justice to the King and to ourselves, we could abstain from recording the ground upon which we acted. One course only remained for myself and my colleagues in the situation in which we stood, after withdrawing a measure of great public moment, through respect for the feelings of the King, that is, to insert the minute referred to, thus recording the ground upon which we had so acted, and expressing our intentions for the future. Looking to our own reputation—looking to the maintenance of our consistency—looking to the probable introduction of a petition from the Catholics, could we, with any sense we owed to ourselves, hesitate to record that which meant only to express a reservation of that right, which, if we had consented to abandon, we must have rendered ourselves unworthy the esteem even of ourselves? To this minute I would refer for the vindication of our view and conduct both with regard to our Sovereign and our Country, and particularly against the charge advanced against us, which can only be supported by an invidiously garbled extract from that very minute. But supposing we had omitted altogether to insert this minute, with which some persons affect to find fault, how should we stand in a certain event? Let us take it the other way—that I had come down to this House and withdrawn this Bill, without making any statement whatever of the grounds upon which I was induced to adopt such a proceeding—and that afterwards, upon the introduction of the Catholic Petition, my colleagues and I should declare our opinion in favour of it without any previous intimation of our intention to the King—What would his Majesty be disposed to think of us, and what sort of charge would this House be warranted in making against us? I say, therefore, nothing can more strongly manifest our deference for the King's opinion, and our disposition to act with frankness and candour towards his Majesty, than this precise minute—which only means to reserve to ourselves the right which belongs to any individual member of parliament, of bringing forward any measure which he may think necessary for the public interest. But what will the House think of a proposition being distinctly made to us tantamount to an absolute surrender of that right? Not contented with the sacrifice which I have so often mentioned to the feelings of the King, it was actually proposed to us, not only that we should withdraw the latter part of the minute, but also, substitute in its place a written obligation of a directly opposite nature, pledging ourselves never to bring forward again the measure we had abandoned; nay more, never to propose any thing connected with the Catholic Question.

Much as this proposition may astonish the House, I feel fully satisfied from the opportunity which my official communication has afforded me of judging of the nature of his opinions, that he is actuated by the purest motives. Of the benevolent intentions of his Majesty for the interests of his people in this transaction, so far as he is personally concerned, I entertain not the slightest doubt, but of his advisers I can say nothing. But I will appeal to this House and the country whether such an obligation could be patiently discussed, much less subscribed, by any man who ever entertained a correct notion of public duty, or who was unsusceptible of a feeling worthy of a respectable public station. Need I add that this proposition was such as my colleagues and myself found it utterly impossible to assent to; and having respectfully communicated our dissent from it to the King, we on the next day received an intimation from his Majesty that he must look out for other Ministers. These Ministers he has accordingly succeeded in finding, and on Wednesday last my colleagues and I delivered up the seals of office to his Majesty.

I trust that, in the statement I have made, I have established a sufficient guard against any further misrepresentation. I have shewn, I hope to the satisfaction of the House, these three important facts—1st, That the Bill referred to was not proposed in this House until his Majesty was fully apprized of it;—2dly, That whatever misunderstanding might have arisen, the fault was not with us, as his Majesty was afforded ample opportunity, in the

documents

documents laid before him, and in his communication with us, completely to understand the object of the bill;—and 3dly, That when we found the bill was disagreeable to his Majesty's feelings we, in deference to these feelings, immediately abandoned it, accompanying that abandonment by a written minute, frankly intimating to his Majesty our future intentions, expressing, however, our resolution of submitting those intentions at all times "for his Majesty's decision,"—and declining a compact which was as little likely to be advantageous to him, as to be honourable for us.

The House of Commons has testified its opinion of the new ministry, by dividing against them 208 against 115. Of course, it is to be hoped that this decision, and the disapprobation of the country at large, will have their effect in the proper quarter, and consequently the new Administration be of very short duration.

The gallant Sir Home Popham, who, to the valour characteristic of his profession, unites uncommon general talents, was impolitically brought to trial at the beginning of the month, for having effected the important capture of Buenos Ayres, a place within the limits of his naval command; and in attacking which, without positive orders, he considered himself as exercising the discretion which it has been customary to allow to commanders on distant stations. He was found guilty of the charges brought against him, but dismissed, greatly to the satisfaction of the public, with no other punishment than a reprimand.*

POLAND.

A gleam of sunshine has broke through the clouds which darken the political horizon at home, and has announced the retreat and discomfiture of the French armies. The bloody battle of Eylau, described in the following official accounts, was a victory to the allies, inasmuch as it was none to the hitherto victorious French. It destroyed the best of the French Generals, and the flower of its army, taught the Russians not to fear its assault, and set bounds to its progress. Famine and the climate have effected as much as the sword of the allies, and it is understood that the head quarters of the French army are now removed to Thorn, after having buried half its numbers in the swamps of Poland, and destroyed and depopulated a country which it found in the enjoyment of peace and plenty! The absurd and insatiable ambition of the modern Attila, aided by his ferocious banditti, is estimated to have occasioned the death of a million of human beings, besides entailing unspeakable miseries on twenty millions more, since his wanton march against his ally the king of Prussia, in October last!

Fifty-eighth Bulletin.

"*Prussian Eylau, Feb.* 9.

"A quarter of a league from the little town of Eylau there is a flat eminence, which defends the entrance of that place. Marshal Soult gave orders to the 46th and the 18th regiments of the line to make themselves masters of it. The regiments which defended this eminence were thrown into confusion; but at the same moment a column of Russian cavalry made a charge upon the left of the 18th, and threw some of its battalions into disorder. The dragoons of the regiment of Klein, observing this in time, all the troops came to action in Eylau. The enemy had placed several regiments in a church and church yard, where they made an obstinate defence; but, after a very murderous affair on both sides, the position was taken about ten at night. Le Grand's division passed the night in front of the village, and that of St. Hilaire to the right of it. Marshal Augereau's corps took post to the left. Marshal Davoust's corps had begun its march early on the following day, to proceed beyond Eylau, and if the enemy had not changed his position, to fall upon his left. Marshal Ney was on the march to outflank him on his right. In this situation both armies passed the night.

"The enemy commenced the attack at day break, by a cannonade upon the division of St. Hilaire.

"The Emperor repaired to the post at the church, which had been so obstinately defended the day before. He ordered Marshal Augereau's corps to advance, and cannonade the eminence with 40 pieces of cannon belonging to the Imperial Guard. A dreadful cannonade ensued on both sides.

"The Russian army, formed in columns, was only at the distance of half cannon shot. Every ball told. For a moment it appeared by the enemy's motions, that impatient of suffering so much, he meant to surround our left wing. At the same time, Marshal Davoust's tirailleurs shewed themselves, while Marshal Augereau's corps advanced in columns across the plain to attack the enemy's centre, and thus, by dividing his attention, prevented him from falling upon Marshal Davoust with his

* An administration, excellent and virtuous in other respects, became in this affair the tool of a despicable cabal, and diminished its popularity by attempting to degrade a meritorious commander. Sir Home is, it is said, to be one of the new Lords of the Admiralty, and we hope he will, through life, be as successful in defeating the public enemies of his country abroad, as he has been in the present instance, in triumphing over his personal enemies at home.

his whole force. The diviſion of St. Hilaire approaching on the right, both corps were obliged to manœuvre, in order to form a junction with Marſhal Augereau and the diviſion of St. Hilaire in the plain, when a fall of ſnow, ſo thick as to prevent people from ſeeing two paces before them, covered both armies. In this interval the point of direction was loſt, and the columns moving too far to the left, wandered for ſome time in a ſtate of uncertainty. This perplexing obſcurity laſted half an hour, when the weather clearing up, the Grand Duke put himſelf at the head of the cavalry, and with Marſhal Beſſieres and the Imperial Guards, advanced to the ſupport of St Hilaire's diviſion, and attacked the enemy's main body. This is one of the boldeſt manœuvres that has ever been practiſed, and will cover our cavalry with glory. It was rendered neceſſary by the circumſtances in which our columns were then placed. The enemy's cavalry, in attempting to oppoſe this movement, were thrown into diſorder, and the carnage was dreadful. Two lines of Ruſſian infantry were penetrated, and the third only maintained itſelf in conſequence of being covered by a wood. Some ſquadrons of the Guards paſſed twice through the whole of the enemy's army.

"An attack ſo ſplendid and unheard of, which defeated upwards of 20,000 men, and compelled them to leave their artillery, would have decided the victory beyond all doubt, if a wood, and ſome obſtacles in the nature of the ground, had not prevented it. General Hautpoult was wounded by a cartridge ſhot. General Dohlman, and a number of his brave ſoldiers, died with glory. But about 100 dragoons, cuiraſſiers, and ſoldiers of the guard, who were found upon the field of battle, lay encircled with upwards of 1000 of the enemy. This part of the field was dreadful to behold.

"During this period, the whole of Marſhal Davouſt's corps moved in purſuit of the enemy. The ſnow, which had fallen frequently in the day, retarded his march, and prevented the junction of his columns. The enemy's loſs is incalculable; our's is conſiderable. Three hundred pieces of cannon, fired during three hours, dealt death on every ſide. Victory, for a long time uncertain, was decided, when Marſhal Davouſt appeared upon the level height, and out-flanked the enemy, who, after ſeveral attempts to regain it, choſe to retreat. At the ſame time Marſhal Ney's corps appeared beyone Altorf on the left wing. He overtook the Pruſſian column that eſcaped from Deppen, flying before him. In the evening he took poſt in the village of Schenadetten. Several battalions of Ruſſian grenadiers, which had not been in the engagement, appeared before this place; but the 6th regiment of light infantry let them approach the points of their bayonets, and ſoon put them to flight. The enemy was on the following day purſued to the river Friſchling. He retreated acroſs the Pregel. He left 16 pieces of cannon on the field of battle, and his wounded. All the houſes along the road by which he retreated is full of them.

"Marſhal Augereau is wounded with a muſket-ball. Generals Desjardens, Heudelet, and Lochet, are wounded. General Corbineau was killed by a cannon-ball. Colonel Lacue, of the 53d, and Colonel Lemarois, of the 43d, were killed by cannon-balls. Colonel Bouvieres, of the 11th dragoons, died of his wounds. All have died glorioufly!—The exact number of men which we have loſt is 1900 killed, and 5700 wounded; about 1000 of the latter cannot recover, ſo as to be fit for ſervice any more. All the dead were buried on the 10th. We found 7000 Ruſſians on the field of battle.

"Thus the plan of the enemy, whoſe object in attacking us was to extend themſelves beyond our right wing at Thorn, has proved moſt fatal to them. Between 12 and 15,000 are made priſoners, and an equal number killed and wounded. Eighteen ſtandards, and forty-five pieces of cannon, remain as trophies of victory in our hands. They have been too dearly purchaſed, however, by the blood of ſo many brave warriors.

"The unfavourable ſtate of the weather, which under other circumſtances would have been of trifling conſequence, evidently impeded the movements of the French army. Our cavalry and artillery have done wonders. The Imperial Horſe Guard has obtained a degree of glory beyond all precedent, and that is ſaying much. The Foot Guards remained the whole day under arms without firing a muſket, or making any movement. Circumſtances were of that nature which did not permit them to take any part in the attack. Marſhal Augereau's being wounded, was moſt unfortunate; and hence in the hotteſt part of the action, his corps was without a leader.

"This recital exhibits a general ſketch of the day. Many particular events occurred to the honour of the French ſoldiers. The Staff is engaged in collecting an account of them. An uncommon quantity of ammunition was uſed by the artillery, and leſs than uſual by the infantry.

"The Eagle of one battalion of the 18th has not been found; probably it has fallen into the enemy's hands: the regiment, however, is blameleſs. In the ſituation it was placed in, this may be reckoned among the chances of war. The Emperor will preſent it with another Eagle when it ſhall take a ſtandard from the enemy. Our object is completed. The enemy is defeated, and driven one hundred leagues from the Viſtula. The army will reſume its cantonments, and return to its winter-quarters."

A Diſpatch, dated St. Peterſburgh, 17th February, 1807, of which the following is an extract, was received on the 8th of March, from the Marquis of Douglas

Douglas and Clydesdale, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburgh, by Lord Viscount Howick, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—

I have the pleasure of enclosing, for your Lordship's information, two Papers, giving an account of a signal victory gained by the Russians over the French.

Translation of a Letter from General De Budberg, his Imperial Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, to his Excellency the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, 3d (15th) *February,* 1807.

"General Budberg, Minister for Foreign Affairs, hastens to communicate to his Excellency the Ambassador of his Britannic Majesty, the following intelligence, which arrived last night from the army.

"General Benigsen, after having fallen back for the purpose of choosing a position which he judged better adapted for manœuvring the troops under his command, took up a position at Preussisch-Eylau. During four days successively, his rear-guard, commanded by Major-General Barklay de Tolly, had to withstand several vigorous attacks, and on the 26th January (7th Feb.) at three o'clock in the afternoon, the battle became general throughout the whole line of the main army. The contest was destructive, and the night came on without the enemy having been able to gain ground. On the 27th of Jan —(8th Feb.) early in the morning, the French renewed the attack, and the action was contested with obstinacy on both sides; but towards the evening, the enemy was repulsed on all sides, and General Benigsen remained in possession of the field of battle.

"Bonaparte commanded in person, and under him Marshal Augereau, Davoust, Soult, Ney, and Bessieres, at the head of the guards, who suffered the most. Our loss is from 6 to 8000 men; whilst that of the enemy is estimated at from 12,000 to 15 000. We have also taken 12 stand of colours, and about 1500 prisoners among whom there are 30 officers.

"The Courier who brought the dispatches having been sent off immediately after the battle, the ministers of his Imperial Majesty do not yet know all the details of the above-mentioned day.

General Budberg has the honor, &c.

Translation of a Letter from General the Baron de Benigsen to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, delivered by Lieutenant-Colonel Stawitzki, Aide-de Camp to his Imperial Majesty.

On the Field of Battle, Preussisch Eylau, Jan. 27, *(Feb.* 8) 1807.

"Sire.—I am truly happy to have it in my power to inform your Imperial Majesty, that the army, the command of which your Majesty has deigned to confide to me, has been again victorious. The battle which has just taken place has been bloody and destructive. It began on the 26th of January, (7th Feb.) at three o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted until six o'clock in the evening of the 27th of January, (8th Feb.)

The enemy was completely defeated; 1000 prisoners and 12 stand of colours, which I have the honour herewith to transmit to your Majesty, fell into the hands of the conquerors. This day, Bonaparte attacked me with his best troops, on my centre, and on both wings, but he was repulsed and beaten on all sides. His guards repeatedly attacked my centre, without the smallest success. After a very brisk fire, they were repulsed at all points, by the bayonet and by charges of the cavalry. Several columns of infantry and picked regiments of cuirassiers, were destroyed.

"I shall not fail to transmit to your Majesty, as soon as possible, a detailed account of the memorable battle of Preussisch-Eylau.

"I think our loss may perhaps exceed 6000 men; and I certainly do not exaggerate when I state the loss of the enemy at considerably more than 12,000 men.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE Governors of the London Hospital have announced that on account of the low state of the funds of that institution only seven wards can be opened out of the eighteen, which the house contains, and which are capable of receiving nearly four hundred patients. From the reports of the Physicians and Surgeons, it appears, that, on every day appointed for the admission of patients, numbers of distressed objects apply, whom the attending Committee are obliged to refuse; they can select only the most urgent cases. This institution is situated in the midst of a most populous neighbourhood, in which the poor are very numerous, and opulent residents but few, on a high road of great traffic, and in the district of the sea-faring part of the community, whose applications for relief in their many casualties are continual, and most particularly require and deserve attention and assistance. Unfortunate sufferers are received, at any hour of the day or night, without other recommendation than their necessity and distress. The interior arrangement is conducted on the most humane and judicious plan. The additional expence of opening all the wards, which would be productive of such incalculable benefits to the poor

poor and advantage to the public, will be ſmall compared with that attending any new inſtitution. The building is complete, the ſeveral officers and attendants are appointed; and, except in the particular of maintenance, little more than the preſent expences will be incurred by the relief of nearly 250 additional patients. For this purpoſe the governors ſolicit ſubſcriptions of public bodies and humane individuals. They have already been ſo ſucceſsful in their applications that the ſums now ſubſcribed amount to about 8000l.

It is with ſincere regret we mention that the very extenſive Muſical Inſtrument Manufactory of Meſſrs. Clementi and Company, Tottenham Court Road, was deſtroyed by fire on Friday the 20th inſtant about five o'clock in the morning. Upon the ſtricteſt enquiry we find that the moſt ſcrupulous precautions againſt danger were as uſual employed the night previous to the fire, and that it is moſt probable it originated in a ſpark paſſing from the flue and reſting in the roof during the whole of the night. Before the engines could be brought to play, the whole of the internal building was one intenſe body of fire. In this deſperate ſtate of things, the workmen belonging to the houſe, by their uncommon exertions, added to thoſe of their neighbours and volunteers, ſaved a much greater part of the Grand and Square Piano Forte Caſes and dry materials than the moſt ſanguine could have deemed poſſible in ſuch a dreadful conflagration. Every tool belonging to the workmen was deſtroyed, but we underſtand a ſubſcription has been moſt liberally commenced by their employers, which promiſes to re-inſtate their loſſes. We are happy to have received the moſt poſitive information, that this extenſive concern will experience no great inconvenience, the finiſhing part of their manufacture being tranſacted at their houſe in the City, where an immenſe quantity of materials were always depoſited.

On Friday morning, March 8th, a dreadful fire broke out at the Globe Inn, St. Saviour's church-yard, Southwark, which entirely conſumed the premiſes. The landlord and his wife, with great difficulty, eſcaped, but two men, two women, and one child, lodgers in the houſe, unfortunately periſhed. The premiſes of Meſſrs. Hinchcliff and Goodall adjoining, were alſo deſtroyed.

MARRIED.

Lord Bagot, to Lady Louiſa Legge, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Dartmouth.

At Lambeth, Lieutenant Colonel Cookſon, of the Royal Horſe Artillery, to Miſs Margaret Remington, only daughter of William R., eſq. of Clapham Road.

Peter Touchet, eſq. of Mortimer-ſtreet, to Miſs Ford, eldeſt daughter of the late Sir Francis F.

R. Small, eſq. late of the Inner Temple, to Miſs Savage, of Weymouth-ſtreet, youngeſt daughter of the late George S., of Madras.

Joſiah Kay, eſq. architect, of Bedford-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, to Miſs Porden, eldeſt daughter of William P., eſq. of Berners-ſtreet.

Charles Combe, eſq. ſon of Dr. C., of Hart-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, to Miſs Payne Georges, eldeſt daughter of the late William Payne G., eſq. of Manchester-ſquare.

E. B Louſada, eſq. of Devonſhire-ſquare, to Miſs Goldſmid, eldeſt daughter of Abraham G., eſq.

Evan Thomas, eſq. of Parliament-ſtreet, to Miſs Rankin, of Kenſington.

T. Lee, eſq. of Dover-ſtreet, to Miſs Helen O'Grady, of Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet.

DIED.

At Hampſtead, aged 21, *Mr. Benjamin White*, jun.

In Fleet-ſtreet, the *infant ſon* of Mr. White, bookſeller.

In Palace Yard, *Mrs. Pitt*, relict of John P., eſq. late member of parliament for Glouceſter.

At Blackheath, *John Maſon, eſq.* 53.

At Brompton, *Mrs. Catherine Fraigneau*, relict of the Rev. William F., late rector of Beckingham in Kent, and vicar of Batterſea, Surry.

At Lambeth, *Mrs. Claggett*, wife of Horatio C., eſq. 36, leaving a family of ten children.

In Durweſton-ſtreet, *Hugh Shipley, eſq.*

In Great James ſtreet, Bedford-row, *Thomas Laſhley, eſq.* M. D. and F. R. S.

At her brother's houſe, Bloomſbury, *Mrs. Smith*, ſiſter of Sir Naſh Grove, 71.

At Iſlington, *John Yates, eſq.* 71.

Mrs. Vincent, wife of the Rev. Dr. V., Dean of Weſtminſter.

In Gower-ſtreet, *Miſs Deffell*, youngeſt daughter of the late J. D., eſq.

At Laytonſtone, *Charles Lincoln, eſq.* late deputy of Aldgate Ward, many years a member of the corporation of London, and a governor of Chriſt's and St. Thomas's Hoſpitals, 74.

In Dover-ſtreet, the *Hon. Charles Savile.*

In the Stable-yard, St. James's, *Mrs. Calvert*, relict of John C., eſq. of Albury Hall, Herts.

In Portland-place, *Mrs. Douglas*, relict of Andrew D., eſq. of Ednam Houſe, Roxburghſhire.

General William Dalrymple, colonel of the 47th regiment, and lieutenant-governor of Chelſea Hoſpital, 71.

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Pimlico, *Mr. George Marſhall*, merchant of Dundee. He put an end to his life by cutting his throat. The cauſe of this raſh act was certainly a derangement of intellect, for he had been frequently heard to ſay the devil was in him, and he could feel him in his throat. Two wills were found, one in his pocket, and the other on a table in his apartment, in which he directed that his body ſhould be opened for the purpoſe of finding his infernal tormentor.

Mr.

Mr. Thomas Linton Rogers, ſecretary to the Middleſex Club.

James Slade, eſq. caſhier of his majeſty's navy.

In Clarges-ſtreet, *Thomas Ralph*, Viſcount Hawarden, of Dundrum, in the county of Tipperary, 38. His Lordſhip married in 1798, Miſs Francis Anne Agar, only daughter of Charles Earl of Normanton, Archbiſhop Dublin; and Primate of Ireland, and dying without iſſue, is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his half-brother, the Hon. Cornwallis Maude, ſon of Anne Elizabeth Monck, ſiſter to the late Viſcount Monck, and third wife to the firſt Viſcount Hawarden.

In Brompton-row, Knightſbridge, deeply lamented by her family and friends, *Mrs. Ireland*, wife of Mr. John I., author of Hogarth Illuſtrated, &c. &c. She was moſt eſteemed by thoſe who knew her beſt, and to them, it is unneceſſary to enumerate her virtues; to thoſe who did not know her, it is impoſſible.

Maſter Henry White, 15, one of the unfortunate ſufferers in the late melancholy cataſtrophe at the Old Bailey. Impelled by a curioſity natural to young people, and in ſome inſtances alas! too powerful ſpot. And though on all occaſions he poſſeſſed both ſpirit and conduct, yet he was overcome by the preſſure of the immenſe crowd, ſwooned, and roſe no more! He was juſt finiſhing his education, through which he was paſſing with credit to himſelf, and ſatisfaction to his tutor, who loved him as his own child. He was to have been placed in the counting-houſe of his father, an eminent wine-merchant at Portſmouth, who, together with his partner in life, have borne this ſevere diſpenſation of Providence with a truly chriſtian fortitude and reſignation. He was beloved not only by his relatives and friends, but by *all* who had the happineſs of knowing him. His ſorrowful tutor deeply affected by the early and premature death of an amiable pupil, bears this ſad tribute of reſpect to his memory.

In St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, in the moſt abject ſtate of poverty and diſtreſs, aged 54. *John Coghlan, eſq.* ſome time a Captain in in his Majeſty's 89th regiment of foot. This unhappy man, in the dawn of his days, had the brighteſt proſpects. His father a London merchant, though poſſeſſing great wealth, deſtined this, his eldeſt ſon for the navy, and committed him to the care of his friend, the celebrated Captain Cook, with whom he made a voyage round the world as a midſhipman. Not liking the ſea, he turned his thoughts ſucceſſively to the bar, and to the church, and at laſt entered into the army. He ſerved ſeveral campaigns in America, was at the ſtorming of Fort Clinton, and in ſeveral other actions, where he behaved very gallantly. At New York he married the beautiful and all-accompliſhed Miſs Moncrieff, ſo celebrated afterwards in the annals of gallantry as Mrs. Coghlan. The lady ſoon choſe another protector. After the peace of 1783 he obtained his Majeſty's permiſſion, under the ſign manual, to ſerve in the Ruſſian army: but he became diſſipated and unable, and ſerved one campaign only with the Ruſſians. Having made the tour of Europe, he returned to England, and entered with avidity into every faſhionable vice and folly of the day. Highly favoured by nature, he poſſeſſed great powers of body and mind, he was ſocial and convivial, could at will "ſet the table in a roar," and was accounted one of the handſomeſt men of his time. He was very reſpectably connected both in England and Wales; yet, the humanity of the Officers of the Hoſpital retained the body a full fortnight in the *dead houſe* in the vain hope that ſome relation might come forward to pay the laſt ſad duties to the deceaſed. The charity of a ſtranger furniſhed a covering to his remains, which were depoſited in the burying ground of the hoſpital.

In Alderſgate-ſtreet, *Mr. William Davis*, who united to the high character of an honeſt man, that of a zealous friend to ſcience! Beſides ſeveral original productions, which he has given to the world, we are indebted to him as editor of the Principia of the great Newton, and the ineſtimable volumes of Maclaurie and Simpſon.

At the houſe of Henry Hulton, eſq. in Lincoln's Inn Fields, *Mrs. Heald*, relict of the Rev. Whitley, H., rector of Northrepps, Norfolk, and one of the ſiſters and coheireſſes of the late Jacob Preſton, eſq. of Beeſton St. Lawrence, in the ſame county.

In Upper Fitzroy-ſtreet, *Mr. Broderip*, of the Haymarket.

At his father's houſe at Peckham, *Mr. Richard Sauſe*, ſon of Captain S., who commanded La Senſible, under Sir Home Popham, in the Red Sea. He was the only officer wounded in the Orion, in the glorious battle of Trafalgar: ſince which time he has lingered of his wound. He was a moſt excellent officer, and died greatly regretted, in the 20th year of his age.

Further particulars of William Stevens, eſq. F. A. S. whoſe death is mentioned at p. 185 *of our laſt number.*—This excellent and extraordinary man, who was, during his life, an example of every Chriſtian grace and virtue, cannot eaſily be forgotten by thoſe friends who have ſurvived him. His father was a tradeſman, who died about ſeventy years ago; his mother was an aunt of the amiable, pious, and exemplary Dr. George Horne, afterwards biſhop of Norwich. Nearly of the ſame age, Mr. Stevens and Biſhop Horne paſſed their early years at the ſame ſchool, at Maidſtone, in Kent, and that attachment, which was then formed, never ceaſed but with their lives; of which a ſtronger proof

can hardly be given, than that the admirable "Letters on Infidelity" by the Bishop were all addreſſed to Mr. S., under the initials of W. S. esq. who appears by the introductory letter to have given his relation the hints which gave riſe to that maſterly production. When they quitted ſchool, Mr. Horne was ſent to the Univerſity, and Mr. S. went to be an apprentice to Mr. Hookham, who, at that time, was concerned in a moſt extenſive wholeſale Nottingham warehouſe in Broad-ſtreet, in the ſame houſe in which Mr. S. lived and died. At this early age, and during the whole period of his long life, he was an example to all who knew him, of the ſtricteſt purity and ſobriety, patient induſtry, and attention to buſineſs, and incorruptible integrity. We now come to ſpeak of the more ſingular and diſtinguiſhed features of his character. Separated in ſituation, and apparently in purſuits, from his excellent relative, the congeniality of their ſentiments induced them to keep up a conſtant correſpondence. Mr. Horne informed his friend of the ſtudies in which he was engaged; and Mr. S. ſpent all his leiſure time in the acquiſition, by his own labour and induſtry, of thoſe ſtores which the academician was amaſſing, and with which he afterwards enriched the Chriſtian world. By ſuch means, Mr. S. acquired, not only an intimate acquaintance with the French language, but alſo a very conſiderable knowledge of Greek and Hebrew literature, and became one of the beſt Theologians of his time. Nor was his learning confined merely to himſelf, or to the circle of his friends; for he has, at various periods, produced ſeveral learned works. In 1773, he publiſhed "An Eſſay on the Nature and Conſtitution of the Chriſtian Church;" a work ſo ſound in principle, and ſo admirably adapted for the inſtruction of thoſe who have thought but little on this important ſubject, that the ſociety for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge have thought it their duty to put this work upon their Catalogue, in order to promote its extenſive circulation. He, in the ſame year, publiſhed a pamphlet called "Curſory Obſervations on a Pamphlet, intitled, An Addreſs to the Clergy of the Church of England in particular, and to all Chriſtians in general, by Francis Wollaſton, rector of Chiſlehurſt;" which are written in ſuch a ſtrain of eaſy, unaffected pleaſantry, accompanied with ſuch ſolidity of argument, as have ſeldom been combined in the ſame author. His next work was in 1777, intitled, "Strictures on a Sermon, intitled, the Principles of the Revolution vindicated, preached at Cambridge on the 29th May, 1776, by Richard Watſon, D D. Regius profeſſor of Divinity;" which was ſoon followed by a Tract, intitled, "The Revolution vindicated, and Conſtitutional Liberty aſſerted, in anſwer to the Rev. Dr. Watſon's Acceſſion Sermon, preached at Cambridge 25th October, 1776." Theſe two works have been mentioned together; but about the ſame time Mr. S. publiſhed to the world, "A Diſcourſe on the Engliſh Conſtitution, extracted from a late eminent writer, and applicable to the preſent times." Prior in point of time to theſe latter publications, he had proved his knowledge of, and critical acquaintance with, the Hebrew language, by a work, intitled, "A new and faithful Tranſlation of Letters from M. L'Abbé de——, Hebrew Profeſſor in the Univerſity of ——, to the Rev. Dr. Benjamen Kennicott, &c. &c." Theſe various pamphlets, which are now out of print, were afterwards, at the earneſt ſolicitation of his friends, collected into a volume, which, with that humility which is often the concomitant of great abilities, Mr. S. ſtyled Οὐδενος Ἐργα — the Works of Nobody; a name by which he was afterwards known amongſt his friends. And it may now with propriety be mentioned, that about thirty of thoſe friends, who admired his virtues, and were deſirous of following his great example, ſome of whom were members of both houſes of parliament, many of them eminent at the bar, in divinity, medicine, and the various walks of literature, about ſeven years ago, inſtituted a club in honour of this diſtinguiſhed and excellent man, and called it Nobody's club, which met three times a year; a ſociety of friends, whoſe congeniality of ſentiment endeared them to each other and to their venerable head, whoſe conſtant cheerfulneſs enlivened their meetings, whoſe virtues they revered, and whoſe death they affectionately lament. In the year 1792, Mr. S. and the Chriſtian world were deprived of that illuſtrious ornament and pillar of the church of England, Biſhop Horne; and though Mr. S. was too ſincerely religious *to be ſorry as one without hope*; yet it required all the affectionate ſolicitude of his ſurviving friends to fill up that void, which the death of this his earlieſt and deareſt friend occaſioned in his heart. Under this ſevere loſs, he conſoled himſelf, and ſoothed his afflicted mind, by preſenting to the world, the third and fourth volumes of the Sermons, and the volume of occaſional Diſcourſes of this venerable departed prelate; and by ſupplying the learned Mr. Jones, of Nayland, with many of the materials of the Biſhop's Life, afterwards publiſhed by Mr. Jones, and dedicated to Mr. S. Some ſlight attack having been made upon the preface to the ſecond edition of that work on the Britiſh Critic, Mr. S. publiſhed a ſpirited defence of it, in a Letter to a Friend, under the ſignature of Ain, the Hebrew word for Nobody. The laſt work in which he was engaged was an uniform publication of the works of the Rev. William Jones, of Nayland, in twelve octavo volumes, to which he prefixed a life of that venerable and faithful ſervant of God (enlarged from a ſketch previouſly publiſhed by him in the Antijacobin

tijacobin Review) compoſed in ſuch a ſtyle of artleſs and pathetic, religious eloquence, as did no leſs honour to the deceaſed, than to the head and heart of the affectionate writer. It ought not to be forgotten that the fourth edition of the Hebrew and Engliſh Lexicon of the Rev. John Parkhurſt, was dedicated to Mr. S. Biſhop Horne, the Rev. Dr. Glaſſe, and the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, deſcribed as "favourers and promoters" of that work. Mr. S. was a firm and conſcientious believer in all the doctrines of religion, as profeſſed in the church of England, and an attentive obſerver of all her ordinances. Regular in his attendance, at the ſtated times of public worſhip, both on Sundays and at weekly prayers; and never miſſing an opportunity of receiving the Holy Sacrament, he was earneſt, devout, and pious, without the leaſt tincture of enthuſiaſm. He was one of thoſe who thought that a clouded countenance is not the natural reſult of true devotion, but, on the contrary, that nothing tends more to enliven the heart and cheer the face of man, than a conſtant and earneſt endeavour to diſcharge with fidelity and regularity the duties of piety to God, and benevolence to our fellow-creatures. A life founded upon ſuch principles, produced correſponding fruits; for his charities were unbounded, and he was continually employed in acts of Chriſtian kindneſs, particularly to the indigent clergy, and their families. Nearly thirty years ago, he was appointed treaſurer to Queen Anne's bounty, by Archbiſhop Cornwallis; an office which, though of ſmall emolument, was particularly ſuited to his temper and turn of mind, as it gave him an opportunity of enquiring into the wants and diſtreſſes of this moſt uſeful body of men; of relieving them from his own purſe when the funds of the charity were not applicable to their caſe, and treating all with tenderneſs and reſpect. To the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, he was twice ſteward; and to the Corporation for the Widows and to the Orphan Clergy School, he has long been a liberal, nay a large benefactor; and Providence having bleſſed his induſtry with ſucceſs, and being a bachelor, and having no vices or extravagances to gratify, it is now well known, and many will, on that account, have to lament his death, that one half at leaſt of his income was applied to the relief of the poor and needy of every deſcription. In the year 1789, the Biſhops and Clergy of the ancient Epiſcopal Church of Scotland, who had been, ever ſince the Revolution, labouring under the Penal Laws paſſed againſt them in different reigns, for their ſuppoſed adherence to the Houſe of Stuart, humbly petitioned to the King and Parliament for their repeal; and the excellent ſubject of this Memoir, together with J. A. Park, eſq. (now one of his Majeſty's Council) and the Rev. Dr. Gaſkin, convinced that they were a pure and primitive branch of the Chriſtian Church, and, in doctrine, diſcipline, and worſhip, maintained the tenets of the Church of England, formed themſelves into a voluntary Committee for the purpoſe of effecting this important work. All who knew Mr. S. will eaſily believe with what zeal, ability, and perſeverance, he laboured in this cauſe; and, in June 1792, he and his brethren of the London Committee, had the ſatisfaction of hearing the Royal Aſſent given to the Bill, which enabled the members of this our Siſter Church again to aſſemble for the purpoſe of public worſhip, without fear of moleſtation or impriſonment. From that time till his death, Mr. S. continued an annual contributor to a Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Epiſcopal Clergy in Scotland. It is alſo remarkable, that the laſt great labour of love in which he was engaged, was in the ſervice of that depreſſed portion of the Chriſtian Church. A ſubſcription has lately been ſet on foot, by the late excellent Sir William Forbes, of Edinburgh, in order to provide ſmall ſtipends for the ſix Biſhops and other Clergy of that Church; and Mr. Stevens, Mr. Park, Dr. Gaſkin, the Rev. Gerard Andrews, the Rev. Robert Hodgſon, John Bowdler, and John Richardſon, eſqrs. have been appointed as their London Committee. The purſe of Mr. S. was ready as uſual, upon this occaſion; and, a little before his death, he ſubſcribed 100l. and beſides, had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing that this work of faith, and labour of Chriſtian benevolence, was meeting with a degree of encouragement worthy of its importance in the ſcale of humanity and charity. Such a life, was followed by a correſpondent death. Some ſymptoms of bodily decay had appeared in the two preceding winters; but all the powers of this head and heart remained entire, and for the laſt month, even his bodily powers appeared to revive. His friends enjoyed his ſociety as uſual on the fourth and fifth of February, and juſt as he was ſtepping into his carriage on the ſixth of February, at four o'clock, he complained of a pain at his heart. He dozed the greater part of the evening; but at 12 o'clock at night, he awaked, and, when an excellent friend recited a prayer from the Viſitation Service, and uſed the words "*give him comfort and ſure confidence in thee*," this valuable and dying man earneſtly ſaid, *Amen*. At three o'clock, he ſaid to an attendant, "My time is come! Good God!" and died immediately, without a ſtruggle or a groan in the 75th year of his age.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and ſent free of Poſtage, are always thankfully received. Thoſe are more particularly acceptable which deſcribe the Progreſs of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceaſed.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Brancepeth, John Nelſon, eſq. of Low Field, to Miſs Elizabeth Smith, of High Wooley.—Mr. Lofthouſe, chemiſt and druggiſt, Durham, to Miſs Maſon, of Crook.

At Berwick, Mr. Adam Paullin, officer of the cuſtoms, to Mrs. Phillis Archiſon.

At Alnwick, Mr. Edward Hepple, of St. John Lee, to Miſs Eliza Nicholſon, daughter of Mr. N. of Greensfield.

At Whickham, Mr. George Bennett, to Miſs Ann White, daughter of Mr. White, of Swalwell.

At Durham, the Rev. Thomas Deaſon, to Miſs Margaret Robſon, daughter of Mr. R. wine merchant.—Mr. Thomas Mowbray, to Miſs Hardy.

Died.] At Wooler, aged 87, Sir Patrick Claud Ewins, bart. He formerly married Signora Centucci, a Neapolitan lady, by whom he had iſſue an only ſon, born at Eagle-hall, Somerſet. This ſon married without his father's conſent: the latter diſpoſed of all his eſtates, inveſted the produce in the public funds, and withdrew into very humble retirement, about forty years ſince, aſſigning his ſon the ſcanty pittance of 40l. a year only, and whom he never afterwards would be reconciled to or ſee. The deceaſed is reported to have made many wills, and by the laſt, after giving in legacies about 40,000l. to have bequeathed the reſidue of his immenſe property (exceeding, it is ſaid, 300,000l. ſterling) to a diſtant relation at Newry, in Ireland. The title deſcends to his ſon, who reſides in Somerſetſhire.

At Morpeth, where he had been miniſter of a diſſenting congregation for 51 years, aged 75, the Rev. Robert Trotter, of Windyhaugh; a gentleman diſtinguiſhed through a long and uſeful life for his unaffected piety, the meekneſs of his diſpoſition, and his theological and claſſical learning. Mr. Trotter was repreſentative of one of the oldeſt families of the north; it ſprung from the houſe of Marr, and was ennobled by one of the Scottiſh kings, before titles became hereditary in that country. For ſome centuries the Trotters held places of great public truſt and emolument; they were among the firſt who diſpoſed of their lands for the relief of diſtreſſed loyalty, on the abdication of the Stuarts, whoſe ſtandards they followed in the different rebellions, and the ruin of the family was completed in 1745, which was the laſt ſtruggle for the cauſe of thoſe unfortunate princes. Three of Mr. Trotter's ſons are now wielding the ſword in the ſervice of their country.

At Whalton, Mrs. Dent, relict of John D. eſq. of Shortflatt, 83.

At Ruſheyford, Mr. Thomas Wrangham.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Thomas Blackburn.—Mr. Matthew Smith, attorney, 56.—Mrs. Wright, 49.—Mrs. Wood, wife of Dr. James W. 41.—Mrs. Carr.—Mr. Charles Atkinſon, 50. He was a perſon of the moſt exemplary conduct, and of a humane and peaceable diſpoſition. As a pilot, he ſo far excelled as to be choſen by Lord Nelſon to ſteer his ſhip, the Vanguard, into the bay of Aboukir, on the memorable 1ſt of Auguſt. He received a wound in the engagement, of which he never completely recovered.—Mr. James Forſter, 29. He was four times tapped for the dropſy, and 124 lbs. of water were taken from him.

At Durham, Miſs Viner, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Samuel V. 34.

At Darlington, Mr. W. Harriſon.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The borers in the employ of the Lord Viſcount Lowther, have finiſhed their fifth bore hole in Holehouſe eſtate, at Scalegill; which lies about two miles ſoutheaſt from Carliſle, and within a few yards of the turnpike-road leading from thence to Egremont. The main band ſeam of coal was found at only fifteen fathoms below the ſurface, and is in thickneſs, twelve feet. The coal is allowed, by all judges, to be of excellent quality, not only for culinary uſe, but for all kinds of ſmith's-work. From the different borings, it is now clearly aſcertained, that the ſpread, (or field of coal) in this ſeam, is of very conſiderable extent. Three other workable ſeams of coal have been bored through, which lie below the main band; and the loweſt is only about forty-four fathoms from the ſurface; the four ſeams together making twenty-ſix feet, in thickneſs, of remarkably fine coal. It is about three months ſince one pit was ſunk at this colliery, to the main band; but it having been found altogether inadequate to the demand for the coals, it is intended to begin the ſinking of another pit immediately, at the fifth bore-hole; and it is expected, from the ſpirit and exertion

exertion which diſtinguiſh every improvement and enlargement in Lord Lowther's Coal-works, that in five weeks, there will be two pits kept conſtantly at work. This colliery muſt prove of great advantage to the inhabitants to the ſouth of it, even as far as the towns of Broughton, Ulverſton, &c. in Lancaſhire; theſe pits being conſiderably nearer thoſe places than the pits at Howgill or Whingill Collieries, and ſo nearly adjoining the turnpike road.

Married.] At Carliſle, Mr. Chriſtopher Little, of Arthurſt, to Miſs Margaret Scott, of Middleſcough.

At Workington, Capt. Adam Brown, of the ſhip Barbara, of that port, to Miſs Ann Cragg, of Seaton.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mr. William Helſon, 71.—Mrs. Wylie, 66.—Mr. James Hall, 74.—Mr. Dickenſon, formerly a ſupervifor of exciſe, 88.—Mr. Henry Topping, maſter of the Three Tuns, and a member of the volunteer artillery corps, after attending the parade on the morning of his death.

At Kirby Lonſdale, Richard Watſon, eſq. 21, formerly of Preſton, but late of the Middle Temple, London.

At Workington, Lieutenant Moorhead, of the royal navy, 59.—Miſs Marſh, 33.—Capt. John Thompſon, of the ſhip Jane, of this port, 43.—Capt. Henry Haſtings, 53.—Mrs. Cannon, wife of Captain C. of the Leander.—Mrs. Mary Jackſon, 80.—Mrs. Mary Greaves, 66.—Mrs. Vickers, 68.—Mr. Thomas Cummins, 61.—Miſs Heſlop, 36.—Mrs. Griffith, relict of Capt. Wm. G. of the ſhip Sally.

At Carliſle, Mr. Irving, of the crown and mitre inn.—Mrs. Matthews. 31.—Mrs. Atkinſon, wife of Mr. Thomas A. 47.—Mrs. Waugh, 55.—Mrs. Eliz. Pearſon, 83.—Mrs. Jane Topping, 82.

At Ravenglaſs, Mrs. Grice, wife of the Rev. Mr. G.

At Stocklewath, the Rev. Wm. Blacklock.

At Great Salkeld, near Penrith, W. R. R. Fetherſtonhaugh, eſq.

At Langholm, Mrs. Henderſon, widow of Wm. H. eſq. of Longburgh, near Carliſle.

At Great Croſsthwaite, Mr. Abraham Scott, of Keſwick.

At Penrith, Mr. John Thompſon, ſon of Mr. T. ſchoolmaſter, 23.

At Ormſide, of which he had been rector 30 years, the Rev. Thomas Spooner, 78.—He was preſented laſt year to the vicarage of his native pariſh, Kirkby Stephen, unſolicited, by the Biſhop of Carliſle.

At Cockermouth, William Giffard, eſq. 86. He was the ſon of Mr. G. proprietor of the theatre in Goodman's Fields, who firſt introduced Garrick to a London audience.

YORKSHIRE.

Among the premiums offered by the Cleveland Agricultural Society, for the preſent year, are the following: To the perſon not occupying his own land, whoſe farm, not leſs than 300 acres, ſhall be, all relative matters conſidered, in the beſt condition, and moſt ſkilful ſtate of cultivation, and which ſhall have been in the occupation of the candidate, or the perſon to whom the candidate ſhall be perſonal repreſentative, for five years previous to adjudging the premium, a cup, value £10 10 0.—To the occupier of a farm, not exceeding 300 acres, nor leſs than 120, under the like terms and conditions, a cup, value £5 5 0.—To the perſon who ſhall have drained effectually, and in the moſt judicious manner, the greateſt quantity of land in the courſe of the enſuing year, £5 5 0.—To the perſon who ſhall have reclaimed, and brought into the beſt ſtate of cultivation, the greateſt quantity of waſte land, not leſs than 20 acres, £5 5 0.

Married.] At Wakefield, Ralph Hanſon, eſq. of Church Hooton, Devonſhire, to Miſs S. Hatfield, of Hatfield hall.—F. H. Borel, eſq. of Leeds, to Miſs Charlotte Maude.

At Hull, T. A. Terrington, eſq. to Miſs Mary Hall, daughter of Mr. Thomas H.

At Handſworth, near Sheffield, Thomas Ward, eſq. of Dore-houſe, to Miſs Eleanor Huddleſton, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Wilfred H.

At Thornton, the Rev. H. T. Laye, vicar of Pickering, to Miſs N. Maynard, daughter of the late Joſiah M. eſq.

At Peniſton, Mr. George Hawkſworth, of Sheffield, druggiſt, to Miſs Charlotte Wood, daughter of Joſeph W. eſq. of Denby.

Died.] At Aſkham hall, near York, aged 84, John Carr, eſq. an eminent architect, one of the aldermen of that city. He built the creſcent at Buxton, and the mauſoleum of the marquis of Rockingham, and founded and built the church of Horbury, near Wakefield. He alſo deſigned ſeveral noble reſidences, particularly Harewood houſe, the ſeat of Lord Harewood. He ſerved the office of Lord-mayor of York, in 1770, and again in 1785.

At Ripon, where he was on a viſit to a daughter, Mr. Jefferſon, comedian, the friend, cotemporary, and prototype of the immortal Garrick. He had reſided many years at Plymouth, and, as often as his age and infirmities permitted, he appeared on that ſtage, in characters adapted to lameneſs and decay, and performed them admirably, particularly at his laſt benefit, when he perſonated Luſignan and Lord Chalkſtone. He poſſeſſed a pleaſing countenance, ſtrong expreſſion and compaſs of voice, excelled in declamatory parts, and was a cheerful and entertaining companion. Of late years he was ſo much debilitated by the gout, that he was obliged to be carried from his bed to his chair. He was on the fund at Drury Lane, and had an annual benefit at Plymouth, where he had reſided ſeveral years. His daughter is the wife of Mr. Samuel Butler, manager of Harrogate, Beverley, and Richmond theatres.

A

At New Hall, near Otley, Mrs. Ward, relict of John W. esq.

At Fulneck, near Leeds, Mrs. Place, widow of Thomas P. esq. late of Green Hammerton, 80.

At Acomb, near York, Mrs. Elizabeth Prince, 77.

At Sapling Grove, near Halifax, Mrs. Waterhouse, relict of Samuel W. esq.

At Northallerton, Mrs. Bayley, wife of Doctor B.

At Beverly, the Rev. W. Tomlinson, 73.

At Girlington, near Barnard-castle, Mr. John Thompson, 82.

At Boynton, Mrs. Simpson, wife of the Rev. Mr. S. 65.

At Thirsk, William Whitehead, esq. formerly an attorney of that place, 77.

At Hull, Mrs. Matheson, relict of Mr. John M. 83.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Will. W. esq. 82.—Capt. Thomas Robinson, of the Good-intent, and eldest assistant in the Trinity House, 41.—Mrs. Sheriff, wife of Mr. John S. landing waiter in the customs.—Miss Shirley, daughter of the Rev. Walter S.

At York, Mrs. Catharine Sharpe, 79.—Mr. Lancelot Tasker. Mrs. Cayley, wife of John C. esq.—Mr. Tootell, 91.—Mr. S. Cowling, 56.—Hugh, second son of the late Admiral Hugh Robinson.—Mrs Solvin, 70.—Mr. Fothergill, sen.—Mrs. Beaumont, wife of John B. esq

At Leeds, Mr. John Westwood.—Miss Baron, only daughter of the late Mr. George B.—Mrs. Bywater.—Mr. Whiteley.

At Eecup, Elizabeth Cryer, 103.

LANCASHIRE.

As the men belonging to Messrs. Bradshaws, of Lancaster, were sawing an American maple log in two, they were much surprised at finding a cavity in the centre of it, containing about five or six quarts of wheat, which must have remained there for many years, as there was no hole on the outside of the log, which was about twenty-five feet in length, and 13 inches square. The cavity was about the centre of the log, six feet in length, and about three inches in diameter.

The corporation of Liverpool, with a public-spirited liberality, and a zeal for the improvement of the town which has always marked their conduct, have sunk a considerable sum of money in purchasing and re-selling some old buildings in Dale-street, in order to carry on the plan of improvements commenced some years ago in the upper part of that central and principal street. In carrying on the line of new buildings, a considerable portion of the land necessarily required to be taken into the street, and this of course could not be done without a great sacrifice of property on the part of the corporation, as the residue of the land could not fetch any thing near the price of the original ground and buildings. No money could, however, be more beneficially laid out, for the appearance of the street will not only be essentially improved, but the whole central district of the town will be rendered more open and airy, and of course more healthy and convenient.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. Richard Willock, merchant, to Miss Isabella Moore, third daughter of James Moore, esq.—The Rev. Edmund Waterworth, to Mrs. Bland, relict of Mr. Bland.

At Melling, Mr. Sudell, of Preston, solicitor, to Miss Elithorn, of Bray, near Hornby.

At Preston, Mr. Samuel Fielden, of Lancaster, to Miss Rachel Brown.

At Liverpool, Capt. William Pattinson, of Workington, to Miss Mary Brownrigg.—Capt. John Smith, of the Alexander, to Miss Morley.—Mr T. G. Massey, attorney, to Miss Amelia Wright.—William Unsworth, esq. lieutenant in the Winwick volunteers, to Miss Sarah Orford, daughter of John Duke O. esq. of Woolston.

At Manchester, William Bowler, esq. of London, to Miss Worthington, daughter of George W. esq. of Audenshaw.—James Parker, esq. of London, to Miss Eliza Railton.

At Prestwich, the Rev. Peter Houghton, of Prescot, to Miss Allen, daughter of James A. esq. of Stand.

At Bolton-le-moors, Robert Dodson, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss M. A. Dean, second daughter of the late Rev. Robert D. of Goodwin house.

Died.] At Tower, in Furness, the Rev. Mr. Bell, in his 95th year; and on the same day, and in the same house, his brother-in-law, Mr. William Hemming, in his 91st year. Mr. Bell had been curate of Tower upwards of 61 years; and about seven years ago, two of his predecessors (curates of Tower) were living, one at Seathwaite, in Furness, the other at Grayrigg, in Westmoreland. A short time ago, a gentleman of the neighbourhood, asked Mr. Bell what the curacy of Tower might be worth: On which he answered, that it was now a very good thing, viz. about 35l. per annum, whereas, at the time he came there, it was not worth more than 10l. Although Mr. Bell had been blind for many years, yet he performed the occasional duty until a short time previous to his death.

At Liverpool, Mr. John Cross, 31.—Mr. John Chorley, 43.—Mrs. Fitzgerald.—Mr. Richard Phythian.—Mr. Humphrey Bragger, 42.—Mr. Brotherton, of the Star and garter tavern.—Capt. Wm. Rogerson, of the brig Elizabeth.

At Manchester, Mr. David Whitehead, surveyor, and principal proprietor of the Soho Foundry. — Mr. James Higginson. — Mrs. Martha Bilsborrow.—Mr. Thomas Leeming, sen.—Mr. Thomas Lamb.

At Broom hall, Cheetham, James Halliwell, esq. partner in the House of Peel, Yates, Halliwell, and Co. of Manchester.

At

At Lancaſter, Mrs. Statter.—Mr. Edward Batty.—Mrs. Eliz. Kettlewell.

Frederic, the ninth ſon of the late Timothy Parker, eſq. of Hornby hall, 12.

At Preſton, Mr. Thomas Wilſon, one of the common-council of that borough, 82.—Mrs. Eliz. Sanderſon, a maiden lady, 71.

At Bootle, the Rev. Thomas Smith, rector of that pariſh, and vicar of Ulverſton; and an acting magiſtrate for the counties of Lancaſter and Cumberland.

At Wigan, Mr. T. Greenough.—Mr. John Knowles.

At Heathfield, near Pately-bridge, Sarah, the wife of Edward Buckle, 103.

At Ardwick, Mr. John Sheppard Goddard, 26.

At Chorley, Miſs M. H. Smethurſt, eldeſt daughter of Mr John S.—Mrs. Halliwell, 66.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Aſpinall, 42.

At Ormſkirk, Mrs. Parr, relict of John P. eſq. late alderman of Liverpool, 85.

At Stubbins, near Bury, Mr. Samuel Milner.

At Pendleton Lodge, Mr. W. Hewitt, late of Blackburn.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Thornton in the Moors, Mr. William Darlington of Marbury, to Miſs Eliz. Sefton.

William Smith, eſq. of Milton-brook lodge, to Miſs Braſſie, only daughter of Robert B. eſq. of Cotton-hall.

At Cheſter, Mr. Lowe, to Miſs Paul, daughter of the late Mr. John P of the White Lion —Mr. Eaton, of Halton, ſurgeon, to Miſs Eliz. Whitley, of Sutton.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. Topping.—Mr. Pulford, attorney.—Mrs. Paul, wife of Mr. P. coachmaker.—Mr. John Thomas, one of the members of the corporation. — Mrs. Gough, of the City Arms.

At Lawton, Mr Cox, 59.

At Littleheath, near Nantwich, Mrs. Cliff.

DERBYSHIRE.

The groſs income of the Cheſterfield Canal for the laſt ten years, has been as under:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1797—	10,883	0	9	1802—	12,529	6	1
1798—	10,361	0	5	1803—	9,967	19	7
1799—	10,117	0	5	1804—	13,200	1	7
1800—	11,988	7	8	1805—	12,453	4	0
1801—	12,870	6	1	1806—	13,683	15	3

The balance in hand on the 31ſt December laſt, after paying the property tax, and 6l. per ſhare dividends, and excluſive of 200l. fund in the agents' hands, amounted to 625l. 19s. 9d.

Died.] At Birdholm, James Hunloke, eſq. uncle to Sir Windſor Hunloke, of Wingerworth.

At Derby, Mr. John Taft, of the Saracen's Head inn, 37.—Mrs. Mawkes, 67.—Mr. Edward Cater, 80.—Mrs. Crompton, wife of John C. eſq. 42.

At Cheſterfield, Mr. John Darby, 47.—M. Jean Procedats, one of the priſoners of war, on parole there, 32. He was a Neapolitan by birth, but held a captain's commiſſion in the French ſervice, and was taken priſoner at the memorable battle of Maida.

At Alſop in the Dale, Mrs. Buxton.

At Dronfield, Mr. Kay, ſurgeon, 42.

At Dulfield, the Rev. Rich. Gifford, 72.

At Alport, Mrs. Melland, wife of Mr. Francis M.

At Bolſover, Mr. William Knowles, late ſurgeon in the Derby militia, 51.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. Powell, ſurgeon, of Bannyhall ſtreet, to Miſs E. Aſhwell, ſecond daughter of Mr. Aſhwell, ſurgeon, formerly of Coleman ſtreet.

Died.] At Welford, Mr. Cumberland, 92.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Handley.—Mrs. Pole.—Mrs. Skidmore.—Mrs. Beſt, 63.—Mrs. Eccleſhaw.—Mr. Bates —Mrs. Oſborn.

At Harrowmarſh, Mr. Thomas Ellis, 64.

At Beeſton, Mrs. Lacey.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Grantham, L. W. Childers, eſq. ſecond ſon of the late Childers Wallbanke C. eſq. of Cantley, near Doncaſter, to Miſs Sarah Anne Kent, ſecond daughter of Sir Charles K.

At Stamford, after a previous viſit to Gretna Green, Mr. Wales, printer, late of Bury, to Miſs Eliza Booth.

Died.] At Horncaſtle, Mrs. Cuthbert.—Miſs Frances Heald, daughter of Richard H. eſq.

At Somercoates, near Louth, Mrs. Smith, 95.

At Cockerington, Mrs. Woodroof, 80.

At Stamford, Mrs. Broughton, many years proprietor of the old Stamford coach, 77.—Mrs. Stiles, 80.—Mr. Robert Saile, of the New Salutation inn, and clerk of the race-courſe.—Mr. W. Meadows, ſchoolmaſter, 21.—Mrs. Plumptre, relict of the Rev. Dr. P. late preſident of Queen's College, Cambridge, 73.—Mr. John Edgſon, 92.—Mrs. Wright, 93.—Mrs. Burton, 91.—Mrs. Heſleby, 75.—Mrs. Smith, 89.

At Hacconby, near Bourn, Miſs Wyer.

At Haverholm Priory, Mr. Robert Billerton, ſteward to Sir Jeniſon Gordon.

At North Witham, Stephen Charleſworth, gent. He married in June, 1791, the ſecond daughter of Sir Thomas Parkyns, of Bunney park, and ſiſter to the late Lord Rancliffe.

At Spalding, Mr. William Bellamy.

At Whittleſea, the eldeſt ſon of J. Johnſon, eſq. 14.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Woodthorpe, wife of Mr. John W. of the Lion and Snake inn, 74.—Mrs. Alliſon, relict of Mr. Thomas A. merchant.—Mr. Robert Vergette, 70.—Mr. Robert Turner. 66.

At Weſt Stockwith, Mrs. Hickſon, widow of Capt. H.

At Gainſborough, Mr. Thomas Tee, ſchoolmaſter.

At Louth, Miſs Eliz. Wingate, 36.

At Stoke, Mr. Attenborrow, ſen. an eminent land ſurveyor.

At Hultoft, near Alford, John Faulding, eſq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] John Handley, eſq. of Stoke, near Newark, to Miſs Story, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Philip S. of Lockington hall.

At Syſton, Mr. Tookey, to Mrs. Cleaver, relict of Richard C. gent.

Mr. John Green, of Market Harborough, to Miſs A. Berridge, daughter of Mr Thos. B. of North Kilworth.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Davis, the oldeſt worſted manufacturer in the town, 83.—Miſs Ann Toone, daughter of the late Mr. John T.—Mrs. Mansfield, of the Nag's Head inn, 60.

Mrs. Jane Noble, relict of the Rev. Mr. N. of Frowleſworth.

At Desford, Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. Jonathan B.

At Caſtle Donnington, Mr. John Davies, attorney, 61.—Mr. William Olderſhaw, 63.—Mrs. Leeſon, wife of Mr. William L. maſter of a very extenſive academy at that place, 35.

At Hemmington, Mr. William Flint, farmer and maltſter, 77. He fell from his chair and inſtantly expired.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Walſall, Thomas Hodgkins, eſq. many years town-clerk of that place.

At Handſworth, Wm. Mottier, eſq. 63.

At Blithbury, Mr. Matthew Smith, 56.

At Wichnor, near Litchfield, Mr. John Hickſon, 83.

At Leek, Mr. Lucas, 77.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. William Wheler, youngeſt ſon of Sir Charles W. to Miſs Harding, daughter of William H. eſq. of Alveſton houſe, near Stratford upon Avon.

Died.] At Stoke Priory, Mr. John Deakin, farmer, 70; and on the day on which he was interred, his mother, Mrs. D. aged 100. She retained her faculties to the laſt, and could read without ſpectacles.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Lunt, 94.—Mr. Charles Power.—Mrs. E. Smith, governeſs to the School of Induſtry, in Queen ſtreet.—Mr. J. Hardy.—Richard Greaves, eſq. of the Houſe of Grundy and Greaves, a young gentleman of the brighteſt promiſe. To a high degree of commercial knowledge, and the moſt unfullied integrity, he added many uſeful and ornamental acquirements. By means of a very retentive memory, and intenſe application, he had become a great proficient in the modern European languages, particularly French, Italian, Spaniſh, and German. His taſte for the fine arts was elegant and correct, and his native vigour of mind enabled him to make conſiderable excurſions in the extenſive fields of Science.

At Coventry, Miſs Mitchell.—Mr. J. B. Buck, 19.—Mr. Joſeph Ruſſell.—Mrs. A. Crockett.

At Warwick, Mr. Woodsfield, of the Black Horſe.

At Henley, in Arden, Mr. William James, formerly in the profeſſion of the law, but who had for ſome years retired from buſineſs.

At Dudley, Mr. Edward Banniſter, 47.

SHROPSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made in the preſent ſeſſion of parliament, for an act for incloſing the commons and waſte lands in the manor of Knockin

Married.] At Kinnerly, Richard Pritchard, 87, to Mrs. Ann Scanfield, 84.

Died.] At Pitchford, Adam Ottley, eſq. ſon of Thomas O. eſq. whoſe death is recorded in our laſt number.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. Thomas Botevyle.—Mrs. Sarah Lawley.—Mr. George Hollis, 50.

At Whitchurch, Charles Shireff, eſq. a major in the army, 69.—Mrs. Anne Edwards, 91.

At Oſweſtry, Mrs. Evans, wife of Lewis E. eſq.

At Condover, Mr. Everall.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The phyſicians and ſurgeons of Worceſter are ſo well convinced of the great and numerous advantages reſulting from the inoculation for the cow-pock, that they have unanimouſly entered into a reſolution, not, under any circumſtance or application whatever, to inoculate or ſanction the inoculation for the ſmall pox. The ſame reſolution has for ſeveral years been invariably obſerved by moſt of the medical gentlemen in Birmingham.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Powell, of Munſlow, Shropſhire, to Miſs Maria Pardoe, of Tenbury, ſecond daughter of the late George P. eſq. of Naſh court.

At Frankley, Jonathan Haines, eſq. of Forſhaw heath, to Miſs Goſſing, daughter of Thomas G. eſq.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mr. Cole.—Mrs. Elizabeth Lovett, relict of Mr. L. apothecary, 89.—Mrs. Barnes.—Mr. S. Hayes, writing-maſter.—Mr. Richard Pritchard, nearly 30 years clerk to the London coach office.—Mrs. Anne Lewis.—Mrs. Evett, of the Diſtillers' Arms.

At Eveſham, Mr. Joſeph Thomas.

At Bromſgrove, Mr. Richard Collett, only ſon of Mr. C. ſurgeon, 21.

At Henwick, Mrs. Hughes, wife of Mr. H. of the Old Bank, Worceſter, 20.

At Chaceley, Mrs. Taylor, many years governeſs of a reſpectable ſchool for young ladies at that place.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hampton, near Hereford, Mr. J. Pitt, 69.

At Eyton, Mrs. Weaver, wife of John W.

At

At Hereford, Mr. Hopley, 57.—Mrs. Taylor, mother of William T. esq. of Tillington, 96.—John Jones, esq. who last year served the office of chief magistrate of the city, 60. — Mr. William Parker. — Mr. Knill.

At Leominster, Mrs. Lowe, wife of Mr. L.—Mrs. Sandland.

At Ledbury, Mrs. Watts.

At Stretton, Mr. Weaver.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A meeting of the principal traders and inhabitants of Glocester, was lately convened, for the purpose of taking into consideration the intended measure of forming a rail-way from the Coombe-Hill Navigation, to the town of Cheltenham: the meeting were of opinion that the plan, if carried into a law, would prove injurious to the trade and commerce of Glocester; and therefore determined to instruct their two representatives in parliament, to oppose, in all its stages, any Bill which may be introduced to sanction such an undertaking.

Married.] At Quedgley, Mr. John Taylor, to Miss Copner.

At Thornbury, Mr. Edward Salmon, surgeon, to Miss Hodges, only daughter of Mr. Hodges, formerly a partner in the house of Messrs. Grove and Co. Bristol.

At Minchinhampton, Mr. Daniel Smith, of Nailsworth, to Miss Martha Playne, of Longford Mills.

Died.] At Glocester, Mrs. Martha Roberts, relict of David R. esq. army agent, London.—Mrs Cox.—Miss Smith.—Mr. J. Wheeler, 94. — Mrs. Wilton, 73. —Miss Wingate.

At Colesbourn, Miss Holmes, daughter of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of that place.

At Swindon, near Cheltenham, John Scudamore, esq. son of the late Henry Blackford S. esq. of Newent.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Middleton, wife of Mr. M. of the Lamb inn.

At Tetbury, Wm. Fisher, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. John Luckett, of the Bell inn, to Miss Peake, sister to Mr. P. of the Blue Boar inn.—Mr. Charles Talmage, to Miss Mayow.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Jones, relict of the Rev. William J. late rector of Llanganhafal, and Llanfihangel, in Denbighshire, 66. Mr. Thomas Hedding.—Mrs. Hancs, 65.—Miss Ann Brumhead, third daughter of Mr. B. collector of excise, 13.

At Chastleton, Mrs. Hancock, 84.

At Headington, Mrs. Mather, daughter of the Rev. Dr. M. formerly President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

At Woodstock, Mr. George Hunt, one of the senior members of the corporation.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

After the trials of the prisoners at the last assizes at Aylesbury, the magistrates and gentlemen held a meeting in the county hall, to take into consideration a plan for establishing a general county fire insurance, by an association of the noblemen and gentlemen of the counties of Bucks, Bedford, Berks, Essex, Hertford, Huntingdon, Middlesex, Northampton, Oxford, and Warwick, which was highly approved, and recommended to be carried into immediate effect.

Married.] At Stoke Pogis, Jerome de Salis, esq. of Hillingdon Place, Middlesex, to Miss P. Freeman, daughter of Robert F. M. D. of the Lodge near Uxbridge.

At Upton, Mr. W. Davis, of Windsor, to Miss Mary Goddard, daughter of Mr. G. of Eaton Wick.

Died.] At Bath, John Williams, M. D. of Buckingham, who united singular skill with strict integrity, 56.—And a week afterwards, his sister, Mrs. F. Williams, 61.

At Great Marlow, where he was inspector general of instruction at the Royal Military College, General Jarry, 74.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bedford, Charles Fyshe Palmer, esq. son. of Luckley, Berks.

At Tingrith, Charles Dymocke Willaume, esq.

At Chellington, Mrs. Hooper, wife of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of Carlton cum Chellington.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Daventry, Mr. Richard Watson, son of the Rev. George W. to Miss Tayler.

At Peterborough, Captain Harries, of the Royal Pembroke fusileers, to Miss Mary Powell.

The Rev. Mr. Davis, minister of the Baptist congregation at Middleton Cheney, to Miss Councer, of Thenford.

Died.] While hunting, Richard Booth, esq. of Glendon Hall. He served the office of high sheriff in 1794, and was chosen lieutenant of the Kettering troop of Northamptonshire yeomanry on the first formation of the regiment. He had long laboured under symptoms of *angina pectoris*, in a fit of which he died.

At Peterborough, Mr. Samuel Ellis, 77. Mrs. Hayward, 86.

At Northampton, Mrs. Mary Newcome, youngest daughter of the late Alderman N.

At Wellingborough, Mrs. Jones, 89.

At Spratton, Mrs. Martha Hodson, 83.

At Hartwell, of a putrid fever, Mr. John Windmill. One of his brothers and two sisters have died of the same disorder in the short space of seven weeks.

At Aynho, Mr. George Hunt.

At Thorney, the Rev. John Hunt, rector of Borefield, near Oundle, 69.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Kimbolton, Mrs. Peck, wife of Mr. P. surgeon.

The Rev. Joseph Sympson, rector of Steeple Gidding, and vicar of Ellington.

At Chesterton, Mr. Walker, 53.

At Padbury, Mrs. Burgess, wife of Mr. James B. 21.

At Huntingdon, Sir John Alston, bart. 45.—Mr. William Graves, 65.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The representatives in parliament for the university of Cambridge having proposed, after the example of his Grace the Chancellor, to give two prizes of 15 guineas each to two senior bachelors of arts, and the like to two middle bachelors, who shall compose the best exercises in Latin prose, which are to be read publicly by them on a day to be appointed for the purpose; the Vice-Chancellor has appointed the following subjects for this year: For the senior bachelors, *Utrum mores civium emendet an corrumpat commercium?* middle bachelors, *Utrum literis profit librorum quanta nunc est editorum copia?*

The Rev. F. Wrangham, M.A. of Trinity College, and the Rev. E. D. Clarke, LL. D. of Jesus College, are to preach the two sermons before the University, on the subject of translating the Scriptures into the Oriental languages, agreeably to the proposition of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, vice-president of the College at Fort William in Bengal, for which he requests that each of the preachers will accept the sum of 30 guineas.

The two gold medals, value 15 guineas each, given by the Chancellor of this University, for the encouragement of classical learning, are this year adjudged to Mr. Joseph Kirkman Miller, and Mr. John Goodrich, bachelors of arts of Trinity college.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. William Hinwell, of the Bird-bolt inn.—Miss Ann Nutter, third daughter of Mr. James N. 14.—Mr. John Paul.—Sarah, the youngest sister of Mr. Thomas Sharp.

At Upwell, Mr. Edmund Overton, 86.

At Teversham, Mr. Thomas Foot, 79.

At Linton, Mr. Robert Chalk, sen. 75.

At Wisbech, Mrs. Sarah Dewey.—Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. W. master of the boarding school, Godmanchester, 28.

NORFOLK.

At the general meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, held at Lynn on the 18th of February, the following premiums were proposed for the present year:—To those persons who shall produce the best one year old rams of the Leicester, Southdown, or Norfolk breeds, for each of the respective breeds, being the best in competition, a piece of plate of 5l. value; or being the second best, or without competition, of 3l. value. To those persons who shall produce the best pens of ewes one year old, consisting of three each, of the Leicester, Southdown, or Norfolk breeds, for each pen of the respective breeds, being the best in competition, a piece of plate of 5l. value; or being the second best, or without competition, of 3l. value. To the person who shall produce the best bull not four years old, a piece of plate of 5l. value. To the person who shall produce the best boar, not more than two years old, a piece of plate of 2l. value. To the person who shall produce the best stallion for the purpose of breeding horses to be used in husbandry, being his own property, and having been used this season in Norfolk only, a piece of plate of 5l. value. To those shepherds who shall have been found to have, upon any day between the 1st day of May and the 30th, the greatest number of lambs in proportion to their number of ewes, certified according to the form of a certificate, to be had by applying to the secretary, and to be returned to him on or before the 30th of May, 1807—a premium of

Two	*Pounds, if the*	200		300
Three	*number of*	300	*and*	400
Four	*Ewes put to the*	400	*not*	500
Five	*Tup was at*	500		600
Six	*least*	600		

Ten pounds to be divided and disposed of by the committee according to its discretion, to labourers in husbandry, regard being had to the most deserving. Ten pounds to be divided and disposed of by the committee, according to its discretion, to dairy maids, who shall have lived each at least five years in the same service; regard being had to the most deserving.

Died.] At Norwich, Miss C. B. Burrows.—Mrs. Durrant.—Mrs. Robinson.—Mrs. Sarah Legget, 70.—Miss Ann Fairhead, 29.—Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, 77.—Mrs. Chesnutt, 75.—Mr. Spooner Nash, 26.—Mrs. Day, 63.—Mr. Robert Baldry, 77.

At Beccles, Mrs. Barcham, 73.—Mrs. Howes, a maiden lady, 81.

At East Dereham, Mrs. Wigg, 36.—Mr. Henry Keymer, 84.

At Stoke Ferry, Mrs. Goodman, sister to James Bradfield, esq. of that place.

At Harleston, Miss Palmer, daughter of Mr. P. of the Pye inn. She was going to take a walk one evening, when she fell down in the street, and expired as soon as she was conveyed home.

At Aylsham, Miss Cooke, 41.

At Blofield, Mr. William Parrock, 72.

At Lynn, Mrs. Wright, of Downham.

Miss Ann Pell Barnes, only daughter of the Rev. Mr B. vicar of Gorleston and rector of Southtown, near Yarmouth.

At Belaugh, Mrs. Miles, widow of Mr. John M. of Burgh Castle, and sister to the late Thomas and William Palgrave, esqs. of Coltishall, 86.

At Yarmouth, William Lane Cory, gent. fourth son of Robert C. esq. 23.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Elmswell, William G. Saword, esq. of Greenwich, to Miss Hodgkin, daughter of the Rev. Joseph H. rector of Elmswell.

Died.] At St. Edmund's Hill, near Bury, aged

aged 77, John Symonds, eſq. LL.D. profeſſor of modern hiſtory in the univerſity of Cambridge, and late recorder of Bury. He was formerly of St. John's college, A.B. 1752, A.M. 1754; he ſucceeded Mr. Gray, the celebrated poet, in the profeſſorſhip in 1771, and took the degree of doctor of laws in 1772. He was a gentleman highly diſtinguiſhed for his literary attainments, particularly in biblical learning; and his loſs will be much regretted by many ſurviving friends, but by none more than his Grace the Duke of Grafton and family, with whom he had long been in habits of intimacy, and honoured by mutual friendſhip.

At Claydon, the Rev. G. Drury, rector of Overſton and Billing in Northamptonſhire, and patron of Claydon and Allenham, 87. He was the oldeſt magiſtrate in the county.

At Bury, aged 94, Mrs. Anne Burrough, a maiden lady, niece of the late Sir James B. knt. maſter of Caius college, Cambridge. She was the laſt ſurvivor of a very ancient and reſpectable family, and her benevolent and charitable diſpoſition will long be remembered, and her loſs ſeverely felt, by thoſe who participated in her bounty.

At Whitton, Mr. Kerridge, banker, of Ipſwich.

At Darſham Houſe, Miſs Charlotte Peyton, third daughter of the late Sir Henry P. of Hagbeach Hall.

At Newham, Mrs. Abbot, wife of Mr. A. ſurgeon.

At Wrentham, the Rev. Mr. Sheppard, diſſenting miniſter, 38.

At Ipſwich, Mr. Wm. Bryant, 21.

At Lakenheath, Mr. Tunnel, 85.—Mr. Newton, 74.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Bocking, George Powel, eſq. to Miſs Georgiana Dench, youngeſt daughter of the late John D. eſq. of Newland Hall.

Died.] At Eaſt Hanningfield, Mrs. Polley, 83.

At Coptfold Hall, William Vachell, eſq. 72.

At Chelmsford, Miſs Caſwell, 30.

At Great Waltham, Mr. Thomas Devoniſh, 93. Till the week preceding his death, he was never confined to his bed by ſickneſs.

At Colcheſter, Mrs. Beaumont.—Mr. Joſeph Eiſdell.—Mr. Benjamin Matthewman.

At Danbury, Mrs. Cooch, 93.

At New Hall, Boreham, the Rev. Mr. O'Brian, a venerable paſtor of the ſchool there, 72.

KENT.

Married.] At Chatham, Captain H. H. Spence, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs E. Lowry, daughter of Charles L. eſq. of his Majeſty's ſhip Glory.—Mr. Richard Collins, of London, to Miſs Thompſon, eldeſt daughter of John T. eſq. of the Dock-yard.

At Dover, —— Whitridge, eſq. of London, to Miſs Iſmay.

In London, George Wright Gravener, eſq. of Dover, to Miſs Waller, of Faverſham.

At Warehorne, Mr. Samuel Jones, engineer, of Rye Harbour, to Mrs. Howland.

At Greenwich, George Hillier, eſq. to Mrs. Tahourdin.

Died.] At Rocheſter, Mr. Thomas Etherington, bookſeller and ſtationer.

At Oſborne Lodge, Cranbrook, Thomas Adams, eſq. an active, intelligent, and humane magiſtrate of this county, and commanding officer of the Cranbrook volunteers.

At Borden, Mr. William Wiſe, ſen. 82.

At Lydd, the Rev. John Goodwin.

At Canterbury, Mr. Noble, 75 — Mr. William Burnby, attorney.—Mr. George Hadlee, youngeſt ſon of Mr. H. of the Falſtaff inn.—Lee Warley, eſq. 92.—Mr. Geo. Legrand, ſurgeon.

At Chatham, Mr. Fitzgerald, of the royal navy, 97.

At Folkſtone, Mrs. Hague, 91.—Mrs. Jacobs, 54.—Mr. Anthony Warman, 86.

At Southborough, Lieutenant Colonel Hollwell, 61.

At Eaſt Hayes, Miſs Payne, 28.

At Dover, Colonel Carr, many years barrack-maſter at that place.

At Maidſtone, Miſs Collins, niece to J. Blake, eſq. of that town, 31.

At Faverſham, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. W. of the royal powder mills.—Mrs. Fairman.—Mrs. Glaſcock.

At Graveſend, Miſs Rogers, daughter of Henry Thomas R. eſq.

At Eltham, Mrs. Grant. This truly intereſting lady was a native of St. Domingo, and received her education in France. She had been three times a widow; her firſt marriage was ſolemnized when ſhe had barely attained her 14th year. Her laſt marriage was to Col. Grant, then commanding officer at Jamaica. The premature engagements and duties of her family cares, added to the peculiar maladies of a Weſt Indian climate, rapidly ſhattered a beautiful and delicate frame of body; inſomuch that, even to thoſe who were moſt honoured with her intimacy, ſhe appeared much older than ſhe declared herſelf to be. We are aſſured that the faſcinating ſubject of this account had ſtrong public claims on the gratitude of this nation, for her ſpirited detection of a conſpiracy among the negroes to vindicate their outraged rights. It is at leaſt certain, that her annual penſion from government was more ample than the common proviſion for a colonel's widow. Not to dwell, however, with prolixity on an event in which the humane and *free-born* minds of Engliſhwomen can ſee little to imitate, we will turn to the ſcene in which they excel all other females on the face of the earth. Here Mrs. Grant's character ſhone with conſpicuous luſtre. Complete miſtreſs of all the nameleſs endearing amenities

amenities of unaffected kindneſs, bleſt with a gaiety of diſpoſition that combined French ſprightlineſs with Engliſh modeſty, endued with a ſenſibility of heart that ſhared moſt poignantly the joys and griefs of others, this amiable woman ſpread light, and life, and rapture, through every feſtive party; and invariably proved herſelf the chriſtian ſoother of the diſtreſſed, in want, in ſorrow, or in ſickneſs.

SUSSEX.

During the late hurricane on the morning of the 18th of February, a ſheet of lead, weighing upwards of 2 cwt. was blown from the ſteeple of Chiddingly church, in a S. E. direction, to a diſtance of upwards of 60 feet, from the foundation, over a high footpath, and alighted on a ſtout grave-rail, which was broken by its weight. The ſpire of this church is greatly admired for the grandeur of its architecture. The ſtructure is of free-ſtone, its height 128 feet; in figure it greatly reſembles the cathedral ſpire of Chicheſter, and is ſuppoſed to have been erected from a deſign of the ſame architect. A buckle, one of the creſts of the ancient and noble family of Pelham, is ſculptured on a ſtone on each ſide of the ſteeple door.

The free-ſchool in Middle-ſtreet, Brighton, erected and endowed by a ſubſcription among the ſeveral diſſenting congregations in that town, has now upwards of a hundred boys daily attending it, all of whom are ſucceſsfully educated by one maſter, Mr. Sharpe, in the manner invented by Mr. Lancaſter, and ſo ſtrongly recommended for adoption by Mr. Whitbread, in the Houſe of Commons.

At a public veſtry lately held at Brighton, it was reſolved, that application be immediately made to parliament for an act for the better regulation of the police of the town.

Married.] At Seaford, Nicholas Tucker, eſq. of the royal navy, to Miſs Evans, daughter of the Rev. Mr. E. vicar of that place.

Died.] At Lewes, Peter Simon, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at Newhaven.—Mrs. Shoeſmith.

At Uckfield, the Hon. and Rev. William Auguſtus Irby, third ſon of Lord Boſton, and rector of Whiſton, Northamptonſhire.

At Fyndon, the Rev. Dr. Metcalfe, vicar of that place, 62.

At Newhaven, Mr. Smith, poſtmaſter.

At Haſlemere, in conſequence of her clothes taking fire, Mrs. Bridger, an elderly lady.

HAMPSHIRE.

As ſome men were lately levelling a piece of ground at Quarr Abbey, between Ryde and Wootten Bridge, in the Iſle of Wight, a human ſkeleton was dug up, which had been interred (it is imagined) nearly 600 years. The perfect ſtate it was found in has attracted a vaſt number of people to the place, to examine it. The trunk of the head is perfect, with all the teeth ſound, and of enamelled whiteneſs. Several vaults have likewiſe been diſcovered; and coins, of great antiquity.

Married.] At Southampton, Thomas Graham, eſq. to Miſs Home, only daughter of the late Major James H.—The Rev. Kenrick Saunders, to Miſs Gibbons, eldeſt daughter of the late S. Kenrick G. eſq.

At Martyn Worthy, John Briggs, eſq. barriſter, of Lincoln's inn, to Miſs Margaret Malcolm, niece to Admiral Sir Thomas Paſley.

At Portſmouth, Captain Marſhall, of the royal navy, to Miſs Varlo, of Southwick.

Died.] At Southampton, Sir William Dunkin, late one of the judges of the ſupreme court of judicature at Calcutta.—Mrs. Harfield, relict of Mr. James H. merchant.

At Portſmouth, Mrs. Marſhall, wife of Mr. M. attorney.—Lieutenant P. Helpman, of the royal navy.—Miſs Carey, eldeſt daughter of Mr. William C.—Mrs. Twentyman, of the Golden Lion.—Mr. John Jeſſy, of the victualling office.

At Yand Farm, Iſle of Wight, Mrs. Jerome, relict of Mr. John J.

WILTSHIRE.

Married] At Bradford, Mr. Thomas Hoſier Saunders, ſolicitor, to Miſs Harriet Buſh, fourth daughter of Thomas B. eſq.

Died.] At Warminſter, Mrs. Hooper.—Mr. George Wanſey, 50. He was by nature endowed with a clear and comprehenſive underſtanding, which had been improved by education, and enlarged by ſtudy in every branch of literature; yet he delighted not in a vain diſplay of his acquirements, but was anxious only to make his abilities uſeful both to himſelf and others. He was ſnatched from his admiring friends by a rapid and violent diſorder, at that period of life when, from the ſtrength of his conſtitution, aided by temperance, they had promiſed themſelves a long enjoyment of the benefit of his virtues.

At Saliſbury, Mrs. Cockayne, relict of the Rev. William C. D. D. profeſſor of aſtronomy in Greſham college, and rector of Kilhampton, Cornwall.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Z. Allnutt, attorney, of Henley, to Miſs Havell.—Dr. Taylor, to Miſs Manley.

Died.] At Warfield Grove, the Hon. Richard Bradſhaw Anneſley, youngeſt ſon of the Earl of Mountnorres.

At Windſor, the Rev. Dr. Lancaſter Adkin, rector of Belaugh, Norfolk, and miniſter of St. Andrew's, Norwich, 66. He was a pious chriſtian, a ſincere friend, and ſtrict in the diſcharge of his religious duties. He was the firſt founder, in Norwich, of that charitable and beneficent inſtitution, the Sunday ſchools,

ſchools, which he conſtantly attended and inſtructed for more than 21 years. The preſent members of that admirable inſtitution ſincerely regret and lament the loſs of their guide, friend, and benefactor, whoſe only ſtudy was their improvement and happineſs.

At Maidenhead, Mrs. Emblyn.

At Reading, Mr. Richard Poulton.—Mr. North.—Mrs. Oſborne, relict of Mr. O. ſurgeon.

At Abingdon, Miſs Kent, daughter of Mr. William K. 24.

At Speenhamland, John Dicker, eſq.

At Thatcham, Captain Tinſley, of the royal navy, a brave and meritorious officer.

At Speenhill Cottage, Mrs. Blagrave, wife of T. W. Blagrave, eſq. of Saliſbury-ſquare, London.

At Newbury, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S.—Mrs. Auſtin, formerly of the Three Tuns.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At a meeting convened at Bath, on the 19th of February, it was unanimouſly reſolved that a brewery, to be called the Bath Public United Brewery, be eſtabliſhed in that city or its vicinity. It was at the ſame time agreed that the concern ſhould conſiſt of 2000 ſhares, at 25l. each, to be paid by inſtalments of 5l. every two months. A conſiderable number of ſhares were immediately ſubſcribed for.

Married.] At Bath, William Auſtin, eſq. of Demerara, to Miſs Pierſey, ſecond daughter of the late Jeffery P. eſq. of Cork.—Mr. John Hall, of London, to Miſs Cater, third daughter of C. W. C. eſq.—William Lyddon, eſq. late captain in the firſt Devon militia to Miſs Silley.—Daniel Webſter, eſq. of Dean Park, Northamptonſhire, to Miſs Morgan, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel M.

Charles Poole, eſq. of Stowey, to Miſs Score, of Rubys, near Bridgwater.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. Richard Scrace, formerly maſter of the riding houſe in that city, 90. At the late general election he went to Nottingham to give his vote for Meſſrs. Coke and Smith, with the ſame ſilver buttons on his coat and waiſtcoat, and the ſame buckles on his ſhoes, that he wore on a ſimilar occaſion in the year 1745. He appeared highly delighted, and every perſon preſent participated in his feelings.—Thomas Barrow, eſq. formerly of Mancheſter.—The dowager Marchioneſs of Ely.—Mrs. Hutchinſon, relict of Mr. H. apothecary, 70.—Gilbert Petrie, eſq. of Tobago.—Mrs. Dorothy Browne.—Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. B. ſtationer.—Benjamin Morris, gent. 84. In the early part of his life he followed the profeſſion of a drawing-maſter, and was eſteemed an artiſt of abilities. His later years were remarkable for their wonderful regularity. The hands of his dial were not more accurate than he was in the inſtant of riſing, breakfaſting, attending public prayers, dining, taking his evening's pipe and beverage, and retiring to his chamber.

At Briſtol, Samuel Ruggles Ruggles, eſq. ſecond ſon of Thomas R. eſq. of Spain's Hall, Eſſex.—The Rev. Francis de Soyres, miniſter of the French proteſtant chapel, and maſter of the French boarding-ſchool in this city.—Mrs. Curriffe, relict of H. Barnett C. eſq.—Francis Adams, eſq. of Norton-Malreward, juſtice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for this county. As a magiſtrate, his talents and extenſive knowledge of his country eminently qualified him to adminiſter juſtice, and the benevolence of his heart ever led him to be a peace maker.—Mr. Matthew Stretch, late of the Buſh tavern.—Richard Highatt, eſq.—Mr. Banniſter, 70.—Mr. R. Hayward, 89.

At Kilmerſdon, Mr. Drape, only ſon of the Rev. Mr. D.

At Weſton Farm, near Bath, Mr. Abraham Wintle, eldeſt ſon of Abraham W. eſq.

At Stapleton Houſe, Miſs Lucas, daughter of J. R. Lucas, eſq. 16.

At Eaſt Brent, aged 90, Mrs. Ham. She has left five children, 39 grand-children, and 90 great-grand-children.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Stepleton, Henry Seymer, eſq. of Handford, to Miſs Beckford, only daughter of Peter B. eſq. and niece to Lord Rivers.

Died.] At Shafteſbury, John Brickle Meſſiter, the only ſurviving child of Richard M. eſq.

At Winterborne, Mr. William Davis.

At Martin's-town, Mrs. Tucker.

At Sydling, John Hutchins, couſin to the hiſtorian of Dorſet, and great-grandſon of a former vicar of that place, 69. His grandfather Peter, who was ſon of John Hutchins, vicar of Sydling, and younger brother of Richard the hiſtorian's father, though ſo much a cripple from his infancy as to be able to walk or rather crawl only upon all fours, having his hands guarded by boards, ſupported his family to an advanced age by keeping a ſmall day-ſchool in the pariſh. The deceaſed was for many years an honeſt, induſtrious, and much-valued labourer in Sir John Smith's garden, and was ſupported by his bounty during a very tedious ſickneſs, in which he was almoſt entirely confined to his bed. He has left one ſon, Peter Hutchins (an eccentric, thoughtleſs young man, but of conſiderable natural abilities), now a common ſoldier in a marching regiment.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, the Rev. Richard Frome, of London, to Miſs Ann Parminter.

At Tiverton, John Hill, eſq. of the Bombay military eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Neſbitt, daughter of the late Major N.

At Crediton, Mr. Smith, ſolicitor, to Miſs Cleave.—Mr. Stephen Hugo, ſurgeon, to Miſs Dinah Ward.

At

At Stokenham, the Rev. W. J. Birdwood, rector of Slapton, to Miſs Dorothea Allen, daughter of M. Allen, eſq. of Coleridge.

Died.] At Barnſtaple, Mrs. Ann Hare, 72; youngeſt daughter of Dr. Francis H. formerly biſhop of Chicheſter.

At Plymouth, Mrs. C. E. Blackburn, wife of Mr. B. ſhip-builder.

At Milverton, Mrs. Cridland, wife of Thomas C. eſq. of Weacombe St. Auderies, Somerſet.

At Exeter, William Holmes, eſq. merchant, 71.

At Thorverton, Mr. Henry Pugh, ſurgeon, one of the coroners for the County, 38.

At Sandford, Mrs. Sargent, 58..

CORNWALL.

Married] At Clements, William Knapp, eſq. of the Royal Miners militia, to Miſs Marſhall, daughter of John M. eſq. of Roſwyn, near Truro.

Died.] At Bodmin, Mrs. Elizabeth May, wife of William M. eſq.—Mr. William Popham, a member of that Corporation, 89.—Mrs. A. Marſhall, 80, many years poſtmiſtreſs of that place.

At Falmouth, Mr. Crips, ſuperintendant of barracks.

At Truro, Mrs. Pearſe, many years a reſpectable ſchool-miſtreſs there, 79.—Mr. David Williams, many years aſſay-maſter to the Cheadle and Pary's mine companies.—The Rev. James Paſcoe, vicar of Keverne.

At Chyandour, near Penzance, Thomas Bolitho, eſq. 66.

At Trewithen, Mrs. Hawkins, mother of Sir Chriſtopher H.

At Fowey, Mrs. Jane W. Nicholls.

At St. Ives, Mr. Nicholas Rowe, of the Golden Lion inn, 73.

WALES.

Amongſt the many improvements adopting at Carmarthen, it is in contemplation to eſtabliſh a Medical Diſpenſary, for the charitable purpoſe of attending the ſick poor at their own houſes. The corporation of Carmarthen intend to contribute an annual ſum; the Medical Gentlemen of the town have very handſomely offered their attendance and aſſiſtance, gratis.

The corporation of Carmarthen has alſo reſolved to enlarge the preſent quay, by extending it to the Bridge, which will be an incalculable advantage to the trade and ſhipping of the town; likewiſe to erect a new gaol and houſe of correction; and that a certain portion of the Corporation lands be ſold, and others let by auction, to meet the expences attendant on the ſame.

Two extraordinary diſcoveries have recently been made on the coaſt near Roſcilly, about twenty miles from Swanſea: the tides of late having receded much farther than uſual, the wreck of a veſſel has appeared, which was loſt there about 50 years ago, and a caſk of iron wire has been recovered. A ſhort diſtance from the ſame ſpot, about 12lbs. of Spaniſh dollars and half-dollars, of the date of 1625, have been found amongſt the ſand, which are conjectured to have formed part of the cargo of a rich Spaniſh veſſel from South America, called the Scanderoon galley, which was wrecked on that part of the coaſt upwards of a century ſince. Several perſons now living, recollect their relatives mentioning the circumſtance of the latter ſhip being loſt, and ſome families reſiding in the neighbourhood at the time, who ſuddenly became rich, were ſuppoſed to have derived their opulence from the wreck, notwithſtanding every poſſible exertion was made by the then Magiſtrates of Swanſea, to ſecure ſuch part of the property as could be ſaved, for the benefit of its owners.

A ſplendid monument has been lately erected in the pariſh church of Hanmer, in the county of Flint, to the memory of the late Lord Kenyon. It is of the uſual pyramidal ſhape, and is divided in height into nearly two equal parts; the loweſt is occupied in the centre by a projecting pedeſtal containing the following appropriate inſcription:—

LLOYD LORD KENYON,
Baron of Gredington, in the County of Flint,
Lord Chief Juſtice of England.
In the execution of his high and important magiſtracy, he
was eminently diſtinguiſhed for
Learning, diſcernment, firmneſs, and integrity,
Not only was he qualified to adminiſter the laws with fidelity,
Promptitude, and vigour, but, as the
Guardian of the public morals,
To inſtruct, admoniſh, and reform;
For
The authority of his high ſtation, great and weighty,
In itſelf was ſtrengthened, graced, and dignified, by the religious
ſimplicity of his own character,
And the untainted purity of his habitual conduct,
Dear to his family,
In every office and relation of domeſtic life,
He has left a name,
To which they look up with affectionate and honeſt pride,
And which his country will remember
With gratitude and veneration,
So long as her happineſs and her glory ſhall continue to
depend on the great and united principles of
Religion, law, and order.
Born October 5th, 1732, O.S.
Died April 4th, 1802.

On the right hand of, and adjoining, the pedeſtal, is a ſpirited figure of juſtice, with the Libra, and unſheathed ſword; on the left hand is another of Religion, bearing the Croſs, and Book of Life, opened in Proverbs, at the verſe, "The memory of the juſt ſhall be bleſſed." From the top of the pedeſtal riſes a gothic niche, from which a grand curtain being ſuppoſed to be thrown back, a ſitting figure of his lordſhip is ſeen, in his parliamentary robes, and, though ſmall, is eſteemed a very ſtriking likeneſs. The whole monument is of fine white marble, the figures are in *alto relievo*, and the deſign and execution is ſuch as muſt add to the increaſing reputation of John Bacon, jun. the ſculptor.

Died.] At Brecon, Mrs. Bold, wife of Hugh B. eſq. and one of the co-heireſſes of the late John Phillips, eſq. of Tregare, Breconſhire.

At Haverfordweſt, John Griffiths, eſq. ſurgeon of the Carmarthen militia, 28.

At Pembroke, Mr. John Clark, land and tithe agent, and fellow of the Antiquarian Society

Society at Edinburgh. He poſſeſſed ſtrong natural abilities, with great depth of knowledge; and his ideas were diſtinguiſhed by an originality which ſtrikingly animated his converſation. In early life he indulged a taſte for compoſition; and, about twenty-five years ago, publiſhed a ſmall volume, entitled, The Works of the Caledonian Bards, being a tranſlation from the Gaelic, in proſe and verſe. This effuſion poſſeſſed all the energy and dignity of the admired originals, and exalted in no ſmall degree the credit of the author. Mr. Clark was appointed by the Board of Agriculture, on its firſt inſtitution, to ſurvey the diſtrict comprehending Herefordſhire, Radnorſhire, and Breconſhire; and under its auſpices, he publiſhed the Reports for thoſe counties; a labour in which he diſplayed both zeal and ingenuity, by collecting together a body of uſeful information. He has ſince publiſhed An Inquiry into the Nature and Value of Leaſehold Property: containing a variety of calculations eminently uſeful both to land-holders and agents, and rendered familiar to every capacity. That diviſion of the Principality wherein he has been actively employed for upwards of twenty years, is much indebted to him for many ſteps in the progreſs to its preſent ſtate of improvement: he planned, and ſuperintended the formation of ſome excellent roads, thro' parts which were before almoſt inacceſſible to travellers; and, by his exertions, the value of church, as well as landed property, has there been increaſed in a high degree. The goodneſs of his heart, the benevolence of his character, and the ſincerity of his friendſhip, rivetted the attachment of all his acquaintance, and will ſecure to his memory their reſpect and veneration; whilſt the eminence of his profeſſional talents, and the irreproachable integrity which marked his whole conduct, will render the loſs of his ſervices a ſubject of regret to the community at large.

At Langynoyd, in Glamorganſhire, Elizabeth Thomas, aged 102, a poor woman who had ſeen four generations, or her great great grand-children, and lived in the reign of four ſovereigns in this kingdom. She could ſee, work, and walk a conſiderable diſtance, till within a ſhort time of her death.

NORTH BRITAIN.

The Edinburgh Houſe of Induſtry was opened in January 1801, for the reception of ſuch poor and deſtitute women as were willing to work, but unable to procure employment. The female children of the poor were alſo to be admitted, and taught lace working, as the moſt profitable branch in which they could be employed. Both theſe objects have been carried into effect with great ſucceſs. From the period above-mentioned, every woman entitled to the charity of the city or ſuburbs, in want of work, and in diſtreſſed circumſtances, has, upon proper application, been admitted to the houſe; a wheel and lint immediately provided, and the whole of their earnings regularly paid them; they have a warm comfortable room to work in; their dinners gratis; and ſuch as have children, ſixpence weekly in addition; they come in the morning, and go home at night; the children are inſtructed, by an able and reſpectable miſtreſs, to work lace; and have an Engliſh teacher for one hour daily; they alſo receive what they earn. The benefit of ſuch an inſtitution is too obvious to require further comment; but, it may be neceſſary to ſtate that from fifty to ſixty poor deſtitute women and children are conſtantly employed and protected in the houſe; amongſt theſe are two girls, perfectly deaf and dumb. As this is entirely a female inſtitution, it has long been the wiſh of the managers to intereſt ſome reſpectable ladies to aſſiſt in the charge of it; and they are now happy to ſtate to the public, that they have been ſucceſsful. A number of ladies, every way qualified for ſo important a truſt, have kindly conſented to take charge of the internal arrangements, until relieved by ſucceſſors equally willing, and equally qualified to promote the objects of the undertaking, by paying the ſtricteſt attention to the good order and economy of the whole. The very deſtitute ſituation of a vaſt number of the wives and widows of ſoldiers, with families, calls loudly for protection; and it is a duty we owe the brave men who are fighting, or who have fallen for us, that they ſhould be protected. The Houſe of Induſtry will afford them an aſylum, where, by their own honeſt exertions, they may earn their bread, and ſee their female children inſtructed in ſuch a manner as to earn theirs with comfort and credit. It is alſo intended, if the funds will admit, to begin a branch for the inſtruction of ſervants, by taking charge of a certain number of girls, and teaching them all the neceſſary duties. As the managers are fully ſenſible of the benefits which muſt accrue to the public from ſuch an inſtitution, they boldly come forward to claim its protection; and they requeſt particularly, that the ladies in general will be pleaſed to viſit the Houſe of Induſtry in Tiviot-row, and endeavour, by their countenance and protection, to encourage female induſtry; and by their advice and inſtruction, to cultivate early habits of religion and virtue, in order that the opportunity of being thus extenſively uſeful may be laid open to all.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Mr. John Murray, bookſeller, of London, to Miſs Anne Elliott, only daughter of the late Charles E. eſq. bookſeller.

Died.] At Laſſwade, Mr. William Simpſon, paper-maker. He ſerved under Lord Cornwallis, as an officer of artillery, during the American war. Upon his return to this country, he married the daughter of an eminent paper manufacturer, which excited his attention to that buſineſs, and he became ex-

tenſively concerned in it. He was the firſt who introduced into that manufacture the improved method of Bleaching by means of Muriatic Acid; and he generouſly communicated the reſult of his long, important, and expenſive experiments to the trade at large, which they acknowledged by making him a preſent of a handſome piece of plate.—In private life he acquired and retained the attachment and regard of a numerous circle of friends, who ſincerely regret his death.

At Fochabers, Mr. William Kellman, 102. He was a millwright and carpenter, and continued to work at his trade till within three weeks of his death.

At Dunfermline, Robert Scotland, eſq. of Middlebank.

At Port Patrick, Adam Gordon, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms.

At Linlithgow, James Taylor, eſq. ſheriff ſubſtitute of that county.

At Glaſgow, John Robertſon, eſq. merchant.

At Shirgarton-houſe, Perthſhire, John Harvie, eſq

At Paiſley, Mrs. Agnes Finlay, wife of James Howe, eſq. of Grange, near Kilmarnock.

At Burntiſland, Miſs Charters, daughter of the late Samuel C. eſq.

At Dumfries, Lieutenant Richardſon, of the Weſtmorland militia.

At Whitecroſt, in the county of Dumfries, Robert Henderſon, eſq. of Cleughhead, 83.

At his ſeat near Edinburgh, Sir William Forbes, bart. In this gentleman, who has thus cloſed a long and honorable life, ſociety has to bewail a loſs which will not be ſoon or eaſily ſupplied. Sir Wm. F. was one of the diſtinguiſhed few whom Providence ſeems to have deſtined to purpoſes of the higheſt dignity and uſefulneſs, by combining, with a ſtation of great influence in ſociety, the beſt attributes of the underſtanding, and the nobleſt qualities of the heart. Born to the inheritance of an ample fortune, he early devoted himſelf to the improvement of the commercial intereſts of his country, and was the founder, in conjunction with the late Sir James Hunter Blair, of the well known banking eſtabliſhment, which now bears their mutual name. In this ſituation, the views of Sir William Forbes were never directed to the conſiderations of perſonal advantage, unconnected with the welfare of the community. His liberality and indulgence were unbounded in the numerous caſes of mercantile tranſactions which came under his view, of which his luminous and expanſive mind had firſt aſcertained that the objects were judicious and honeſt; and many who now enjoy the comforts of independence, we doubt not are conſcious, that they might yet have lingered in the ſtruggle of life, but for the confiding liberality of Sir William Forbes. The ſupport and encouragement of all public concerns engaged much of the attention of this genuine patriot; and in public and private charity his liberality was at once exemplary and unoſtentatious. Many are the children of ſorrow who bleſs his bounteous hand and ſympathiſing heart, whoſe relieved diſtreſſes are known only to themſelves. In the intercourſe of private ſociety, and in the boſom of his family, the qualities of Sir William Forbes were not leſs amiable, than thoſe of his public ſituation were honorable and uſeful. In his youth he had devoted much of his time to the ſtudy of elegant literature; and, during the courſe of his long life, he never loſt ſight of thoſe liberal purſuits which early aſſociation had endeared to him, and which, while they relieved the preſſure of his more ſerious avocations, lent a diſtinguiſhed grace to his character. He united, in a degree which has ſeldom been attained, that acuteneſs and diſcrimination which are conferred by a knowledge of mankind, with the information of the ſcholar, and the courtly elegance of the gentleman; but in him the faſcination of manner aroſe from the genuine feelings of his heart: he was polite and condeſcending becauſe he was humane and benevolent; he was open and gracious, becauſe he was candid and ſincere. Sir William Forbes was one of the earlieſt members of the celebrated Literary Club, which boaſted amongſt its other illuſtrious aſſociates, the names of Johnſon, Reynolds, Garrick, and Burke. He ſurvived many of theſe eminent men, and, we believe, has left few of the original members behind him. The literary leiſure of his latter days was devoted to the fulfilment of a taſk for which he was peculiarly fitted; we allude to his account of the life and writings of his friend Dr. Beattie.

At Edinburgh, Archibald M'Phune, eſq. of Driep, captain in the Argyſhire militia.—The Rev. James Moyſe, many years one of the miniſters of Cowgate chapel.—The Hon. Richard Somerville Hamilton, ſecond ſon of Lord Viſcount Boyne, and a lieutenant in the royal navy.—Mrs. Elliot, wife of Mr. Cornelius E. bookſeller.—General John Fletcher Campbell, of Salton.—William Law, of Elvingſton, eſq. ſheriff deputy of the county of Haddington, 91.—After being delivered of a ſon, the lady of Sir James Naſmyth, of Poſſo.—Sir William Ramſay, of Banff, bart.

Mr. John Bell, bookſeller, a gentleman who, for the period of half a century, ranked among the firſt of his profeſſion, and, during many years of that period, was the father of the trade. Mr. Bell's conduct and character, throughout the courſe of his long life, were diſtinguiſhed by integrity, liberality, and independence. He was a man of liberal education, was well acquainted with modern literature, and lived in habits of intimacy with moſt of the eminent literary characters of the laſt century. His talents, however, were of that kind which rather ſhunned than courted notice; they were chiefly exhibited in the line of his profeſſion; in

in the taſte which led him to ſelect, and the judgment which enabled him to appreciate, the literary productions which were, from time to time, preſented to him. Although frequently ſolicited, and amply qualified, to fill ſituations of public truſt and reſponſibility, it is a well known fact, that he uniformly declined to accept any office of this kind. It need ſcarcely be added, that he kept aloof from all party diſcuſſions, and political diſſenſions, although diſtinguiſhed, upon every great queſtion, as a warm friend to the invaluable conſtitution of his country. In private life, Mr. Bell was humane, charitable, and unoſtentatious, uniting to a copious fund of information and good ſenſe, a benevolence of heart, and chearfulneſs of temper, peculiarly his own. He continued in the active duties of his profeſſion till within a very ſhort period of his death, and preſerved his faculties unimpaired to the laſt. He was one of the original promoters of the Society of Bookſellers of Edinburgh and Leith, and was the firſt who filled the ſituation of Preſes of that ſociety. At a meeting of the committee, held on the 29th of September, the following propoſal was made by Mr. Conſtable, the preſent Preſes, and unanimouſly approved of; and with it we ſhall conclude this ſhort ſketch of the character of Mr. Bell: "The ſociety having recently ſuſtained a very afflicting loſs in the death of one of its oldeſt and worthieſt members, Mr. John Bell, it is propoſed that, at the next general meeting, all the members ſhall appear in mourning, as a ſmall tribute of reſpect to the memory of one who has, for half a century, held a diſtinguiſhed place among his brethren, and whoſe name will never be forgotten while integrity and uprightneſs are held in eſtimation among men."

IRELAND.

Married.] Joſeph Fox, eſq. of Dooliſton, Meath, to Miſs Frances D'Arcy, of Hydepark, Weſtmeath.

At Cavan, Robert Crawford, eſq. ſurveyor of Exciſe, aged 80 years, to Miss Sarah Graham, only daughter of the late Francis G. eſq. aged 15 years.

At Limerick, Thomas Swyny, eſq. lieut. in the 25th regt. of foot, to Miss Catherine Cecilia Gliſſan, daughter to William Gliſſan, eſq. of Fermoy.

Died.] In Dublin, Lord Carbery, who ſucceeded to that title about a year ago. His lordſhip was the fifth baron, and has left two daughters, the Hon. Mrs. Preſton, and the Hon. Mrs. Barry; but dying without male iſſue, the title devolves to his relative Sir John Evans Freke.—Alice, Counteſs of Wicklow, relict of the late Lord Viscount W. 69. —John Allen, eſq. 81. He was one of the oldeſt merchants in that city, and a director of the bank of Ireland, ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment.

Mrs. Waliſh, wife of the Dean of Dromore. This lady was one of the co-heireſſes of the late Theobald Wolfe, eſq. and couſin to the late Lord Kilwarden.

Suddenly, Brice, Earl of Milltown, 72, who ſucceeded his brother Joſeph, the late Earl, November 27th, 1801. He is ſucceeded to his title and eſtates by his grandſon, who entered his 8th year, on the 11th of February. This young nobleman is the ſon of Joſeph Leeſon, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late Earl, who died before his father came to the title; and Emily, grand-daughter of General Douglas. The young Earl has a brother, Henry Talbot, born in 1800; and a ſiſter Cecilia, born in 1801, ſhortly after the death of her father.

Mr. Stewart, a favourite but unfortunate ſon of Theſpis. With all his failings he had alſo a fund of generoſity and philanthropy which ſhould have obſcured his faults from the reſearches of his traducers; he was a good ſon, and in that capacity deſerves the unqualified praiſe of thoſe who knew his conduct to his father. Malignity, aided by the indiſcretions incident to human nature, perverted in a great degree the mental faculties of poor Stewart; melancholy ſucceeded violence; and dumb forgetfulneſs, relieved only by incoherent recollection, finally cloſed the ſcene of this once favoured and eſtabliſhed comedian. He was about 35 years of age; and had been a conſiderable part of that time upon the ſtage, but, until the production of O'Keefe's "Wicklow Gold Mines," did not riſe above mediocrity; from that period (1794) he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in low comedy, and ultimately became a prominent favourite with the Dublin audience. He has left a young widow pregnant (the late Miſs Griffiths) and two children.

At Belfaſt, Mrs. White, wife of Mr. W. of the Belfaſt theatre; a woman of moſt exemplary conduct and meekneſs of diſpoſition, which gained and ſecured her the love and eſteem of all who knew her. She was one of the infant pupils of the celebrated Garrick, and her father (a Mr. Simpſon, of Aberdeen in Scotland, where Mrs. W. has left ſeveral near relations, of the moſt reſpectable families,) was Mr. G.'s aſſiſtant and particular friend. Mr. Garrick brought her out in the character of Violante, in the Wonder! a Woman keeps a Secret, at the age of fourteen, with his Don Felix, in which ſhe proved very ſucceſsful; having, in her infant years, performed all the principal children's parts with that great man. She continued but a ſhort time in the profeſſion, when ſhe was married to Charles Fleetwood, eſq. ſon of the old patentee of that name of Drury-lane theatre, who ſhortly after died at Bengal in the Eaſt Indies; where, on his arrival, he was informed of the deceaſe of his wife's brother, a ſhort time before at Madras, a Captain John Simpſon, in the army. Mrs. White being defrauded of all the property left her, which was conſiderable both by her

brother and husband, was necessitated to return again to the stage, where she has experienced many vicissitudes with Mr. White, to whom she had been married sixteen years.

At the same place, William Sinclair, esq. Possessed of an active mind, the staple trade of the country was conducted by him on an enlarged scale, with that success which unremitting application, directed by the soundest talents, naturally produces. In the prosecution of his designs, he appeared to derive as much satisfaction from the employment and comfort afforded to the numerous body of people under him, as from any present emolument With increasing opulence, his liberality kept pace; for his hand was not only open to individual distress, but to the support of every public institution, to the advancement of every relative, to the encouragement of the industry of every acquaintance. In his manner at home, where the heart is best developed, were blended the father, brother, and friend, insomuch that the domestic circle has seldom presented a more perfect scene of chearful innocence, confidence, and love.

Also at Belfast, William Preston, esq. barrister at law; he was a gentleman of mild, and benevolent manners, and an excellent classic scholar. His works as a poet are well known and admired for their elegant taste, and refined feelings.

At Chilcomb, Killarney, Miss S. Lynn, youngest daughter of Adam Loftus L, esq.

At Newmarket, county of Cork, Mrs. Curran, mother of the Right Hon. John Philpot Curran, master of the rolls.

At Limerick, the Right Rev. Dr. Michael Peter M'Mahon, titular Bishop of Killaloe, aged 97.

At Drehadarina, county of Limerick, Anne Meade, at the advanced age of 117.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Petersburg, on the 3d of June last, in the 77th year of his age, M. Bachmeister, Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. He has left a considerable number of manuscripts, to the care of Mr. Busso, who will select those fit for the public. A catalogue of his works is inserted in Meusel's Catalogue of the Authors of Germany.

At Kiel, Doctor Hensler, one of the most distinguished members of the University in that city. He was author of many learned works: the most distinguished of which are, his researches on the Origin of Siphilis. The Prince Regent of Denmark has purchased for the Danish Admiralty, the valuable library of this learned physician.

At Saxe Weimar, Charles Gore, esq. formerly of Southampton, but for many years years past resident at Weimar. He has left two children; Emily, his eldest surviving daughter, now at Weimar; and Anna, Dowager Countess Cowper, now at Florence, mother of the present Earl, and of the Hon. Spencer Cowper.

At Colchester, Connecticut, in America, Mr. Hezekiah Kilbourn, aged 77 years. The case of this man has hitherto been unprecedented in that country. Until he was fifty years of age, he supported those Christian virtues which add dignity to an intelligent and elevated mind. He then, by degrees, became insane; three years elapsed; it was found necessary, for his family's safety, to confine him in chains. In this situation he remained twenty-five years, when he imbibed an idea that he should be poisoned to death; he accordingly refused to take food of any kind (tobacco and water excepted), and, strange to tell, he fasted 62 days. He then, by the solicitations of his attendants, with a voracious appetite, received into his stomach one large table spoon full of milk, and again refused sustenance. He survived two days after taking the milk, when death closed the melancholy scene.

At Boston, America, Mr. Thomas Parker, aged 50; an active naval officer in the revolutionary war. The following is an extract from his log book: "First part of the voyage, pleasant, with fine breezes and free winds—all sail set—spoke many vessels in want of provisions—supplied them freely—Middle passage—Weather variable—short of provisions—spoke several of the above vessels our supply had enabled to refit—made signals of distress—they up helm and bore away—Latter part—Boisterous, with contrary winds. Current of adversity setting hard to leeward. Toward the end of the passage cleared up: with the quadrant of honesty, had an observation; corrected and made up my reckoning, and, after a passage of fifty years; came to in Mortality Road, with the calm unruffled surface of the ocean of Eternity in view."

At Calabar, in the East Indies, in the 32d year of his age, Captain Smyth, of the 56th regiment, last surviving son of the late James Smyth, esq. attorney at law, of Norwich. After serving in all the campaigns of Flanders and Holland, under General Coote at Ostend, in Ireland at the battle of Vinegar Hill, in Gibraltar during the mutiny, with Abercromby in Egypt, when he gained a medal; and after having gallantly served his country in fourteen general actions, he was doomed to fall in the prime of life, a victim to a malignant fever in a foreign land.

At Vellore, in the East Indies, Lieutenant-colonel James M'Kerras, eldest son of the late Mr. Andrew M'Kerras, merchant in Leith, and brother to the late Major William M'Kerras, of the corps of Royal Engineers, who was killed in the service of his country, in the memorable expedition to Egypt, under the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby. Colonel M'Kerras had served in India upwards of 28 years, with much credit to himself and honour to his country, and was much respected as a steady, active, and humane officer.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE Oporto fleet, lately arrived, has brought a more conſiderable quantity of port wine into our market, than has been for ſome years paſt arrived in any one fleet: the article, however, keeps up its price, and the wines juſt now arrived may be called in general of good quality, but they are ſtill deficient in brandy, owing to the ſcarcity and preſent high price of that article in Portugal. Cottons by this fleet, from Liſbon, &c. have come to rather a dull market; nor is there a ſpeedy appearance of its being better, owing to the preſent ſtate of the manufactories in Lancaſhire, which are rather at a ſtand for want of good foreign orders, the trade in general having ſuffered ſo ſeverely by their late Hamburgh connexions.

It is ſatisfactory to find, by the late order of council, that the ſpeculators to Buenos Ayres have got permiſſion to diſpoſe of their out-ward bound cargoes (through the medium of neutral veſſels, &c.) as well as to bring home the returns in like manner; by which means the ſerious loſs that would eventually fall on them is prevented, and, in all probability, their adventures will turn out to good account, as the principal part of their cargoes are at this time wanted in the Weſt Indies, and produce there may be had on reaſonable terms, particularly rum, the importation and conſumption of which is encouraged by the new additional duty of 2s. 6d. gallon being laid upon foreign brandies and hollands. At preſent there is a large quantity of the former article, ſay brandies, uſed in the king's lock for ſecuring of the duties, and the article has lowered in price conſiderably.

The very large orders for Iriſh linens, now ſhipping at Dublin and Belfaſt for the Spaniſh market (*via* Liſbon), has given new life to the manufactures of that valuable article; in conſequence of which fine linens have rather advanced in price; and as theſe orders are always confirmed by a London credit ſeldom exceeding twenty one days ſight, they will bring an immenſe quantity of money into circulation among the induſtrious poor of the north of Ireland. The exports from the ſouth of that kingdom, conſiſting of beef, pork, and butter for the Weſt Indies, have been very conſiderable, but the prices uncommonly high this year.

Although the ſugar-market continues flat, and the ſale of that commodity very dull, owing to the deficiency of export to the northern parts of Europe, ſtill the articles of coffee and cocoa have advanced in price, and rums are likely to, at leaſt, retain their preſent prices. The average price of brown or Muſcovado ſugar, computed from the returns made from the week ending March 4, 1807, is 34s. 7¼d. per cwt. excluſive of duties of cuſtoms paid or payable thereon, on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

The ſhip-owners and builders ſtill continue to complain of a want of regulation in enforcing the ſpirit of the Navigation Laws in their favour: in ſo much are they at preſent oppreſſed, that the freights ſcarcely ſerve to defray port charges and ſeamen's wages, and if ſome remedy be not ſpeedily adopted by our government for their relief, the building of Britiſh merchant ſhips muſt in a great degree ceaſe.

The woollen manufactures in the north, particularly at Leeds, Halifax, &c. &c. for coarſe goods, has been very briſk of late; and thoſe in Glouceſter, Wilts, &c. &c. for fine articles, have kept pace with them; of which latter an immenſe quantity has been exported to Ireland, but very few of the coarſer ſorts are wanted there, as the manufacture of that deſcription of goods is carried on in a very extenſive way in the capital of the ſiſter kingdom.

The exchange with Ireland is fallen from 12 to 11 per cent. ſtill remaining 2l. 3s. 4d. per cent. againſt that country, a ſerious conſideration to the purchaſers of Eaſt India and other articles exported hence. This neceſſity of a variation in the exchange between the two countries, certainly ſhould be at once done away, by the legiſlature making the monies of the united kingdoms of equal currency and value.

At public ſale on the 10th inſtant, 1080 hogſheads of ſugar were ſold by Meſſrs. Coles and Son, from 51s. to 74s. per cwt.; and on the ſame day, 920 hogſheads, tierces, and barrels of clayed ſugar, by Meſſrs. Blache and Kemble, from 53s. up to 97s. 6d. per cwt.; and on the 11th inſtant, there were two public ſales of plantation coffee, by Meſſrs. Kymer and Co. and the Widow Purdy and Sons, conſiſting of 172 hogſheads, 27 caſks, and 2948 bags, ſold from 95s. to 130s. 6d. per cwt.; on the 12th inſtant, a large ſale of beaver ſkins, by Meſſrs. Row and Co. which ſold from 10s. 7d. to 24s. 9d. per lb., a parcel of Vigo wool, at 4s. to 4s. 1d. per lb., Vigo ſheep's-ſkins, 5s. 7d. per ſkin. On the 13th inſtant, there were two ſales of cotton wool, by Meſſrs. Blache and Co. and T. Kebble, conſiſting of upwards of 1000 bags, Demerara, Barbadoes, Surinam, &c. &c. which ſold from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. as in quality.

By the accounts laid on the table of the Houſe of Commons, it appears that, from 1774 to 1783, the annual average conſumption of tea in this country is 19,961,612 lbs. A ſimilar, but not an equal, riſe has taken place in brandy, the annual average of conſumption in the former period was 611,963 gallons, and in the latter 1,580,711 gallons.

The Court of Directors of the united company of merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, declare they will put up at the preſent March ſale, viz.

165,000 lb. cinnamon, on Thurſday, 2d April—Prompt 3d July following.

4000 bags

4000 bags black pepper, on Wednesday, 6th May—Prompt 7th Auguſt following.

1000 bales Mocha coffee, on Thurſday, 2d April, (after the cinnamon)—Prompt 3d July following.

750 lb. mace, and 1050 lb. nutmegs, on Thurſday, 2d April—Prompt ditto.

Long cloth, 50,040 pieces; ditto middling, 13,583; ditto fine, 3,365. Salkampores, 181,079; ditto middling, 41,817; ditto fine, 38,243. Succatoons, 2,319 pieces, all coaſt callicoes; alſo 28,525 pieces of Surat callicoes, on Tueſday, 21ſt April.—Prompt 21ſt Auguſt following.

Alſo 2,380 bales raw ſilk, more or leſs, on the 21ſt April—prompt 31ſt July following; beſides thoſe goods already declared by the company's ſale.

The 3 per cent. Conſols, this month, have been variable from 62½ to 62⅞.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, at the office of Mr. Scott, New Bridge-ſtreet, London:—The Trent and Merſey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 880l.; the laſt half yearly dividend was 20l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 171l. ex. dividend. of 4l. per ſhare for the laſt half year.—Monmouthſhire, 96l. dividing 5l. per ſhare.—Grand Junction, 88l.—Aſhton and Oldham, 100l.—Peak Foreſt, 58l.—Worceſter and Birmingham, 38l.—Aſhby de la Zouch, 22l. to 24l.—Union, 22l. to 23l.—Kennet and Avon, original ſhares, 20l.—Weſt India Dock ſtock, 143l. per cent.—London Dock, 106l. to 110l.—Eaſt India Dock, 118l.—Imperial Aſſurance, 10l. per cent. premium.—Globe Inſurance, 103l. to 104l. per cent.

Account of BRITISH IRON exported during the laſt Ten Years.

	PIG IRON.		CAST IRON.		BAR IRON.	
Years.	Quantity.	Real Value.	Quantity.	Real Value.	Quantity.	Real Value.
	Tons.	£.	Cwt. qr. lb.	£. s. d	Cwt. qr. lb.	£. s. d.
1796	47	376	11,415 3 27	11,379 3 11	2,806 3 17	2,537 18 1
1797	--	--	10,596 1 12	10,844 4 4	17,810 3 5	16,103 18 4
1798	--	--	16,632 0 1	16,221 13 1	24,930 2 25	22,541 10 6
1799	50	400	30,488 3 3	28,083 4 9	39,108 1 18	35,360 10 4
1800	5	40	26,408 2 25	26,430 19 4	35,106 1 11	31,741 19 6
1801	10	80	24,559 0 14	27,729 15 3	28,451 3 10	25,725 4 6
1802	20	160	32,449 2 2	34,057 10 9	66,552 1 27	60,174 10 4
1803	5	40	17,345 0 8	19,695 5 8	32,676 1 24	29,544 19 1
1804	15	120	9,595 1 14	9,897 -- 3	60,663 1 13	54,849 15 9
1805	20	160	9,398 3 16	9,345 2 7	46,297 0 23	41,860 7 9

	PIG.	CAST.	BAR.
	Cwt.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Cwt. qr. lb.
Average to Africa	--	884 2 24	13,919 1 20
..... American Colonies ..	250	17,728 3 9	4,431 2 17
..... the Eaſt Indies	94	275 1 21	17,089 1 14

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather in the preceding month has been favourable to the Spring operations of huſbandry. The Bean culture is nearly finiſhed, and the ſowing of Oats and Peas is in a ſtate of great forwardneſs. Owing to the late froſts, the Barley tilths on ſtrong ſoils look kind and mellow. Wheat averages, throughout England and Wales, 76s. 5d.; Barley, 38s 2d.; Oats, 26s. 9d.

The cold nights have, however, given a ſlight check to vegetation; and the crops of Wheat, winter Tares, Clover and other graſſes, which ſtill cover the ground well, have ſuffered ſomewhat in their appearance. In Smithfield Market, Hay fetches from 3l. 10s. to 5l.; Clover, 3l. 15s. to 5l. 15s.; Straw, 1l. 15s. to 3l. 3s.

The crops of Coleſeed which remain for ſeed are thriving, and little now is left for feed. Turnips remain ſound; the Swediſh ſort remarkably ſo, affording excellent keep.

Sheep continue ſound; and the fall of Lambs this ſeaſon has been very great, though attended with ſome caſualties. Since the great prices which have been demanded for lean ſtock,

it

it has become the practice on moſt farms, where a dairy is kept, to rear annually ſome calves, which they feed in the new way, giving them linſeed jelly, oil cake powder, and hay tea, mixed in their ſkim milk, on which the calves are found to thrive and do well.

Owing to the mildneſs of the winter, there is much fodder remaining on hand, ſtore ſheep having required but little aſſiſtance. The late fairs have been well ſupplied with lean Cattle, Sheep, Cows, and Calves, for which there is a demand at good prices. Sows in pig are much in requeſt for the dairy.

The Country Markets continue to be abundantly ſupplied with fat Cattle and Sheep, which ſell at reduced prices. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. 4d. to 5s.; Mutton, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 10d.; Pork, 6s. to 6s. 6d.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

Winter, ſtill lingering on the verge of Spring,
Retires reluctant, and from time to time
Looks back; while, at his keen and chilling breath
Fair Flora ſickens.

TOWARDS the latter end of February the weather became ſo mild, after a few days of hard froſt, as to be again very unſeaſonable. The country people have an adage, that "winter ſeldom rots i'th' ſky." This is perhaps not often the caſe, but in the preſent year it bids fair to do ſo. During ſeveral days in the beginning of March the wind, which had veered to the eaſt, continued ſteadily fixed in that quarter. We had conſequently ſome froſty and cold weather; but now (19th of March) the wind has again paſſed to the ſouth weſt, and the froſt is, for a while, at leaſt, entirely gone. The ſun will ſoon attain ſuch an elevation as to render the return of any continuance of ſevere weather extremely improbable.

In the New Foreſt, and in the Iſle of Wight, there has been a heavy ſnow ſince my laſt report was ſent, but on the ſea coaſts of Hampſhire I have not hitherto been informed of any.

It ſhould be remarked, reſpecting the weather of the whole ſouthern coaſt of England, that, in winter, the eaſterly winds bring froſt, and that the weſterly and ſouth-weſterly winds produce rain.

On the 28th of February I obſerved *peas and beans* in the gardens, which were two or three inches in height. There is alſo a *field of rye* in ſuch a ſtate of forwardneſs, that the ears of ſeveral of the ſtems were become viſible. As the crop would of courſe have been deſtroyed, in conſequence of this premature growth, there was no alternative but to employ it for feeding ſheep. I have been informed that about the ſame time there was a *field of wheat* in ear in Dorſetſhire.

The cold weather in the beginning of March put a ſeaſonable ſtop to the progreſs of vegetation. The *ſnow drops*, which were in full flower, are now in that ſtate which the country people denominate "froſt bitten."

March 1. The *partridges* begin to pair. The *rooks*, and all the ſpecies of *ſmall birds*, are buſily employed in collecting materials for their neſts.

In ſeveral pieces of ſtagnant water by the road ſides I obſerve that very intereſting little animal, the *cancer ſtagnalis*, ſwimming about with great activity. Theſe little creatures have not yet attained their graſs-green tinge, nor have I yet ſeen any of them that have been full of ſpawn. After having depoſited their eggs they die; the ſpiaſhes which they inhabit are dried up by the heats of the ſpring and ſummer; and the eggs are not hatched till the enſuing winter, when the ſame places are again covered with water. It is my intention very ſhortly to draw up a full account of the habits and economy of theſe animals.

March 2. The *daffodils* are in flower. The firſt leaves of the *wild tanſy* (*tanacetum vulgare*) appear. I have not yet obſerved the flowers of that favourite little harbinger of ſpring, the *vernal whitlow graſs* (*draba verna*).

March 10. Two or three ſpecies of *willow* have put forth their white and ſilky catkins. The flowers of *lauruſtinus* begin to fall.

It is a maxim of ſome of the country farmers that "a peck of March duſt is worth a king's ranſom." By this expreſſion they underſtand that ſuch a ſtate of weather, in the month of March, as will cauſe the roads to be duſty, is highly favourable to agriculture: that, in ſhort, the country derives from it a benefit more than would be equivalent to the ranſom of a monarch. All the roads are at preſent (March 19th) as duſty as they uſually are in the early part of ſummer.

Hampſhire.

N. B. Errata in the laſt report, line 15, for *male* read *female*; l. 27, for *arbuſtorem* read *arbuſtorum*.

METEORO-

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of February, to the 24th of March 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.55. March 1. Wind Eaſt
Loweſt 29.38. March 18. Wind Weſt

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 57 hundredths of an inch. Oh the evening of the 18th, the mercury ſtood at 29·33, & at the ſame time the next day it was as high as 29·90.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 57°. March 21. Wind N.W.
Loweſt 24°. March 5. Wind N.E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 16°. In the morn of 25th ult. the thermometer was 52°; the ſame hour the 26th but 39°. A like variation took place in the middle of the days; on the firſt it was 55; on the ſecond, it was 39.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince our laſt report is too trifling to be noticed. Our journal records but one day in which there has been any, but on five or ſix there has been ſnow, and in many places it fell in conſiderable quantities: near the metropolis it has not at any period been ſufficient to incommode the inhabitants; nor during the whole winter has the cold been ſufficient to render the ſparrows and other ſmall birds, in the villages round London, (the only game of cockneys), ſufficiently keen to fall a prey to the fowling-piece.

The average height of the thermometer for the whole month is 44 73, which is higher than it has been for ſeveral years for the ſame period of time. Such of our readers as will take the trouble of turning back to the ſeveral volumes of the Monthly Magazine, will find that the average temperature for March, laſt year, was 42 ¼; for 1805, it was 43·½; for 1804, it was only 39·00; for 1803, it was 41·½ nearly; and for 1802, it was 43 ¼ nearly. Notwithſtanding this increaſe in the temperature, we have experienced much and ſevere cold from the winds, which have cooled down the human body, though (as we have formerly obſerved) they have but little effect on the thermometer. The wind has blown chiefly from the eaſterly and weſterly quarters, and in both inſtances it has been ſeverely felt. The average height of the barometer is 29·99.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

PROSE communications, ſigned A. B. Impartial, M. N. A Friend to Truth, I. A. R. M. Scrutator. D. T. Simon Simple, Veritas, do not ſuit the Monthly Magazine.

The friends of Profeſſor Richardſon are referred to the Court of King's Bench, as a more competent tribunal to correct an unfeeling and unprincipled COXCOMB than the pages of a Literary Journal.

Our excellent friend Dr. Patterſon complains of being miſrepreſented in an anonymous Review! As we cannot ſpare room for his able reply, we ſhall aſk him, *who, that writes a book, is not miſrepreſented by the carelеſſneſs or malice of ſome or all of the Reviews?* Dr. Patterſon, and others in like circumſtances, may derive conſolation from the peruſal of a plain narrative of facts relative to the manufactory of Reviews, lately publiſhed under the title of the New Dunciad, in which they will perceive how unworthy is all anonymous criticiſm of their confidence or ſerious attention.

We muſt refer the communication of Mr. Salmon to the publication to which he refers.

We acknowledge the receipt of another letter from Dr. GLEIG, but we believe we ſhall be conſidered by our readers as having brought to its proper cloſe the controverſy of that gentleman with Mr. LAING.

Several Queriſts are informed, that we expect them to mention the authorities which have ſailed them, before we can obtrude their queſtions on the public, ſome of which may probably be anſwered by conſulting the laſt new Cyclopedia, or perhaps any good elementary treatiſe.

In compliance with the wiſh of our correſpondent who ſigns COMMON SENSE, we ſhall be glad to receive information relative to the monopoly of farms, and to the deſcription of manufactories to which he alludes in the laſt paragraph of his letter.

Communications will be particularly acceptable from perſons reſident on the Seat of War on the Continent.

Errata in the preſent Number: at page 262, col. 2, for *Iſaac Wild, Eſq.* read *Iſaac Weld, Eſq.*; and at page 269, col. 1, for *Canover* read *Canova.*

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 156.] MAY 1, 1807. [4 of Vol. 23.

"As long as thoſe who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the moſt extenſively circulated Miſcellany will repay with the greateſt Effect the "Curioſity of thoſe who read either for Amuſement or Inſtruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

AN ACCOUNT *of the* LONDON INSTITUTION.

THE chief purpoſes of the London Inſtitution are, the ſpeedy and general diffuſion of ſcience, literature, and the arts, by means of lectures and experiments, and teaching the application of ſcientific diſcoveries to the improvement of arts and manufactures in this country; the acquiſition of a valuable and extenſive library, conſiſting of books in all languages both ancient and modern, and giving an eaſy acceſs to the uſe of it; and the eſtabliſhment of reading rooms, where the foreign and domeſtic journals, newſpapers, and other periodical works, and the beſt pamphlets and new publications, may be provided for the uſe of the proprietors and ſubſcribers.

In the execution of this plan, the principal gentlemen and merchants of the metropolis, to the number of one thouſand, ſubſcribed the ſum of ſeventy-five guineas each, towards forming the neceſſary funds; and appointed a committee to prepare a ſet of By-laws for the government of the Inſtitution.

As theſe By-laws explain the nature of this eſtabliſhment in detail, it will be neceſſary to give them in a claſſified form, in order that they may be more eaſily underſtood by thoſe perſons who may have it in contemplation to eſtabliſh ſimilar inſtitutions in the large and populous cities, and manufacturing towns of the United Kingdom.

It may be neceſſary to premiſe that the London Inſtitution is a body, politic and corporate, being ſo created by royal charter, granted to the managers and proprietors in January, 1807.

Of the direction and adminiſtration of the Inſtitution.

All the affairs of the Inſtitution are directed and adminiſtered by a committee of managers, conſiſting of the preſident, four vice-preſidents, twenty managers, and the ſecretary, choſen by and from among the proprietors. One fourth of the preſidents and managers annually vacate their office, but are eligible to be re-elected to other offices of the inſtitution.

Of the Proprietors.

The number of proprietors is limited to one thouſand, and the whole property of the Inſtitution is veſted ſolely in that body, who have complete authority to control and diſpoſe of the ſame, and no ſale or mortgage of any real property belonging to the Inſtitution, or of any ſtock of money permanently inveſted, can be made, but with the approbation and concurrence of a general meeting of proprietors convened for that expreſs purpoſe.

Every candidate for election as a proprietor muſt be propoſed by a manager at one of their meetings, and his name is then hung up in the managers' room, and at the next meeting he is balloted for. No perſon can be elected unleſs two-thirds, at leaſt, of the managers are in favour of his admiſſion.

There is a general meeting of proprietors annually, on the laſt Thurſday in April, for the purpoſe of electing the officers of the Inſtitution, and receiving the report of the managers, containing a general ſtatement of the matters with which it may be neceſſary the proprietors ſhould be acquainted, in order that they may form an opinion of the actual ſtate of the Inſtitution, in reſpect to its pecuniary concerns and the accompliſhment of its objects.

The minutes of the tranſactions at every general meeting of the proprietors are entered in a book by the ſecretary, and read over at the next meeting for approbation as to their correct entry, and after being approved are ſigned by the preſident, or in his abſence by the chairman.

Previouſly to the general meeting in April, printed alphabetical liſts of the proprietors, and the names of the profeſſors, lectures, &c. are to be provided at the houſe of the Inſtitution.

The votes of the proprietors for the election of the offices of the Inſtitution

are always given by ballot; and all buſineſs brought forward at any general meeting of proprietors, is decided by a majority preſent, unleſs a ballot be required on any ſpecific queſtion, by fifteen or more of the proprietors preſent, which ballot muſt take place on one of the five enſuing days after ſuch general meeting.

No new law, alteration, or repeal of any exiſting law, can originate in a general meeting of proprietors, unleſs after ſpecial notice to the ſecretary in writing, by fifteen proprietors or upwards, at leaſt fourteen days previouſly to ſuch general meeting; nor can any new law, alteration, or repeal, be propoſed by the managers to the proprietors, unleſs approved by two-thirds of the managers preſent at a meeting to be ſummoned for that ſpecial purpoſe.

If, at a meeting of proprietors, any queſtion ſhould ariſe during the courſe of an election, reſpecting the forms thereof, ſuch queſtion ſhall be decided by a majority of proprietors preſent.

Of Life and Annual Subſcribers.

Every candidate for election, as a life or annual ſubſcriber, muſt be propoſed at a meeting of the managers, and his name entered in the liſt of candidates, and at the next meeting of the managers the queſtion of admiſſion ſhall be decided on.

Subſcribers to particular courſes of lectures, or to the library, ſhall be admitted thereto, upon the terms from time to time fixed by the managers.

Ladies are admiſſible as ſubſcribers to the lectures only, under ſuch regulations as may be fixed by the managers.

Rights and Privileges of the Proprietors and Subſcribers.

The proprietors, life and annual ſubſcribers, and honorary members, have right of admiſſion to the library, lectures, reading-rooms, and all other public parts of the houſe of the inſtitution, at all hours from eight o'clock in the morning until eleven at night, Sundays, Chriſtmas Day, Good Friday, and Faſt and Thankſgiving days by proclamation, excepted; and on Saturdays the doors cloſe at three o'clock.

The proprietors have each one tranſferable ticket, which admits the bearer to the library, the reading-rooms, and lectures.

Of the Mode of Proceeding at Elections.

The preſident, one vice-preſident, five managers, three viſitors, the auditors, treaſurer, and ſecretary of the Inſtitution, are elected annually by the proprietors at the general meeting in April.

On the day of the annual election, after the preſident or chairman ſhall have taken the chair, and a balloting glaſs being placed on the table, two ſcrutineers are to be appointed to examine and declare the reſult of the ballot.

A complete liſt of all proprietors who may have ſignified their intention to the managers to become candidates for any office, and alſo balloting liſts, containing the names of thoſe perſons recommended by the managers and viſitors, for ſuch office, are to be prepared and ready for delivery to each proprietor, at leaſt eight days before the annual election.

Every proprietor who votes at an election is to deliver his balloting liſt, folded up, to the preſident or chairman, who, in his preſence, is immediately to put it into the balloting glaſs, and the name of each proprietor, who ſo delivers in his liſt, ſhall be marked on a printed liſt by the ſecretary or clerk of the Inſtitution.

When the ballot is cloſed, the ſcrutineers are to caſt up the number of votes for each perſon, and report the ſame in writing, ſigned by them, to the chair, when the preſident or chairman will declare thoſe who have the majority of votes to be the perſons elected to the reſpective offices.

If the number of votes, in favor of two or more candidates, ſhould be equal, the preſident or chairman is to decide by lots prepared by the ſcrutineers.

Of the Duties and Authority of the Managers.

The managers are to engage ſuitable perſons as profeſſors and lecturers, and cauſe courſes of lectures in experimental philoſophy, and on chemiſtry, and on different departments of literature and the arts, to be given annually or oftener at the Inſtitution.

They are to take care that no ſubjects be treated of, at the lectures, but ſuch as are connected with the objects of the Inſtitution.

They are authoriſed, under certain reſtrictions, to elect and admit proprietors, life and annual ſubſcribers, and alſo to elect honorary members of the Inſtitution.

They are to elect and appoint, either annually or otherwiſe, the aſſiſtant ſecretaries, profeſſors, lecturers, librarians, and other officers, and remove them when they ſee cauſe; and engage and diſmiſs the domeſtic ſervants of the houſe.

They have the direction of the houſe of the Inſtitution, and make ſuch regula-

tions

tions for the preſervation of order and decorum therein as they may think proper.

They are to cauſe fair and accurate accounts and regiſters, in writing, to be kept of all receipts, payment, and tranſactions, by them, their officers, and agents reſpectively, and annually make up the ſame to the 31ſt of December in every year, and lay them, with the vouchers, before the auditors on or before the 25th of March following.

They have power to admit to the lectures, and to the library, and the other rooms of the Inſtitution, foreigners of high rank, or of diſtinguiſhed ſcientific acquirements, during their temporary reſidence in the metropolis.

Their meetings are to be held in the houſe of the Inſtitution on the firſt Wedneſday in every month, and no meetings are competent to the tranſaction of buſineſs, unleſs three or more members be preſent.

The preſident, or two vice-preſidents, or any three managers, may, by requiſition in writing to the ſecretary, call a ſpecial meeting of managers.

The preſident preſides at all meetings of the managers, and in caſe of his abſence, one of the vice-preſidents, and if neither be preſent one of the managers.

When the votes at any meeting of the managers ſhall be equal, the preſident or chairman ſhall have the caſting vote.

The Viſitors.

A committee of viſitors, conſiſting of the preſident and twelve viſitors, ſuch viſitors not being members of the committee of managers, ſhall be choſen from among the proprietors at the general meeting on the laſt Thurſday in April, three of whom ſhall annually vacate their office, but do not become thereby ineligible to the ſame, or to any other office of the Inſtitution.

The viſitors have authority to inſpect, at all times, every department of the inſtitution, and they make their reports, either to the managers, or to the court of proprietors, as they may prefer.

Any five of the viſitors may convene a ſpecial general meeting of proprietors, giving eight days notice thereof to the managers.

The viſitors meet quarterly in the houſe of the inſtitution, and no meeting is competent to the tranſaction of buſineſs, unleſs three or more members ſhall be preſent.

Special meetings of the viſitors may be held, as often as any three of the viſitors, or managers, ſhall expreſs in writing to the preſident their requeſt that ſuch meeting ſhall be called.

Whenever a ſpecial meeting of the viſitors ſhall be called, the object of ſuch meeting ſhall be mentioned in the notice, which is to be ſent to each member, at leaſt eight days previouſly to the meeting.

The viſitors elect their own ſecretary, and may make ſuch regulations reſpecting the mode of tranſacting their buſineſs, as they ſhall think neceſſary or uſeful, provided ſuch regulations are not repugnant to the charter, nor to the By-laws of the Inſtitution.

Of the Treaſurer.

The treaſurer is elected annually at the general meeting in April, by and from among the proprietors. His appointment is honorary.

All monies belonging to the Inſtitution ſhall remain in the hands of the bankers appointed by the managers; and all receipts and payments ſhall be entered in the banker's book, under the direction of the treaſurer, which book is to be laid on the managers' table at all their meetings.

The treaſurer ſhall order payment of ſuch drafts as ſhall be made on him by the managers, as alſo of ſuch bills and other diſburſements, as they ſhall ſpecially direct to be paid by him.

He ſhall enter into a bond with two approved ſureties, in the ſum of 5000l. on condition that he duly account and pay all ſuch money or other property and effects belonging to the Inſtitution, as ſhall come into his poſſeſſion as treaſurer.

He ſhall make up his accounts to the 31ſt of December in every year, and lay them before the managers, in order to their being prepared for the inſpection of the auditors.

Of the Secretary.

The ſecretary is elected annually by and from among the proprietors. He is a member of the committee of managers, and his appointment is honorary.

He attends the general meetings of the proprietors and the meetings of the managers; and ſhall enter in a book, for that purpoſe, the minutes of the proceedings of thoſe meetings; give inſtructions to the ſecretary of foreign correſpondence, and directions to the aſſiſtant ſecretaries and clerks, in every thing relating to the buſineſs of his office, and ſee that due notice is given by the clerk of the general meetings of the proprietors, and of the meetings of the managers.

Of the Auditors.

At the general meeting in April, five auditors ſhall be appointed by and from

among the proprietors, who ſhall examine the accounts of the Inſtitution, which ſhall be made up to the 31ſt of December following, and ſhall report thereon, with a general ſtatement of the accounts ſigned by the major part of them, to the general meeting in the ſucceeding April; and their report ſhall be printed and ready for delivery at the houſe of the Inſtitution, eight days previouſly to ſuch meeting.

Of Honorary Members.

Perſons of diſtinguiſhed rank or qualifications, whether natives or foreigners, may be elected honorary members of the Inſtitution.

Perſons propoſed as honorary members, muſt be recommended by three at leaſt of the managers, and be propoſed and balloted for, with the interval of one month at leaſt, between the propoſal and ballot, and two negatives ſhall exclude.

Of Receipts and Expenditures.

A ſufficient ſum ſhall be inveſted in the public funds, as a proviſion for the permanency and ſtability of the Inſtitution.

All monies not permanently inveſted, and not wanted for defraying the current expenſes of the Inſtitution, ſhall, from time to time, be inveſted by the managers in floating public ſecurities.

The annual income of the Inſtitution ſhall be applied by the managers in diſcharging rents, taxes, ſalaries, wages, repairs, the purchaſe of foreign and domeſtic journals, periodical and other new publications, for the uſe of the reading-room.

The ſurplus income ſhall be applied, at the diſcretion of the managers, to the improvement and augmentation of the library, and apparatus for philoſophical experiments.

Of Sub-Committees.

The managers have power to appoint as many committees as they ſhall think proper for the purpoſe of ſcientific and experimental inveſtigations, and to admit into ſuch committees any perſons, whether proprietors, ſubſcribers, or not, and to allow ſuch committees to hold their meetings in the houſe of the Inſtitution.

The preſident, the managers, viſitors, and ſecretary, have a right to attend all ſuch committees whenever they think proper.

Theſe committees are occaſionally to report their progreſs to the managers.

Of the Transfer and Deviſe of Proprietors' Shares.

Any proprietor deſirous of transferring his right in the Inſtitution, ſhall notify the ſame in writing to the managers, ſtating the name and reſidence of the perſon to whom he is deſirous of transferring the ſame, and ſuch perſon (unleſs he be the legitimate ſon of ſuch proprietor, in which caſe he may be admitted without delay) ſhall be balloted for at the next meeting of managers; and if ſuch perſon ſhould not be approved by two-thirds of the managers preſent, the proprietor ſhall be entitled, at his option, to propoſe another perſon for admiſſion, or to claim from the funds of the Inſtitution ſuch ſum as may then be fixed in the By-laws as the qualification of a proprietor.

On the deceaſe of a proprietor, his executors or adminiſtrators may nominate ſuch perſon as is appointed in the will of the ſaid deceaſed proprietor, or in default of ſuch appointment, or in caſe of the deceaſe of the perſon ſo appointed, ſuch other perſon as they may think proper, to be balloted for by the managers (excepting the legitimate ſon of ſuch deceaſed proprietor, who is entitled to admiſſion without ballot) and ſuch nomination ſhall be referred by the managers to the ſolicitor of the Inſtitution to examine into its legal propriety, who, on making a written report to the managers, ſhall receive one guinea as his fee, from the proprietor on his admiſſion; and in caſe ſuch perſon, reported by the ſolicitor as legally nominated, ſhall not be elected, the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch deceaſed proprietor ſhall, at their option, either propoſe another perſon for admiſſion, or claim from the fund of the Inſtitution, ſuch ſum as may then be fixed in the By-laws as the qualification of a proprietor.

The Library.

The library is open from eight o'clock in the morning till eleven at night, with the exceptions as before ſtated.

The books belonging to the library are under the care and cuſtody of the librarian.

No perſon ſhall take down any of the books in the library, but a note containing the name of the perſon applying, and the title of the book, muſt be given to the librarian or the attendant, who will ſupply him with the book required.

No perſon ſhall take away any book belonging to the library.

A manuſcript catalogue of the library is kept on the table.

Of the Houſe of the Inſtitution.

The temporary houſe of the inſtitution, till the managers can procure a larger and more convenient one, is in the Old Jewry; but it is expected that the corporation of London will grant them either the whole,

whole, or a great part of the ground on which Blackwell Hall ſtands. In that caſe, a new houſe will be erected, containing every deſirable accommodation ſuitable for an eſtabliſhment of ſuch magnitude.

It will be neceſſary to enter into a brief explanation of the internal economy of the houſe, and to give an account of the publications which are found on the tables of the inſtitution; and alſo a ſhort deſcription of the library.

On entering the houſe, which was erected in 1677 by Sir Robert Clayton, is a large and ſpacious hall, the great ſtair-caſe in which is finely painted, by Sir James Thornhill, with ſeveral ſubjects from the ſtory of Hercules, as detailed by the Mythologiſts. On the top of the ſtair-caſe is a copy of Guido's picture of the Rape of Dejanira.

Behind the hall is the newſpaper-room, which contains three tables, on which are laid all the London Daily Newſpapers, viz. the Times, Poſt, Chronicle, Herald, Ledger, Preſs, Oracle, Morning Advertiſer, Courier, Sun, Star, Traveller, Globe, Stateſman, and Pilot; the London Gazette; Cobbet's and Redhead-Yorke's Weekly Papers, Lloyd's Liſt, the Packet Liſt, the Shipping Liſt, and the London Price Current. In each table are drawers, in which the clerk of the Inſtitution regularly files the papers every evening after the houſe is cloſed, and at the end of the month they are removed and preſerved to be bound in volumes.

On theſe tables are alſo found Gazetteers, Directories, and other books of reference. There are alſo the votes and all the reports of the various committees, printed by order of the Houſe of Commons, which are preſented to the Inſtitution by one of the managers a member of the Houſe of Commons.

Round this room is hung a collection of Arrowſmith's Maps, neatly fitted up on canvas and ſpring-rollers.

On each end of this room is another ſmaller room; that on the left is uſed for reading the reviews, magazines, the principal periodical publications, popular pamphlets, and modern books. In this room are found the Reviews, the Monthly, Gentleman's, European, Philoſophical, and Botanical Magazines; the Athenæum, the Literary Panorama; Cenſura Literaria; Repertory of Arts; Naval Chronicle; the Monthly Mirror; Liſts of the Army and Navy; Sowerby's Engliſh Botany; Nicholſon's Journal; Flower's Political Review; the Medical Journal; &c. The room on the right contains the foreign papers and journals; on the table is Le Moniteur, le Publiciſte, the Hamburg Correſpondenten; the Manheim, Francfort, and Leyden Journals; the Magazin Encyclopedique; Archives Litteraire; Journal de Phyſique; Mercure de France; Bibliotheque Commerciale; Journal de la Litterature de France; Journal de la Litterature Etrangere; Annales des Arts et Manufactures; La Revue; Annales de Muſeum d'Hiſtoire Naturelle; L'Eſprit des Journaux; and the Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung. There are alſo ſeveral modern French publications to be found in this room.

The library is arranged on the firſt floor, and is contained in five handſome rooms. It conſiſts of nearly ten thouſand volumes, ſelected with great care; about one half of which are in folio and quarto. In the fine arts, in natural hiſtory, in bibliography, in parliamentary hiſtory, in topography, and the hiſtory and antiquities of Great Britain, this library is extremely rich. Here may be found the valuable collection of books made by the deceaſed Marquis of Lanſdown, relating to the French revolution, alſo a large Collection of Tracts, having reference to the Political and Commercial Affairs of theſe Kingdoms, in upwards of three hundred volumes. The library, including a good collection of maps, coſt nearly 9000l. and conſidering that it compriſes many works of great and increaſing value, ſcarcity, and utility, this ſum cannot be thought diſproportionate to the extent and importance of the acquiſition.

The eſtabliſhment of the Inſtitution, at preſent, conſiſts of the principal librarian, Profeſſor Porſon, who has apartments in the houſe; the clerk, Mr. J. Savage, who has alſo the domeſtic management of the Inſtitution; two ſub-librarians; porter, book-binder, and two female ſervants.

The funds of the Inſtitution ariſe from the payment of ſeventy-five guineas by each of the proprietors, and of twenty-five guineas, lately advanced to thirty-five guineas, by the life-ſubſcribers. The total expenſe of repairs, alterations, furniture, and various neceſſary accommodations, have been about 3,800l. The total receipts are about 78,000l. which with the intereſt, will make nearly 82,000l.

The temporary committee of managers, on the commencement of their duties, appointed two ſub-committees; the one for the purpoſe of obtaining temporary

accommodations; the other for that of superintending and directing the formation of the library. The diligence and success of these sub-committees, will be best understood by an examination of the house of the Institution, and of the library. The state of the house and the accommodations given to the proprietors and subscribers, will speak sufficiently for the one, and the value; and the utility of the books selected for the library, will speak the industry, talents, and attention, paid by the other to the accomplishment of an object so truly desirable in the metropolis.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING long considered your work as the most eligible channel, from its respectability and great circulation, in which to circulate enquiries on meterology, and through which to communicate any hints which may forward this science; I have regretted that none of your ingenious and observing correspondents have publicly noticed the memoir inserted in your last July Magazine (vol. xxi. p. 523) on the expedients resorted to in France, for dissipating or preventing storms of hail &c. and the important note at page 524; stating, that a plan for correcting and regulating the anomalies of the atmosphere in general, was announced at Leicester in the year 1794, founded chiefly on the application of electric conductors*. I am sure, Sir, that you would be performing a most acceptable piece of service to all those engaged in such enquiries, if you could procure information of the particulars of the plan last alluded to, and communicate the same in your Magazine.

In the mean time, I beg to call the attention of your readers to some curious investigations on this subject, by John Williams, esq. in his work lately published "On the Climate of Great Britain": this writer supposes it established by his experiments, that the leaves and projecting points of trees and vegetables, are principally employed by nature, in diminishing or altering the state of atmospheric electricity: at the same time that the aqueous evaporation from the leaves of trees, plants, grasses, &c. causes fogs, mists, and clouds, owing to the deficiency of electricity therein: it results from his experiments, that the leaves of different kinds of trees, &c. are endowed with very different powers for evaporating moisture, and that the exotic trees and plants, so greatly increased and cultivated in this country in modern times, possess vastly greater powers of evaporating, even when naturalized here, and spread their leaves earlier in the spring, than our native trees and plants: and these circumstances he contends, joined to the general increase of plantations, hedges, and trees, and of permanent pasture and crops of exotic or highly evaporating plants, in place of arable land, formerly covered with vegetables only during a few of the summer months, and when in fallow not at all; together with the conversion of commons and wastes bearing low evaporating plants, to carrying increased quantities of such as possess this property in an high degree; have operated, and particularly within these thirty-five years past, a most essential and perceptible change in the atmosphere and climate of this kingdom: occasioning the damp, cold, and late springs, and summers, and the blighted crops, particularly of fruits and of wheat, of which complaints have been so loud and frequent of late.

Besides recommending the correcting the evil as far as may be, by a disuse of such broad and early-leaving exotic trees and plants as can be spared; substituting the oak, ash, and beach, in place of the elm: and the holly in hedges, in place of the hawthorn, (whose evaporation from the same weight of branches and leaves, is stated to be nine times as great as the former) and the lessening of the surface of permanent pasture, (a thing much to be wished for, in other respects), Mr. Williams suggests the propriety of attempting by art to supply the deficient quantity of electricity, in occasional blue mists, fogs, and haze, which now so often intercept the sun's rays and cause vegetation to languish; by which electrization, according to his theory, these vapours are rendered capable of being dissolved or rendered transparent in the air, by the heat of the sun.

The method he proposes is, to construct such a number of electric mills in different parts of the country, each containing many revolving cylinders or plates of glass, and furnished with rubbers, whose electricity is to be collected in an upright insulated bar, extending above the building, and terminating in a large lamp, or a series of lamps and points, for diffusing the electric fluid in the surrounding

* Vide also Skinner's Present State of Peru, p. 42.

rounding vapour. By a proceſs the reverſe of the above, Mr. W. imagines, that exceſs of electricity in the atmoſphere, in ſeaſons of unuſual drought, might be drawn off to the earth, ſo as to precipitate the aqueous vapours, and occaſion rain. Thunder ſtorms he alſo hopes to prevent, or render harmleſs by there machines, when furniſhed with conductors to the earth, for uſe on ſuch occaſions. I ſhall not trouble your readers further with theſe details, but conclude for the preſent, and am,

Weſtminſter, Your's, &c.
7th March, 1807. J. FAREY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your valuable Miſcellany of February laſt, p. 25, a correſpondent, "Inquiſitor," aſks "what prince or potentate firſt addreſſed himſelf to his ſubjects in the plural number, as we always ſee in Proclamations."

With reſpect to this point, Biſhop Nicolſon, in his Hiſt. Lib. p. 146, ſays, on the authority of Coke's Inſtit. that, "the firſt of our kings, who wrote in the plural number, was King John; his predeceſſors writing in the ſingular. They uſed *ego* in their grants: and this king, with thoſe that followed him *nos*."

I beg leave to obſerve, that upon inveſtigation, I find this opinion to be incorrect: for in an edict of William the Conqueror (printed in vol. 1, of Rapin's Hiſt.) the plural number is uſed, throughout—*ſtatuimus, volumus*, &c. But in another charter of the ſame king, inſerted in the Formulare Angl. p. 36, the ſingular is uſed. All the charters of Hen. I. and II. without exception, appear to be addreſſed in the ſingular number.—See Formulare Angl. p. 37, No. 64, and Monaſt. Angl. vol. i, 782—"*Sciatis me dediſſe*." King Stephen, alſo, in every inſtance uſes the ſingular. See Monaſt. Angl. vol. i, p. 779, and Form. Angl. p. 40, No. 68. On the other hand, Richard I. ſeems invariably to ſpeak in the plural—"*Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe*".—See Form. Angl. p. 51; Rymer, vol. i, p. 65 and 80; Monaſt. Angl. vol. i. p. 782. With regard to the practice of King John, and that of the ſovereigns who followed him, the obſervation of Coke and Nicolſon is confirmed by the example of ſeveral charters inſerted in the works to which I have above referred.

According to this ſtatement, therefore, it ſeems that William the Conqueror, uſed ſometimes the ſingular and ſometimes the plural number, in his charters; that Henry I. and II. and Stephen, invariably addreſſed themſelves in the ſingular; and that from the commencement of the reign of Richard I. the cuſtom of ſpeaking in the plural number has been continued without variation, to the preſent time. The forms which obtained in France, on ſimilar occaſions, are exhibited by *Mabillon, De Re Diplomat.* Your obedient ſervant,

Glaſhampton, W. M. MOSELEYEL.
March 12, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your number for March, (p. 137) I am accuſed of miſrepreſentation. My whole apology ſhall be a ſimple ſtatement of plain facts.

The blue cover of laſt November Magazine, (vol. xxii. p. 349,) announces a "Defence of Earl Stanhope's Syſtem of tuning Piano-Fortes." But in the eſſay itſelf the author propoſes a fourth way of dividing the octave; in *oppoſition* to the great principle of Earl Stanhope, which is to make the key of C, as perfect as poſſible. This fourth ſyſtem rejects the biequal third of E—G ſharp, by making C—E one ſemibiequal third, and the E—G ſharp another; leaving the A flat to C exactly as in the Stanhope ſyſtem: and hence the beauty of C—E is entirely deſtroyed.

To *find out*, or to *invent*, are to me terms of ſimilar import, and whether the four propoſitions I quoted (or miſrepreſented) contain real information, I ſhall, after fairly ſtating the ſenſes in which I underſtand them, leave to the diſcernment of impartial readers.

I. *Earl Stanhope's Syſtem is clear and perſpicuous.* It is ſo doubtleſs to thoſe who are both mathematicians and muſicians; but how many perſons unite theſe two characters, is a queſtion to which I can give no anſwer.

II. *It is a new diſcovery, Tierce Wolves excepted.* Kirnberger, like Earl Stanhope, makes his C—E a perfect third. How far the ditonic third A flat C of Kirnberger ($\frac{81}{64}$) and his flatter enharmonic fourth E—A flat, ($\frac{512}{405}$) differ from the two biequal thirds of Earl Stanhope; are queſtions I reſerve for future inveſtigation. I can, however, aſſure the public, that I never ſaw the four tierce wolves in their reſpective columns, before I opened Earl Stanhope's work; and I

do

do therefore consider this arrangement of those defective intervals as *new*.

III. *The term Wolf is a reproach or stigma.* I have traced the origin of this metaphor as far back as Prætorius, who, in his Syntagma (1614) speaks of the *Wulf*. Not having seen this book myself, and depending wholly on the authority of a quotation in Adlung, I cannot say how, or to what defect it was originally applied.

IV. *Glee-singers may sink without tempering.* This extraordinary assertion can only have arisen from some misapprehension of the expression *temperament*, I therefore ask—

1. Does this defect of keyed instruments exist in unaccompanied vocal music?

2. Can occasional depression (or even elevation) of pitch refer to any fixed system of time, except that of perfect intervals as fixed by the ratios, or divisions of the monochord?

3. If temperament signifies deviation from the just proportion of intervals, how can voices sink without tempering?

The Huygenian Theorem, (that of a single voice singing C F D G C) has been adduced as a proof that a melody may sink a comma every time it is repeated. Thus in five repetitions it would fall to B, and in four more to B flat. But Rameau has shewn, that the original impression of C would preserve the pitch, in defiance of the defective third D—F; and Mr. Maxwell (Essay on Tune, p. 213) has entered at large into the probable reasons, why vocal performers alter the pitch; which he attributes (I think with great appearance of truth) not to musical, but to anatomical causes. (see his Essay, p. 241.) Submitting my defence to the judgment of the public, and the candour of my adversary, I am happy to find he thinks well of my industry and research. Sorry I am that any incautious language of mine should have injured his feelings. My object was to attract his attention, and thus far I have succeeded. Temper, however, should be always preserved, and my conclusion shall be an extract from Pascal.

"Violence and truth have no power over each other. The former has but a limited and temporal course; while truth subsists for ever, and in the end must triumph over all her enemies, because she is eternal and powerful as God himself." Your's, &c.

March 16, 1807. J. W. Callcot.

Upper Grosvenor-street.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately, among other papers, become possessed of the two following, I take this opportunity of rendering them publicly beneficial, through the medium of your much read Magazine.

To keep Crows from Corn,

Take a quart of train-oil, as much turpentine, and bruised gunpowder, boil them together, and when hot dip pieces of rags in the mixture and fix them on sticks in the field. About four are sufficient for an acre of corn.

To Preserve Wood in Damp Situations.

Two coats of the following preparation are to be applied, after which the wood is subject to no deterioration whatever from humidity. Twelve pounds of resin, are to be beaten in a mortar, to which three pounds of sulphur and twelve pints of whale-oil are to be added. This mixture is to be melted over the fire, and stirred during the operation. Ochre reduced to an impalpable powder by triturating it with oil, may then be combined in the proportion necessary to give either a lighter or a darker colour to the material. The first coat should be put on lightly, having been previously heated; the second may be applied in two or three days, and a third after an equal interval, if, from the peculiar dampness of the situation, it should be judged expedient. Your's, &c.

John Morriss Flindall.

March 6, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR valuable Correspondent, Mr. Pybus, having in your last number, requested one of your readers to inform him of a method of browning gun-barrels; I am happy (through the medium of your miscellany) to point out to him a way which has always proved successful. After the barrel is finished, to give it a brown colour, it is to be rubbed over with aqua-fortis or spirit of salt diluted with water, and then to be laid by, for a week or so, till a complete coat of rust is formed. A little oil is then to be applied, and the surface being rubbed dry, it is to be polished by means of a hard brush and a little beeswax Your's, &c.

London, G. A. M.

February 11, 1807.

THE

THE ANTIQUARY.

No. XII.

To the Antiquary.

SIR,

I HAVE taken from my portfolio two or three little articles on curious books. The firſt relates to a work contemporary with Caxton: the ſecond preſents you with an account of Fabian the chronicler: and the third, though of comparatively modern date, with ſome ſingular illuſtrations of our native tongue. For my own part I conſider them as rarities. Your's,

INDAGATOR.

Among the works which are not mentioned in Herbert's Typographical Antiquities is an antient volume called "The Dialogues of the Creatures moralyſed," evidently tranſlated from the "*Dyalogus Creaturarum moraliſatus*," printed at Antwerp 1491. The letter of the Engliſh verſion is of a date not far ſubſequent. The book is in quarto.

The following is a ſpecimen of the Fables.

"Upon a tyme Gold went to Syluer and ſayde, Be mery brodyr, for we twayne here the pryce amonge all othir metallys. And if we were conioyned togider, we ſhulde be of greate ſublymyte and worſhype. Wherto Syluer gave this anſwere and ſayde, Broder thowe ſpekiſt charitably. But I conſydre wele that thy colowre is reede and myn is whyte. Alſo I remembre that thow arte of grete reputacyon and imcomparable valowre. Wherfor I trow verely that lyke as we be deuydid and contrary in pryce and in valowre, ſo ſhall we be deuydid in owre wyllys. It is bettyr therefore for vs not to begynne conjunccyon than afterwarde to make ſeparacyon and to withdraw us frome the thinge that is begon: and alſo Syluer ſayd theſe wordis.

"No wyſdom it is for any man to aplye
To compare with his bettyr, nor to ſteppe to hye.

"As it is wryten Eccleſi. xiii. He chargith him ſelf with an importable burdon that joynythe hymſelfe to his bettyr; and alſo hit is wrytten in that ſame place, Be thowe no felowe to hym that is rycher than thowe; wherefore the philoſofre ſayth, The poreman periſſhith whan he begynnyth to ſtryve with the ryche man, as Iſope ſhewith in a fable and ſaith that the gote, the ſhepe and the aſſe uppon a a tyme made a confederacye with the Lyon and compenyed withe hym to goo an huntynge togyder, as felows and neybowris, and all they togider toke an harte. But whan they ſhulde deuyde it, the Lyon ſpake and ſayde, I ſhall be eyre of the firſt parte, for I am grettiſt of worſhippe here, and the firſt choyce ſhall yelde me the ſecounde parte, and the grettiſt labowre ſhall gyve me the thryd parte, and but if I have the forth parte I ſhall breke the conuenaunte of concorde, and with theſe wordys he began to gryne with his teth, and ſmote the grownde with his tayle, so soore that all they for fere rane awaye, and left all the hoole harte to the lyon. Wherby it apperithe that a man owith to be ware to aſſocyate hym ſelf with his bettyrs, for he ſhall euyr be put to the worſe parte, as it is ſayde in a commune proverbe, I counſell not ſeruauntis to ete cheryes with ther bettyrs: for they will have the rype, and leue them the harde; and therfore ſaith Iſope, By this exemple it is ſhewyd that it is not good for the weke to be ioyned to the myghty, for he wyl not at all tymes be faithfull vnto hym."

The Tranſlation of Æſop, however, appears to have ſuperſeded the publication of the "Dialogues."

Of Alderman FABIAN, but few particulars have reached us. Mr. Warton's account of him, in the Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, is unfavourable.

"Among the many ſtriking contraſts (he obſerves), between the manners and characters of antient and modern life, which theſe Annals preſent, we muſt not be ſurpriſed to find a mercer, a ſheriff, and an alderman of London deſcending from his important occupations to write verſes. This is Robert Fabyan, who yet is generally better known as an hiſtorian, than as a poet. He was eſteemed, not only the moſt facetious, but the moſt learned, of all the mercers, ſheriffs, and aldermen, of his time: and no layman of that age is ſaid to have been better ſkilled in the Latin language. He flouriſhed about the year 1494. In his Chronicle or Concordance of Hiſtories, from Brutus to the year 1485, it is his uſual practice, at the diviſion of the books, to inſert metrical prologues, and other pieces in verſe. The beſt of his metres is the Complaint of King Edward the Second; who, like the perſonages in Boccacio's Fall of Princes, is very dramatically introduced reciting his own misfortunes. But this ſoliloquy is nothing more than a tranſlation from a ſhort and a very poor Latin poem attributed to that monarch, but probably written by William of Wyr-

ceſter, which is preſerved among the manuſcripts of the College of Arms, and entitled, *Lamentatio glorioſi regis Edvardi de Karnarvon quam edidit tempore ſuæ incarcerationis.* Our authors tranſitions from proſe to verſe, in the courſe of a prolix narrative, ſeem to be made with much eaſe; and, when he begins to verſify, the hiſtorian diſappears only by the addition of rhyme and ſtanza. In the firſt edition of his Chronicle, by way of epilogues to his ſeven books, he has given us 'The ſeven joys of the Bleſſed Virgin in Engliſh Rime.' And under the year 1325, there is a poem to the Virgin; and another on one Badby, a Lollard, under the year 1409. Theſe are ſuppreſſed in the later editions. He has likewiſe left a Panegyric on the city of London; but deſpairs of doing juſtice to ſo noble a ſubject for verſe, even if he had the eloquence of Tully, the morality of Seneca, and the harmony of that *faire ladie* Calliope. As an hiſtorian, (Mr. Warton adds) our author is the dulleſt of compilers. He is equally attentive to the ſucceſſion of the mayors of London, and of the monarchs of England: and ſeems to have thought the dinners at Guildhall, and the pageantries of the city-companies, more intereſting tranſactions, than our victories in France, and our ſtruggles for public liberty at home. One of Fabian's hiſtorical anecdotes, under the important reign of Henry the Fifth, is, that a new weather-cock was placed on the croſs of St. Paul's ſteeple. It is ſaid* that Cardinal Wolſey commanded many copies of this Chronicle to be committed to the flames, becauſe it made too ample a diſcovery of the exceſſive revenues of the clergy. The earlier chapters of theſe childiſh annals faithfully record all thoſe fabulous traditions, which generally ſupply the place of hiſtoric monuments in deſcribing the origin of a great nation."

The following are the correct titles of the different editions.

1. "The Newe Cronycles of Englande and of France." Fol. Pynſon. 1516.

2 "Fabyans Cronycle newly prynted, with the cronycle, actes and dedes done in the tyme of the reygne of the moſte excellent prynce Kynge Henry the vii." Fol. Raſtel. 1533.

3. "The Cronicle of Fabian, which he himſelf nameth the Concordance of Hiſtoryes now newly prynted, and in many places corrected, as to the diligent reader may appere." Fol. John Raynes. 1542.

4. "————————Fol. Bonham 1542.

5. "The Chronicle of Fabian whiche he nameth the Concordaunce of Hiſtoryes, newly peruſed. And continued from the begynnyng of Kyng Henry the ſeventh to thende of Quene Mary." Fol. Kingſton. 1559.

Of theſe, the firſt is by far the rareſt. In the Prologue he excuſes his performance, begging his readers to correct it where it is amiſs.

"For by hym that never yet any Ordre toke
Or Gre of Scole, or fought for great cunnynge,
This werke is gaderyd, with ſmall underſtandynge."

There is a copy in the public library at Cambridge.

As a favourable ſpecimen of his talents, Mr. Ritſon mentions an Elegy on Henry the Firſt, printed in Mrs. Cooper's Muſes' Library, which was in fact a tranſlation from a Latin poem by Henry Archdeacon of Huntingdon, the contemporary of that monarch, inſerted along with it, in our author's hiſtory.

On John king of England, Otho the emperor, and Philip of France, he has the following lines.

"O quam mirabilia, good Lord, thy workes been
In punyſhment of ſynners by thy myght wonderſly
As by old ſtoryes yt is playnely ſeen.
One ſynner the other hath corrected vtterly,
As Alexander, wyth Julius, Pompey, and Tholomy,
And many other whych as thy ſcourgys were,
To punyſhe ſynners and theym ſelf alſo dere.
"In lyke wyſe nowe reader, yf thou lyſte take hyde
And well reuolve in mynde thys hyſtorye
Of theſe thre prynces, and loke well on theyr dede,
Thou ſhalte conceyve that they dyd wyckydly.
I meane kynge John, Phylyppe and Ottony
Whyche vnto ſynne made themſelfe ſo thrall,
That of pope Innocent they were accurſyd all.
"Wherefore god ſufferyd that one the other to greue,
And warre and chaſe wyth dedely hate and ſtryfe.
Glad that one the other to miſcheue,
Manaſſynge eche other wyth ſpere ſworde, and knyfe,
Wyth cruell batayll durynge theyr ſynfull lyfe.

Wherefore

* Ejus chronicon exemplaria nonnulla Cardinalis Wolſius in ſuo furore comburi fecit: quod cleri proventus pingues plus ſatis detexerit. *Bale.* Edit. Baſil. p. 642.

Wherefore I may conclude, in factis horum,
That multa ſunt flagella peccatorum."

As a ſpecimen of Fabian's poetry this will probably be ſufficient. He is more ſucceſsful when deſcribing antient manners. The following is the bill of fare at the coronation dinner for Henry the Fifth's Queen, 1420 :—

"For the firſt courſe.

Brawne and muſtarde.
Dedellys in Burneux.
Frument wyth Balien.
Pyke in Erbage.
Lamprey powderyd.
Trought
Codlyng
Playes fryed
Marlyng fryed
Crabbys
Leche lombard florysſhed.
Tartys.

"And a ſotyltye called a pellycane ſytting on hys neſt with her byrdes, and an image of ſaynt Katheryne holdyng a boke and diſputyng with the doctours, holding a reaſon in her ryghte hande, ſayinge *Madame le Royne,* and the pellycan as an anſwere *Ce eſt la ſigne, et du roy, pur tenir joy, et a tout ſa gent elle mete ſa entent.*

"The ſeconde Courſe.

Gely coloured wyth columbyne flowers.
Whyte potage or creme of almandes.
Breme of the ſee
Counger
Solys
Cheuen.
Barbyll with Roche.
Freſhe Samon.
Halybut
Gurnarde
Rochet broyled.
Smelth fryed.
Creuys or Lobſter.
Leche Damaſk with the kynges worde or prouerbe flouryſhed, *Une ſanz plus.*
Lamprey freſh baken.

Flampeyne flouriſhed wyth a ſeſchon royall, and therein, iii. crownes of golde plantyd wyth floure de lyce and floures of camemyle wroughte of confeccions.

And a ſotyltye named a panter wyth an image of ſaynte Katheryne wyth a whele in her hande, and a role wyth a reaſon in that other hande, ſaying, *La Royne ma file, in ceſte ile, per bon reſon, aues renount.*

"The thyrde Courſe.

Dates in compoſt.
Crame motle.
Carpe deore.
Turbut.
Tenche.
Perche wyth goion.
Fyſhe ſturgeon wyth welkes.
Porperies roſted.
Mennes fryed.
Creuys de eawe douce.
Pranys.
Elys roſted wyth lamprey.

A leche called the whyte leche, flouryſhed wyth hawthorne leuys and redde hawys.

A march payene garnyſhed wyth dyuers fygurs of angellys, amonge the whych was ſet an image of ſaynt Katheryne holdynge thys reaſon *Il eſt ecrit, pur voir et eit, per mariage pure ceſt guerre ne dure.* And laſtly a ſotyltye named a Tigre lokynge in a mirrour, and a man ſyttynge on horſebacke clene armed holding in hys armes a tyger whelpe wyth thys reaſon *Par force ſanz reſon je ay pryſe ceſte beſte.* And wyth hys one hande makynge a countenance of throwynge of myrrours at the great tygre. The which held thys reaſon, *Gile the mirrour ma fete diſtour.*"

He died, according to Stow, who gives his epitaph, in 1511: Bale ſays, the 28th of February 1512: and differs as to the place of his interment. Bale and Pits, ſays Biſhop Nicholſon, ſubdivide his works, but I preſume the Concordantiæ Hiſtoriarum is the ſum of all. (See. Bale. viii. 62. Pits. 690. Tann. Bibl. Brit. Hib. p. 272. Nicholſon Engl. Hiſt. Lib. p. 57. Ritſon's Bibl. Poet. p. 55.)

"Colloquia et Dictionariolum octo Linguarum, Latinæ, Gallicæ, *Belgicæ, Teutonicæ,* Hiſpanicæ, Italicæ, *Anglicæ,* et Portugallicæ." 12. Antv. 1630.

In this little volume, the ſtrong analogy between the Engliſh and the Flemiſh languages is curiouſly illuſtrated. It ſeems to prove that our vernacular tongue is a nearer relation to the Belgic than the German. The compariſon is perhaps of more importance, as we have but few if any fragments of the antient Belgic to aſſimilate with the Anglo-Saxon.

The following inſtances are given without ſelection.

Engliſh.

He hath nothing to eat.
Let it go.
Make place there.
Methinks that it is good.
Make all good cheer I pray you.
How much hath it coſt you?

Flemiſh

Hy en heeft t'eten.
Laet gaen.
Maeckt daer plaetſe?

My dunckt dat hy goet is.
Maeckt alle good chiere Ick bids u.
Hoe veel hevet u ghecoſt?

German.

Er hat nicht zu eſſen.
Gebt mir ſie her.
Macht hie raum.
Mich dünckt das er gut ſey.
Seydt alle frölich ich bitte euch:
Wie veel hat es euch gekoſtet?

A Letter, taken from the eight chapter of the firſt part, may perhaps exhibit the ſimilarity in a ſtronger point of view.

Engliſh.

Peter, my good friend, after all recommendations, know that I am very evil content with you, becauſe you would not ſend me your book. I can not think how I have deſerved that towards you: now perceive I wel that you will doo very little for me, when you deny mee ſo ſmall a matter. Your wordes and thoghtes do not agree well one with another: if you had defired mee of thinges of much greater importance, I would not have refuſed you. It is moſt true that men commonly ſay: One ought alwayes to prove his friendes before hee have need of them; for to prove them in neceſſitie, that were too late. Therefore it is enough for me to have proved you.

Flemiſh.

Peeter myn goede vrient, naer alle ghehiedeniſſen, weet dat ick ben ſeer qualyck te vreden op u, om die ſake dat ghy my niet en hebt willen leenen uwen boeck. Ick en kan niet peynſen hoe ickt t'uwaerts verdient hebbe: nu mercke Ick wel, dat ghy ſoudt doen ſeer luttel voor my, als ghy my ontſeght ſoo kleynen duick.

Dwoorden ende ghedachten en ghelycken niet wel d'een den anderen: dat ghy my verſocht haddet van dinghen van veel meerder importancien, ick en ſoudeſe u niet gheweygert hebben. Het is wel waer dat men gemeynlyc ſeyt: Men behoort altoos ſyn vrienden te proeven eer dat men ſe behoeft: want die te proeven in den noot, dat waer te ſpade: Daerom het is my ghenoech u beproeft te hebben.

German.

Mein guter freund Peter, ich wunſch euch alles guts: wiſſet das ich nit wol zu frieden bin mit euch, das jhr abgeſchlagen habt mir zu leyhen ewer buch. Fürwar ich kan nit gedencken wie ich ſolches umb euch verdient hab: jetzt aber merck ich was jhr von meinent wegen thun würdet, dieweil jhr mihr verſagt habt ſo ein klein ding. Euwer wort vnd gemuth bedüncken mich nicht zuſammen ſtimmen: ſo jhr begert hettet von mir ſachen daran viel mehr gelegen wer, ich wolts euch nicht verſagt haven. Aber es iſt wahr wie dars gemein ſprichwort iſt; Man ſol probieren einen freundt, eche man ſyn bedarff: denn in der noth probieren, iſt zu ſpath: Es iſt mir aver genug daſs ich euch probiert hab.

The ſame paſſages in the Spaniſh, Portugueſe and other tongues afford ſimilar opportunities for compariſon.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* NATURAL HISTORY *of* LEECHES.

THE hiſtory of theſe animals is rendered intereſting from their well known uſe in ſurgery. One ſpecies, the Medicinal leeches, (*hirudo medicinalis* of Linnæus) are employed for the purpoſe of extracting blood from various parts of the human body, where the lancet would be of no avail; and from ſome parts, as the gums, to which even cupping-glaſſes could not poſſibly be applied. They are in ſuch requeſt in ſome diſtricts of England, that the poor people derive a great part of their ſubſiſtence from collecting them for ſale; and ſome plans have been projected of making ponds for the purpoſe of breeding them. Such ponds, if in good ſituations, and properly managed, would, no doubt, prove extremely lucrative to the owners.

The body of all the ſpecies of leeches, when extended, is long and ſlender, but it is capable of very conſiderable dilatation and contraction. It is compoſed of a great number of annules, or to ſpeak more correctly, of circular muſcles, which are the principal organs of motion. The ſurface of the ſkin, in the different ſpecies, is more or leſs rough with minute tubercles. To the touch, however, theſe tubercles are ſcarcely ſenſible, from the circumſtance of their being always ſmeared with a viſcous fluid indiſſoluble in water, which tranſudes from them. By means of this fluid, the progreſs of the animals, in ſwimming, as well as in paſſing through mud, or amongſt the carices, reeds, and other aquatic plants, (about the roots and leaves of which they are chiefly to be found,) is greatly facilitated.

The head of theſe animals, in a ſtate of dilatation, is conſiderably leſs pointed than their poſterior extremity. They have the power of attaching themſelves to any hard ſubſtance, both by their head and tail; but it is difficult to comprehend by what preciſe means this is effected. All we know is, that they form a concavity beneath each of theſe extremities; by which, in the manner of a cupping-glaſs, they adhere ſo firmly, that in ſome inſtances their body has been torn aſunder, in attempting to detach them. The

ſtructure

ſtructure of the fleſhy *diſcus*, which performs the office of ſucker, cannot eaſily be aſcertained, for when the ſkin which covers it is removed, we obſerve only ſome minute fibres interwoven in different directions. In conſequence of the vacuum, formed by the contraction of the diſcus, the animals are fixed by the preſſure of a column of air, correſponding to their diameter.

They ſwim like eels, by a ſerpentine motion. When they would change their place without ſwimming, they begin by fixing their body at one of the extremities, by means of the ſucker that terminates it. The circular muſcles of the ſkin then ſeparately act, by which the body is elongated, by diminiſhing its diameter. When the free extremity has reached the place to which the animal is deſirous of extending it, it is applied and made faſt to that ſpot by the ſucker, and becomes the fixed point of a new motion. The animal, having now removed the ſucker firſt made uſe of, draws it, by the operation of the longitudinal fibres of the ſkin, towards the other ſucker, and proceeds, in this manner, to fix each extremity alternately. Theſe motions are executed with conſiderable rapidity.

The mouth is a triangular opening, having three ſtrong and ſharp teeth, which meet in the centre, and are capable of piercing not only the human ſkin, but even the tender parts of that of the horſe or ox. At the bottom of the mouth there is a kind of fleſhy prominence, in which the tube terminates that conveys the blood from the triple wound, formed by the teeth, into the ſtomach of the animal. The ſtomach conſiſts of a great number of membranous bags, furniſhed with ſmall valves, in which blood has ſometimes been known to continue for many months without being coagulated. As none of the leeches have more than one principal orifice in their bodies, it is extremely probable, ſays Morand, who has publiſhed a Memoir reſpecting theſe animals, that all thoſe particles of the blood they ſwallow, which do not aſſiſt in nouriſhing their bodies, may paſs off by tranſpiration, and thus form the viſcous fluid which exudes through the ſkin. This fluid may be obſerved in blackiſh filaments, in water in which leeches are kept.

It appears that leeches reſpire through their mouth. The greater part are furniſhed with organs of viſion, varying in number, (according to the ſpecies,) from one to eight. In many of them, however, no eyes are to be ſeen, even with high magnifying powers.

If a leech be cut in two, that part which contains the head will continue in life, and, after a time, greater or leſs according to the ſeaſon, will become a new animal, differing in no reſpect whatever from others of its ſpecies. It ſhould appear from this fact, and from ſome other obſervations, that leeches increaſe in ſize, not only by the developement of their parts, but likewiſe by augmentation, that is to ſay, that old leeches have a greater number of muſcular rings than the young ones.

Leeches are furniſhed with the organs of both ſexes; and are viviparous or produce their offſpring alive. In the ſame manner as in the ſnails, their generative organs are ſituated near the œſophagus. They uſually breed about the beginning of the ſpring, and as many as ſeventy young leeches have been counted in the body of an old one.

Some ſpecies of leeches are found in almoſt all waters; but the greater part of them prefer ſuch as are muddy, and afford growth to numerous aquatic plants. They are common throughout the whole of Europe, but leſs ſo in the ſouthern than the northern parts. The duration of their life has not been aſcertained; but, beſides the general cauſes of mortality to which they are ſubject, ſuch as the drying up, but more particularly the putrefaction (during the heats of ſummer,) of the waters that they inhabit, they have many enemies, which are in continual purſuit of them for food. Theſe are chiefly different ſpecies of fiſh and water-fowl; but there are alſo numerous larvæ of water-inſects, and even of perfect inſects which prey upon them. Even the leeches themſelves deſtroy one another. Thoſe that have been long without food fall, without mercy, upon ſuch as are gorged, and ſuck out of their bodies the juices with which they are repleniſhed. This circumſtance has been particularly remarked by Vauquelin and ſome other naturaliſts.

Theſe animals will not only ſuck the blood of each other, and of quadrupeds and fiſhes, but will faſten upon the larvæ of inſects, and numerous kind of vermes, &c. that inhabit the ſame waters in which they live. Whenever they have opportunity, they gorge themſelves till their ſtomach will contain no more. On the contrary, when food is not to be had, they are able to ſupport life for many months without receiving any nutriment.

This

This is particularly the caſe during winter, at the commencement of which they bury themſelves deep in the mud; they continue in a ſemi-torpid ſtate, till the warmth of the enſuing ſpring again calls them to life, vigour and activity.

Sea-ſalt, tobacco, and in general all kinds of ſalt and acrid ſubſtances, applied to the ſurface of their bodies, are fatal to leeches. Some of theſe are always adopted for deſtroying ſuch as faſten upon a man or animal, that happens unfortunately to go into waters where they are in great numbers. When forcibly torn off, they almoſt always leave in the wound ſome part of their head. In this caſe the wound has often been known to feſter and become a troubleſome ſore. We are informed by Pliny, that Meſſalinus, a perſon of conſular diguity, even loſt his life by an accident of this kind.

Of the leeches employed by ſurgeons, in phlebotmy, that called the medicinal leech is preferred to all others. It is, however, by no means true, that the black or horſe-leech, as it is uſually denominated, has any poiſonous properties, notwithſtanding the prejudices which, on this ſuppoſition, have long been entertained againſt it.

Leeches ought to be collected in the ſpring of the year, if poſſible, and ſhould be kept in veſſels of pure ſpring water, which muſt be changed very frequently, particularly in ſummer. If they are very numerous, they ought to have freſh water as often as twice a day; but if they are only in ſmall quantity, once in two days may be ſufficient. All the ſlime which accumulates upon their bodies, ſhould be well cleaned away whenever they are kept in any abundance, otherwiſe the new water will be tainted, and become prejudicial to them from the moment they are put into it. Violent noiſes and powerful ſmells are alike injurious to theſe animals; and on the latter account, particularly, an apothecary's or druggiſt's ſhop, is one of the worſt places in which they can be kept. The perſon employed in removing them from one veſſel into another, ſhould have his hands in every reſpect as clean as poſſible.

There is no great art in applying leeches to the body; but a perſon who is accuſtomed to it, will always do it better than one who is not. In the moſt experienced hands, however, they will ſometimes refuſe to faſten themſelves, either from not being hungry at the time, or from the ſurface of the ſkin, or the blood, on their making the attempt, being unpleaſant to their taſte. The wound they make out of water, is more ſenſible than what they make in water; but in the latter caſe, particularly when the water is ſomewhat warm, the blood flows more freely. When it is neceſſary they ſhould ceaſe from ſucking before they have fully gorged themſelves, a ſmall quantity of ſalt, tobacco or ſnuff, will cauſe them to drop off in convulſions, and they ſoon afterwards die. On the contrary, when it is conſidered neceſſary that they ſhould draw from the wound more blood than their ſtomach will contain, it is ſometimes cuſtomary to cut off the poſterior extremity of their body, out of which the ſurplus of blood will flow as through a tube.

For ſome years it has at different times been aſſerted, that by means of leeches it is poſſible to foreteli the various changes of weather, both of heat and cold, of rain and fair. The means of doing this have been variouſly laid down. A French clergyman, who attended to this ſubject for many years, has aſſerted, that a leech kept in a decanter filled with water in a window, will continue at the bottom, without any motion, if the following day is about to be ſerene and pleaſant. If rain is about to fall, before or after noon, he ſays, that the little animal will aſcend the ſide of the glaſs, to the ſurface of the water, and there continue till very nearly the time, when the fine weather returns; and, previouſly to the commencement of high winds, that it will ſwim about in the water with great rapidity, and will not ceaſe from this motion till the wind begins to blow. At the approach of a ſtorm, he informs us, that it will continue entirely out of the water even for ſeveral of the preceding days, appearing all the time agitated and reſtleſs. The ſame perſon, in concluſion, aſſerts, that during froſty weather, the leech will continue almoſt motionleſs, and, as much contracted as poſſible, at the bottom of the decanter; and that always during ſnow and rain, it will fix itſelf near the mouth of the decanter, and there remain in a ſtate of perfect tranquillity.

There can be no doubt, but that the variations which take place in the atmoſphere, have conſiderable influence upon theſe animals; but this influence is by no means ſuch, as always to produce the ſame effects upon them. An eaſy and ſatisfactory proof may at any time be had, by putting four or five leeches into different

different decanters. It will be found that their motions are very uncertain, and that even ſometimes each will afford a different indication. No dependance, therefore, can be placed in them; and theſe living barometers can deſerve to be conſidered as little better than playthings for children.

It may not be improper, at the concluſion of this article, to deſcribe the ſpecific difference which exiſts between the medicinal leech, and the horſe-leech, ſince, from the circumſtance of their inhabiting the ſame waters, and being nearly of the ſame ſize, they are frequently confounded by ignorant people.

The medicinal leech is of a blackiſh brown colour, marked along its upper part with ſeveral lines of yellow dots, extending from one end of the body to the other. The under part of the body is uſually ſomewhat lighter, and marked with yellowiſh ſpots. The principal characteriſtic, however, conſiſts in the dotted lines.

The horſe-leech is nearly of an uniform black colour, except on the under part, which is of a cinereous green, and uſually marked with black ſpots.

February, 1807. W. Bingley.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARTICULARS *of the* PRESENT STATE *of* POLAND, *by an* ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, *recently returned from that* COUNTRY, *after a* RESIDENCE *in it of* TWO YEARS

THE price of proviſions in Poland has more than doubled ſince the partition; but as money has increaſed in proportion, no complaints are made of dearth. The ordinary price of the beſt ſhambles-meat is about three-pence a pound, Engliſh money; whereas before the two laſt diviſions, it was often at a penny, and never exceeded three halfpence. The moſt intelligible ſtatement, I could probably give relative to this topic is the following:—The Count Zamoyſki, when in England, three or four years ago, took over with him ſeveral Engliſh mechanics, and among the reſt a porter-brewer of ſome reſpectability. Happening to ſee the laſt of theſe perſons, when he had *kept houſe* in the country about ſix months, I enquired of him what were the average expences of his living? He ſaid, it was difficult if not impoſſible to live *ſo well* in Poland as in England, though there ſhould be no want of the means; but that, as nearly as he could eſtimate, he could live for one half of the ſum. Still, I am of opinion, that houſehold expenditure may be more accurately rated at a third only of what it is in England: for new ſettlers can ſcarcely be ſuppoſed to have become familiar, in ſo ſhort a time, with all the ways and means of getting things at the cheapeſt rate; particularly in Poland, where they muſt be continually liable to the extortion of the Jews. Beſides, from my own obſervation, I muſt rate domeſtic expences lower. At reſpectable hotels in Warſaw, no more than about a ſhilling is paid for a dinner, though nothing be *expected* to be drunk afterwards. I ſpeak now of a *common table*, it is true; but it is well and abundantly furniſhed, is attended by people of reſpectability, and a billiard-table ſtands in an antiroom.

What I conjectured, or rather what I ſtated with a full conviction in my ſecond paper relative to the difficulty of maintaining large armies in Poland, has been recently verified by a ſtatement in one of the French *bulletins*, which affirms that beef is half a crown a pound at Warſaw; that is, it is riſen to ten times its cuſtomary price.

The manufactures of Poland are very few and inconſiderable, conſiſting chiefly of the coarſe linen cloth worn by the peaſants. The late King eſtabliſhed, in 1776, at Grodno, the principal of town of Lithuania, manufactories of cloth, camlets, linens, cotton, ſilks, ſtuffs, &c. Of the fate of theſe eſtabliſhments I can give no diſtinct account: for, of Ruſſian Poland, I know abſolutely nothing from obſervation, and very little from report.

There is, in Galicia, one manufactory of earthenware and of porcelain; and the china it produces is ſufficiently neat, though there is no approach to elegance. Theſe are perhaps the only manufactories in Poland of any articles above what may be conſidered as abſolutely neceſſary in every country, that has the ſmalleſt claim to the epithet of civilized. Hence the price of all manufactured articles is extremely high. A hat of the value of a guinea in England will coſt an equivalent to a guinea and half in Poland. The ſame proportion takes place in the two countries, in the price of a yard of cambric, for which I have alſo paid a guinea and half. A coat, of which the cloth may be bought ſeparately, and made by a dirty Jew in an inſignificant Poliſh town, will coſt little leſs than five guineas. Other articles of dreſs are in proportion.

The manufactures of England are in great requiſition, notwithſtanding the prohibitions which exiſted, before the arrival of the French, againſt their importation. You cannot enter a ſhop in any large town, but every thing of this deſcription is *Engliſh*, even to an ordinary ſilk purſe. Of courſe, this cannot be always, though it is frequently, true. I had occaſion to buy a hat at Lemberg. The name of the maker, of the ſtreet in London, and number where he lived, were all diſtinctly noted on a label; but from ſome particular and deciſive marks, I could not heſitate a moment to conclude that the hat had never been in England.

Trade almoſt of every deſcription is, for the moſt part, conducted by Jews. In all the large towns, and indeed in the ſmall ones, their ſhops are not only the moſt numerous, but the beſt. Theſe ſhops have their emiſſaries, who are inferior Jews, and whoſe buſineſs it is to loiter about the town, and particularly about the hotels and taverns to collect cuſtomers. A ſtranger no ſooner arrives at an hotel, than he is accoſted by ſome dirty Jew, who will even enter his apartment without ceremony, and is ready, on a favourable anſwer, to conduct him to the ſhop of his employer. It is curious to ſee the officious eagerneſs, the perſevering importunity, the unceaſing watchfulneſs of every motion of the ſtranger, which diſtinguiſh theſe emiſſary Jews, and the alacrity with which they lead the way, when they have gained their point. The ſhops even in Warſaw make but little exterior diſplay. Thoſe which are abundantly furniſhed with valuable goods, have windows of inconſiderable dimenſions.

There are many Jews, who have even obtained farms of the nobles. One of theſe was pointed out to me at Dantzic, who was reſident there for a time to ſell his corn. He had diveſted himſelf, however, of his beard, and of the black robe diſtinctive of his order.

The general population of Poland is ſtated at 15 millions. It was thus eſtimated before the laſt partition: but the nobles are fond of thinking that it has declined ſince that event. The accounts of others, however, who may be ſuppoſed leſs intereſted in the independence of the country, do not confirm their opinion; nor, from the various marks of improvement diſcoverable, particularly in the Pruſſian part, would a ſtranger be led to ſuch a concluſion. Of this population, the peaſants conſtitute a large majority.

A Poliſh peaſant is ſhort in ſtature, and appears as if ſtinted in his growth. He has ſmall grey eyes, a ſhort noſe, generally ſomewhat turned up; hair in general approaching to yellow, though it ſometimes inclines to a darkiſh colour; his complexion is alſo of a yellow hue; his general aſpect dull and dejected; his gait heavy and devoid of life. Still, the Poles aſſert that he may be drilled into a very good ſoldier. The peaſant women are uſually very ſhort, and ſquat. From their extreme dirtineſs and general unſightlineſs, nothing in the form of woman can be conceived leſs lovely. I have never ſeen in a young peaſant girl, even when clean and neat, the ſlighteſt approach to beauty.

The dreſs of the peaſants conſiſts chiefly in a coarſe upper garment of a dark reddiſh colour, more like a mantle than a coat, which reaches below the knee, and is confined round them with a girdle. This, in winter, is lined with ſheep-ſkins. They have beſides, a little fur-cap, and a few other articles of dreſs, all of the coarſeſt materials. The dreſs of the peaſant women is ſcarcely to be analyſed, at leaſt by a man. When they are dreſſed on a Sunday, it is tawdry beyond deſcription, conſiſting of a great variety of different colours, as in patchwork, of which, however, red is the predominant one. When thus accoutred, they look as if made up for ſcarecrows. In ſummer, the women have nothing on but a mere ſhift and an under-petticoat, which extends ſcarcely below the knees; and are commonly without ſhoes or ſtockings.

Their diet is very ſcanty. They have rarely any animal food; their beſt things are their milk and poor cheeſe, which they have in ſufficient abundance; but the ſtaple of their diet is the coarſe rye bread I have before mentioned, and which I have attempted in vain to ſwallow.

The political condition of this wretched race of beings, is ſtill more degrading to human nature. I have before given ſome account of a Poliſh farm; and have now to add a few particulars, as connected with the ſubject of the peaſantry. When a farmer rents a farm, the villages ſituated on it, with their inhabitants, are conſidered as included in the bargain; and the farmer derives a right to the labour of the peaſantry for the cultivation of that farm. The relation between the

peaſant

peasant and the landholder is this—On the marriage of a young peasant, his Lord assigns him a certain quantity of land, sufficient for the maintenance of himself and family, in the poor manner in which they are accustomed to live. Should the family be numerous, they have some increase of land. At the same time they obtain also a few cattle, as a cow or two, with steers to plow their land. These are fed in the stubble, or in the open places of the woods, as the season admits. In consideration of these grants, the peasant makes a return to the landholder, of one half of his labour; that is, he works three days in the week for his Lord, and three for himself. If any of his cattle die, they are replaced by the master; a circumstance which renders him negligent of his little herd, as the death or loss of some of them is a common occurrence.

Thus, though the Polish boors are not attached to the soil, in the feudal sense of the term, and absolutely subject to the will of the Lord like brute beasts; yet, they are still transferred as a part of the stock of the estate on which they live to every fresh purchaser or tenant. They are not privileged to quit the soil, except in a few instances of complete enfranchisement; and if they were, the privilege would be merely nominal: for whither should they go? No landholder would admit a fugitive peasant, through fear of encouraging a spirit of disaffection. It is not in their power, from the circumstances of their condition, to sell their labour indifferently to this or that master; and if such obstacles did not oppose, the very extent of the Polish farms, and the consequent want of a second contiguous employer, would suffice in most cases to preclude a change of masters.

It is said, that a few of the peasants improve the little stock which is committed to their management, accumulating some small property; but their conduct is far more frequently marked by carelessness and want of forecast. Besides, it does not appear, that their allowance of land and cattle either is, or designed to be, more than enough for their scanty maintenance. I was once on a short journey with a nobleman, when we stopped to bait at the farm-house of a village, as is common in Poland. The peasants got intelligence of the presence of their Lord, and assembled in a body of twenty or thirty to prefer a petition to him. I stood at a distance, and perceived that he did not yield to their supplication. When he had dismissed them, I had the curiosity to enquire the object of their petition; and he replied, that they had begged for an increased allowance of land, on the plea that what they had was insufficient for their support. He added, "I did not grant it them; because their present allotment is the usual quantity; and as it has sufficed hitherto, so it will for the time to come. Besides, (said he) if I give them more, I well know, that it will not, in reality, better their circumstances."

Poland does not furnish a man of more humanity than the one who rejected this apparently reasonable petition. But it must be allowed, that he had good reasons for what he did. Those degraded and wretched beings, instead of hoarding the small surplus of their absolute necessities, are almost universally accustomed to expend it in that abominable spirit which they call *schnaps*. It is incredible what quantities of this pernicious liquor is drank both by the peasant men and women! I have been told, that a woman will frequently drink a pint and even more, at a sitting, and that too in no great length of time. I have myself often seen one of these poor women led home between two men, so intoxicated as to be unable to stand; there can be no question, that the excessive use of this *whisky* (were it not to libel whisky thus to stile it) ought to be enumerated among the chief proximate causes of the deficient population of Poland. It is indeed so considered by the Poles; and Count Zamoyski has lately established a porter-brewery in Galitzia, in the hope of checking eventually so hurtful a habit, by the substitution of that wholesesome beverage.

The farmers are intermediate between the nobles and the peasants. They are a respectable class of men; and have free access to the noble's table. Hence, they sometimes acquire a degree of polish superior to what is usually found among English farmers, though tenfold more opulent. The situation of a farmer, therefore, has some peculiar advantages; and it is accordingly, the highest object of ambition to a young Pole, not of independent fortune, to get the lease of a good farm; when he establishes himself in life, in the best manner which Poland admits. As a first step, however, to the obtainment of a farm, it is often the case,

that a young man becomes connected with a nobleman's family in ſome official capacity, and turns farmer only when he marries. But even his marriage does not neceſſarily preclude his continued connection with the family; for ſhould his ſervices be deemed of ſufficient conſequence, a contiguous abode is provided him.

The houſes of the farmers are commonly built of wood, and have merely a ground-floor. On the exterior, they are, in every point of view, humble, very often mean in appearance; the interior is occaſionally ſomewhat better; though an Engliſhman looks in vain for any thing like comfort. There are uſually two or three ordinary rooms white-waſhed, though one only ſerves, for the moſt part, as a ſitting-room. The floors are ſometimes of earth only, but more frequently planked. A bed almoſt always ſtands in every room, ſometimes though rarely with curtains. The only double bed, however, is that for the maſter and miſtreſs of the family; and which ſtands in the principal room; the others are mere couches for ſingle perſons, placed in the corners. In the midſt of all theſe homely appearances, you are much, though equally, ſurprized at ſeeing the table ſet out with conſiderable neatneſs, and abundantly ſupplied with good things. Every plate is furniſhed with a napkin and a ſilver fork; the courſes are almoſt as numerous, and follow the ſame order as in the houſe of a nobleman, from which the whole is obviouſly imitated. There is ſome little incongruity in all this, it muſt be owned; but incongruities of this deſcription are abundant in Poland.

To give the reader ſome idea of the value of land in Poland, I ſhall mention a purchaſe, with the particulars of which I happened to be made acquainted. The manufacturer of porcelain, above-mentioned, had become rich enough to have a quantity of ſuperfluous capital, which he was deſirous of veſting in the ſolid property of land. Accordingly, he purchaſed an eſtate, for which he gave about two thouſand pounds ſterling. The exact number of acres it is not in my power to ſtate; but from the information of a gentleman preſent who had been in England, I learnt, that the whole muſt be about two thouſand acres, half of which, however, was in foreſt. The houſe on this eſtate was the largeſt and the beſt, excluſive of thoſe of the nobles, I had ſeen. There were ſeveral rooms larger than ordinary, well white-waſhed, and the furniture and general appearance ſufficiently neat and commodious; yet it was built ſolely of wood. It had alſo a ſpacious garden, fenced by a wooden encloſure, and laid out into walks, &c.

I have been thus particular in my account of this purchaſe, becauſe this ſingle inſtance furniſhes a ſtriking proof, how certainly manufactures are followed by opulence and improvement.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your very uſeful and entertaining Miſcellany, under the head Literary and Philoſophical Varieties, I obſerve announced, *certain* booksellers of London have undertaken to publiſh a *ſplendid and coſtly* edition of Hollinſhead, which they intend to follow by ſimilar editions of others of the early Chronicles of England. It ſtrikes me as very ſingular, that they ſhould have made ſuch a grand miſtake, as to begin at the wrong end, and *prefer Hollinſhead*, who was only a *compiler*, and not an original author (except what he relates in his own time.)

It has been long lamented we have had no Gibſon to tranſlate our Saxon authors or manuſcripts; all our modern publications on antiquities are moſt miſerably poor, and extremely unſatisfactory.

The whole Society of Antiquarians have never dared to publiſh our Saxon Chronicles, but continue to go on working like *moles blindfold* for the good of the general readers of Engliſh hiſtory. I wiſh you would recommend through your uſeful Magazine, the early tranſlation into Engliſh, of all our Saxon manuſcripts now lying *dead and uſeleſs in the Britiſh Muſeum.*

I am fully perſuaded, Sir, were they tranſlated into Engliſh, and printed in a neat, but not *ſplendid or expenſive* ſtyle, that 6000 copies would be ſold before a twelvemonth.

In every gentleman's houſe I go into in the country, it ſeems to be the general wiſh and deſire. The foundation of our hiſtory at preſent is ſo obſcured and clouded, that no man can tell whom to believe on the ſubject of our hiſtory prior to the Conqueſt.

Apologizing for the treſpaſs on your time, I remain with great reſpect,

AN ENGLISH READER OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE read so frequently of persons being burnt to death, or maiming themselves by leaping out of window when a house is on fire, for want of the means of escape, that I feel it my duty to mention a simple contrivance which I have for many years adopted, and which enables me to sleep in security.

I provide two or three of my chambers with a moderately stout rope, such as may be bought for a shilling or eighteen-pence; I tie knots in them, and fasten one end either to a bed-post, to a strong staple, or any other suitable fixture. In case of fire, and of my inability to escape from the lower part of the house, either of these ropes thrown out of a window, would enable me or my family to slip down it. The knots would afford us resting places for the hands and feet; and children and infirm persons might be let down by means of a running noose, with which I always provide the lower end of the rope.

If from inattention, for I cannot suppose the practicability of the means will be doubted, or the expence of the ropes be begrudged, houses on fire are unprovided with this simple means of escape, it is the duty of all the neighbours, without delay or solicitation, to bring out and strew under the windows of the house on fire, all their feather beds and mattresses, till the family are in security.

In communicating these precautions to the public, relative to the means of escape from fire, I consider it very important to make known to the world a means of escaping suffocation in a room filled with smoke. It is practised by the firemen in the metropolis, with a degree of success and address which has entitled them to the name of Salamanders. If a house were on fire, so that no ordinary person could venture into any part of it without suffering immediate suffocation, and its owner wished to rescue from the flames any precious object, an experienced London fireman will extricate it without hesitation or hazard.

He effects this by means of a principle well known in the science of pneumatics, but which the intellectual powers of man would never apply *a priori* to such a combination of circumstances. The heat, smoke, and unrespirable air, ascend to the upper parts of the room, and a stream of pure air occupies the space in immediate contact with the floor. The fireman crawls then into the house on his hands and knees, and keeps his face, in his progress, as close to the floor as possible; and in this manner he will go and return to any part of the premises not actually in flames. A knowledge of this practice cannot but be of extensive use to the community, and I know no means of conveying it with such effect and authority as the Monthly Magazine.

COMMON SENSE.

London, March 28, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONCERNING A WAR-WHOOP.

THERE are not words in our language which have so often been written in letters of blood, as *No Popery*.

Henry VIII. put to death Sir Thomas More, Fisher, the bishop of Rochester, and numberless inferior victims, that we might have No Popery.

Under Edward VI. Cardinal Beaton was assassinated in Scotland; Tonstal, and other English bishops, were imprisoned, persecuted, plundered, and reduced to misery, that we might have No Popery. Least this barbaric zealotry should be called anti-religious; Joan of Kent was burnt alive for denying the miraculous conception, and Vanparis for denying the divinity of Christ. Not from antipathy against intolerance had the cry been raised of No Popery. Bucer was the grand contriver of the doctrine, the liturgy, and the discipline of the church of England. He fired from a double battery at Papist and Unitarian, declaring from the pulpit, that Catholicism ought to be exterminated, and that Servetus ought to have his bowels torn out. Yet this man, whom our lawgivers employed to accommodate their statutes to No Popery, was born a Jew, and died a Jew.

Queen Mary had the spirit and the power to retaliate on the reformers. After the victory of her adversaries, she acquired the epithet *bloody*, for rivalling Catharine dei Medici in cruelty of intolerance. Her motto was *No Bucerism.*

Elizabeth was not bloody. She preferred stifling and strangling to beheading and burning. She stopped the breath of one hundred and seventy-five Catholic priests, and of five Catholic women, whose crime was no other than teaching their hereditary religion in England.

The act againſt papal ſupremacy having put the magiſtrate above the church; what was formerly called hereſy, was now to be called treaſon. Theſe victims were hypocritically ſaid by the church to ſuffer for treaſon. No deſtruction of a hoſtile prieſthood ſo extenſive ever took place in any Catholic country. It has been rivalled in our own times by the atheiſtic perſecution of the French Convention. The names of the prieſts executed by the Church of England, between 1570 and 1602, may be read in detail in Caulfield's Hiſtory of the Gunpowder-plot. Thus Elizabeth realized her will for No Popery.

James overlooked with magnanimity the inferior ramifications of the powder-plot: with ſuch a pretext for intolerance, there was virtue in his forbearance. He left to the vulgar the cry of No Popery.

The vulgar took it up; and under Charles I. uſed the cry of No Popery, to bring a king into diſrepute, who felt liberally toward the Catholics. All the ſeditious efforts of the Puritans, which produced ſo long a civil war, and ſo conſpicuous a judicial regicide, were covered by that Proteſtant ſhield which Elizabeth had inſcribed with the deadly words No Popery.

After the Reſtoration, the religion of Bucer, and the double intolerance of the magiſtrate, returned. Popiſh plots were invented or detected. An act of uniformity plundered the diſſenting clergy of an oppoſite deſcription.

James II. was expelled by the cry of No Popery: all the civil wars of the Revolution had for their moſt ſpecious pretext the preſervation of No Popery.

William III. and the two firſt Georges, not having been brought up in the religion of Bucer, acquired the tolerant ſpirit of foreign Proteſtaniſm. Under them, the temper of the Engliſh people was much ſoftened and liberalized.

In this preſent reign, the American war ſeems firſt to have revived from their long ſlumber thoſe hierarchic diviſions, which had agitated and diſgraced our anceſtors, and deſolated our common country. The cry of No Popery was ſtill underſtood by the multitude to be an expreſſion of abhorrence againſt that high-church party, which had protected Charles I. and oppoſed the Revolution. Hence, during the riots of 1780, which were in fact the work of a whig mob, and were inſpired more by hatred of the miniſtry than of the Catholics, No Popery was the popular watch-word: and it was again, as of old, an animation to injuſtice, to plunder and to violence. About 1790, the Iriſh Catholics began their applications to the legiſlature for a repeal of the laws to their prejudice.—The refuſal of this emancipation, again accompanied with the outcry of No Popery, has occaſioned, before our own eyes, a long and bloody civil war in Ireland, diſtinguiſhed for inhumanities more atrocious than even the cruſade againſt the Albigenſes. Iriſh Catholics have been half-hanged, half-flogged to death, puſhed with the pike-ſtaff indiſcriminately from the bridge into the river; ſhut up in barns and burned alive in bands; and ſtill the whoop of ſavage triumph was No Popery.

If there be men, who glory in ſuch deeds, who would again arouſe ſimilar paſſions, and make Ireland once more the ſlaughter-field of religious maſſacre, let *them* pronounce aloud, and write upon our walls, theſe words of death; but let ſocietybeware of ſuch—If they ſhould be found too numerous and too ſtrong to be ruled by the civil power, and chaſtized by the courts of juſtice; the friends of humanity and tolerance muſt again reſort to ſuch a ſocial interdict, as Saint Ambroſe of Milan carried into execution againſt Theodoſius, and the barbaric ruffians who obeyed him. The ſmile of greeting muſt be withheld in the ſtreet, and the cup of hoſpitality denied at home to the partizans of a murderous intolerance. Thoſe churches and conventicles muſt be ſhunned with public ſolemn indignation, where the preacher is heard to juſtify any partial oppreſſion of the common children of Chriſt. It is in the power of public opinion, would it pronounce itſelf with energy, if not to atone for its long injuſtice, at leaſt to prepare a more equitable futurity.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING, by your laſt Magazine, that you rather invited diſcuſſion on Mr. Whitebread's new Parochial Bill, I cannot help mentioning a few particulars, that, in reflecting on the heads of the intended bill given by that Gentleman, have ſtruck me; and though I would not be thought to have a worſe opinion of the lower claſſes than they deſerve, nor would I favour that ſyſtem of oppreſſion and inhumanity ſo often employed in houſes of induſtry, yet as labour ought to be enforced among the poor, and this

being impoſſible in large pariſhes where they are diſperſed over ſeveral miles of country, ſurely it is deſirable that there ſhould be ſome ſpot, where employment may be had for them, and where their united labours may produce ſomething towards their own ſupport, which can ſeldom be done unleſs they are collected; and therefore I think that a law preventing any new houſes of that ſort from being eſtabliſhed, which I fear is a part of Mr. W.'s plan, will be wrong. No doubt ſuch inſtitutions have been eſtabliſhed where there was no need of them, and many of them are badly managed, but no man of underſtanding will urge this as an argument againſt their general utility: undoubtedly pariſhes ought well to conſider the neceſſity, propriety, and probability of ſucceſs of ſuch an inſtitution, before they proceed to petition the Houſe for leave to incorporate, and erect. Such is the ſtate of the poor in ſome pariſhes where no ſuch houſes are, that unleſs their employers will give them their price for ſuch labour as they chooſe to engage in, the anſwer has been, "No, we will not work at that price, we will ſooner go to the pariſh." This was an anſwer made in this borough by a woman to an offer of 1s. per day to plant beans; now, where houſes of induſtry have been eſtabliſhed, the poor are glad to be employed, and receive their wages with thankfulneſs.

The proſperous ſtate of the manufactories in ſome of thoſe houſes, and the improved morals of the poor in others, might fairly be urged in the behalf of ſuch inſtitutions; but I think that there exiſts a ſtronger plea for them than thoſe, namely, neceſſity; for till by education, or ſome other mode, that ſpirit of independence heretofore exiſting in the breaſts of the lower claſſes can be again infuſed into them, houſes of induſtry will be found abſolutely neceſſary, eſpecially in large towns where there is no eſtabliſhed manufactory; even if they were only erected *in terrorem*, or by way of ſtimulant to exertion; and to aid in preventing that ſyſtem of fraud and peculation, ſo ſucceſsfully carried on by the more crafty among the poor; in which the pariſh officer is the dupe of their too often feigned tales of miſery and diſtreſs: for in many pariſhes it is utterly impoſſible for the overſeer, during the ſhort period of his office, to get acquainted with half the poor he has to ſuperintend; or to underſtand their real ſituation, unleſs he entirely neglects his own buſineſs: and this knowledge, ſo neceſſary to a due execution of the office, is rendered more difficult by the prevailing mode in moſt large pariſhes of electing to the office of overſeer, every new comer into the town; who is doubly unqualified for it, both on account of his utter ignorance of the ſituation of the poor, and the plans of his predeceſſors if they had any: add to this, that he muſt be buſily occupied in arranging and improving his new ſituation, and conſequently can afford little time for his parochial labours; ſo that a permanent directory, ſuch as is eſtabliſhed in many pariſhes where there is a houſe of induſtry, in which nine or twelve directors are choſen, three of whom go out of office annually, and three more are choſen, would be infinitely preferable.

Another ſubject intimately connected with the parochial ſyſtem, is the great abuſe of the charities which have been left from time to time, to various deſcriptions of poor. Let a foreigner go into our churches and read the tablets which record the various benefactions and donations left for the poor, and he will be aſtoniſhed that any complaint ſhould ariſe of the heavy burden of the poors' rates: but let him attempt to trace thoſe charities from their ſource, and he will find them make a very devious courſe, and, inſtead of reaching at laſt the neceſſitous cottage, and adminiſtering relief to its inhabitants, he will find them pampering the rich.

Whether a reviſion of the Charities ſhould, or can with propriety form a part of Mr. W.'s bill, I leave to that gentleman; but certainly it is a matter that needs reviſion, and regulation, as much as any part of the parochial ſyſtem whatever.

Eveſham, Your's &c.
March 5, 1807. J. COLLETT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Whitbread's bill will naturally excite the attention of humane people, of which number, no doubt many of your readers are; indeed it ſeems, by its being printed and circulated, that it was intended ſo to do. No people, Mr. Editor, ſee more of the condition and ſufferings of the poor than medical men, of which profeſſion I am; and if they have had the regular education they ought to have, there are few people who are better qualified to inveſtigate the cauſe of them than they are. There is a propriety too in treating the ſubject of

Mr.

Mr. Whitbread's bill in the manner phyſicians uſually treat diſeaſes. His ſubject matter is the diſeaſe of the conſtitution of the ſtate, as theirs is the diſeaſe or defect of the conſtitution of the individuals of it.

The general method of writing among phyſicians, is firſt to aſcertain the cauſe of the diſeaſe, and then to direct methods, ſuitable to that cauſe. Now what is the cauſe of the wretched ſituation of the poor, which Mr. Whitbread is ſo meritoriouſly employed in endeavouring to alleviate? It is confeſſed to be a ſcarcity of the neceſſaries and common comforts of life; that is, an inſufficiency of animal and vegetable food, of warm and clean clothing, bedding, houſes, &c. Mr. Malthus, who is not altogether an unſuſpected friend of that order, aſſerts that this ſcarcity produces want, miſery, and mortality, in ſo great a degree, as to deſtroy ſome hundred thouſands annually, even in England. Many more, no doubt, who have eſcaped with their lives, ſuffer in the ſtruggle, and have their conſtitutions impaired. Here then is the cauſe of the diſeaſe, or rather the diſeaſe itſelf, which we are to leſſen or remove. But this ſcarcity muſt have ſome cauſe; we muſt, therefore, enquire what it is that occaſions this ſcarcity of the neceſſaries of life. We know that the neceſſaries of life are the joint produce of the land, and the labour beſtowed on it, and the latter is as neceſſary as the former to the production of them: the ſpontaneous produce of the earth would ſuſtain few inhabitants. In all caſes of ſcarcity where the land is in ſufficient quantity, the requiſite quantity of labour muſt be wanting, and be the cauſe of the deficiency. It is allowed, that there is land more than ſufficient to ſuſtain its inhabitants in great Britain; the labour only therefore that is employed on it, muſt be deficient there. The cauſe then of this deficiency muſt in the next place be ſought for.

In every civilized nation, the people of it may be divided into three claſſes; the firſt claſs contains thoſe that labour on the land in producing the neceſſaries of life; the ſecond thoſe who work on the manufactures; the third, thoſe who do nothing. The manufacturers may be ſubdivided into thoſe who work on the manufactures which are ſubſervient to agriculture, and the other coarſe ones, ſuch as the poor themſelves make uſe of; and as to thoſe who work on the refined manufactures uſed only by the rich. Now it is evident, that the huſbandmen produce the neceſſaries of life for themſelves and the other two claſſes; and in proportion as their number is ſufficient or not, ſo are the whole people well or ill provided. It is natural to ſuppoſe that the people, if no cauſe preventing them interfered, would in the firſt place apply labour ſufficient to produce the neceſſaries of life, a want of which occaſions much greater ſufferings to them, than the deficiency of the other productions of their induſtry. We muſt therefore, enquire into the cauſe of this unnatural diverſion of the induſtry of mankind from the production of thoſe the moſt indiſpenſable of all human things.

"For this purpoſe it is to be obſerved, that in the hands of ſome perſons in the laſt claſs in the above diviſion of the people, all the lands of the nation are veſted; in others, the cattle and corn raiſed on them; in others, the raw materials, tools, machinery, &c; in others, the goods now manufactured, and ſtored for ſale; and ſo on. In the hands of thoſe, or of ſome other claſs of the rich, all thoſe things are collected, and by the laws there firmly ſecured, which the poor man ſtands in need of, and are neceſſary to the ſupport of his exiſtence. The perſons in poſſeſſion of thoſe things, hold them out to the poor labourer, ſaying, If you will labour for me in ſuch and ſuch a way, I will give you out of thoſe things ſuch as you ſtand in need of: but unleſs you will do thoſe things which I require of you, you ſhall have none of them. Hence there is an abſolute neceſſity, under the penalty, the heavieſt of all penalties, namely, the privation of ſuch things as are neceſſary to his and his family's exiſtence, for his ſubmitting to do the things thus impoſed on him to do.

"And as the quantity of the neceſſaries of life that are or can be conſumed by the rich are limited, and in the purchaſing of which a ſmall part only of their wealth can be expended; the ſurplus they are naturally inclined to lay out in procuring the conveniencies, the elegancies, and the luxuries of life. Theſe are the produce of the more refined manufactures of different kinds; and for thoſe they are inclined to give a greater price, conſidering their wealth would be of little uſe to them, if it procured only the neceſſaries: hence a much greater proportion of their incomes is expended on thoſe refined articles; of courſe a

greater

greater proportion of the labouring hands are forced to apply their induſtry in the various fine manufactures in which only they can get employ. By theſe means, hands are drawn off powerfully from agriculture, and ſuch coarſe manufactures as produce the things which they themſelves make uſe of."*

We have at length arrived at the whole cauſe of the evil, namely the diverting of the people from working on the land and the coarſe manufactures; by which only can be produced the neceſſaries of life, and other things, the want of which, even according to Mr. Malthus, who is ſo much applauded by Mr. Whitbread, cauſes all the miſery and mortality we ſee; and it need not be obſerved that, if this truly be the real, ſole, immediate and efficient cauſe of the evil, nothing ſhort of the removal of it can produce any conſiderable amendment in the condition of the poor. Other methods, if attempted, may amuſe and quiet the people for a time, but they cannot be propoſed by a man, who acts with ſincerity and uprightneſs, as radical, or in any degree material remedies for the evils of the poor. The means propoſed by Mr. Whitbread have no direct tendency to remove them; their operation is circuitous, weak, and of inconſiderable effect; and, what is worſe, they ſeem to give us to underſtand, that they are the only remedies that the caſe admits of; and that no more effectual ones are within the reach of human power: the real cauſe and obvious remedy of the evils not being brought forward.

The wants of the poor being ſo great as they are allowed to be, nothing ſhort of phyſical obſtacles to the removal of the cauſe of them; or the want of phyſical means for ſupplying them; ought to prevent immediate and effectual endeavours for their relief. We have fertile land in ſufficient quantity; and there are no phyſical obſtacles to the employment of a ſufficient quantity of labour on it. That theſe phyſical remedies for the ſufferings and mortality of the people are preſent and in our power, is a ſolid and rational ground of conſolation, and ſhould be a motive of gratitude to their author; but that it ſhould be rendered ineffectual by man, is a ground for grief and complaint to thoſe who are the ſufferers by it.

In medical practice we can ſometimes palliate the ſufferings of individual patients, when we cannot affect the cauſe of them; but in the caſe of the diſeaſes of ſociety, we can act only through the medium of the cauſe What but the neceſſaries of life can ſupply the want of the neceſſaries of life? I know of nothing that can give a temporary relief even to the craving of hunger, or the faint and uncomfortable feelings in the ſtomach, occaſioned by a meagre and watery diet, but ſnuff, tobacco, and ſpirituous liquors; and whether theſe ſhould be preſcribed, may be left to the judgment of other people as well as to phyſicians.

I ſhall not go to any length in my obſervations on the particular means Mr. Whitbread has propoſed. Some of them ſeem to be calculated rather for the eaſing the contributors to the poor-rates, than for the benefit of thoſe who ſtand in need of their contributions. The rewards propoſed to be given to the poor people who bring up a family without the aſſiſtance of the pariſh, ought, in my opinion, to have no influence on the poor parents. The poor man ſhould endeavour to get what he can by his labour for his family; and beſides that, ſhould get what he can from the pariſh; both being by far too little to bring up his children in health and vigor, and to preſerve them in any great proportion from premature death. If he abſtains from applying for pariſh aſſiſtance, out of pride, or with a view to the reward offered, he greatly injures his offſpring. To ſave can only be done properly, where there is a ſuperfluity. If the poor ſave, they ſave for the rich, to the prejudice of themſelves and their children. If there are no ſavings, there will be no occaſion for banks; to that propoſal therefore I ſay nothing.

I have no very great expectations from the education of poor children, which Mr. Whitbread recommends. The learning to read when young, is of very little advantage, if, in after life, they have not leiſure to read ſufficiently to improve their underſtandings.

CHARLES HALL.

Taviſtock, March 14, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SCARCELY any ſubject involving the general intereſts of mankind has occupied ſo large a portion of attention, and been attended with ſo little ſucceſs, as that of making proviſion for the poor and

* Effects of Civilization on the People in the European States. 8vo. Oſtell.

and aged. The only advance hitherto made is, that all perſons agree in the ſimple and abſtract concluſion, that ſomething muſt be done. Ages have rolled over ages, and every expedient has ſo completely miſcarried, that the difficulties are greatly encreaſed by the labour that is now required to repair the miſchiefs, and to reſtore things to the ſtate they were in when the taſk was firſt entered upon. In England, at leaſt as far as pecuniary exertions could be neceſſary, they have been cheerfully given, and both the legiſlature and people have patiently watched the operations of this kind of aid. Diſcuſſions of the moſt critical and judicious ability have rivetted the mind to the ſubject during the long interval, and the reſult of the whole inquiry ſeems to be, that a great proportion of all claſſes are now determined to agitate the practical and important queſtion. What it is that ought to be, and can be done?

A ſubject of greater magnitude cannot be ſuggeſted, and even the mode of managing the inquiry is of material conſequence. To determine without a recapitulation of all the aſcertained facts, will be to ſlight the advantages of experience, and to poſtpone the deciſion, until the mind becomes confuſed amidſt a variety of conſiderations, will perhaps be to follow an error already too prevalent, and to adhere to a ſyſtematic courſe of evils which can hardly be aggravated by any ſort of miſtake.

It muſt afford general ſatisfaction to ſee the matter taken up by perſons whoſe talents and reſpectability will give weight to their recommendations; but it is one of thoſe caſes which call for the energies of the whole population, and ſhould be aided by the moſt diligent and extenſive reſearch. A few auxiliary queſtions may alſo be agitated with very conſiderable advantage—as, Whether the wealth and happineſs of ſociety be encreaſed by the poverty and wretchedneſs of its members? Whether the principle of juſtice may not be too much relaxed, and the principle of charity too extenſively adopted? and, Whether in the foundation of previous inſtitutions, ſufficient care has been taken to diſtinguiſh between natural and ſocial poverty? Upon a careful inveſtigation of thoſe points, the ſucceſs of any new ſyſtem will in a great degree depend; for it is impoſſible that in the preſent improved ſtate of ſociety any eſtabliſhment can be of long duration, unleſs it be formed upon an equitable baſis; and if it be ſo formed, it can hardly fail to promote the general good, unleſs there be ſome radical defect in the order and conſtitution of things, which renders human diligence and ingenuity unavailing.

The nature of the theories hitherto acted upon may be examined in detail by tracing the effects of the numerous inſtitutions that they have given birth to. Whatever ſpecial facts it may be neceſſary to aſcertain relative to each individually, it would be neceſſary with regard to them all, to inquire into their objects, their means, their management, and their progreſs; whence it would be eaſy to determine the exact value of the comfort diſpenſed, and the proportion it bears to the ſums expended in procuring it. Such a ſubject is ſuited to the community at large. Whether influenced by the calculating ſpirit of commerce, the ſpeculative ſpirit of philoſophy, or the frank and generous ſpirit of man—all muſt conſider themſelves ſomehow or other intereſted in the fund of national comfort, and be deſirous of knowing whether the ſums employed in its purchaſe have been ſo applied, as to have procured as much as if they had been directed any other way.

With a deſign to place the ſubject in as clear a point of view as poſſible, every degree of information ſhould be laid before the public that can be obtained relative to the different benevolent eſtabliſhments, and the moſt impartial publicity given to every fact calculated to ſolve the difficult problem—How can the general welfare be increaſed, without the comfort of individuals being ſacrificed?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM fully aware that the odds are greatly againſt me, in contending in your Magazine with your correſpondent, "Common Senſe;" but there are ſome poſitions in his letter on Mr. Whitbread's plan, (ſee Monthly Magazine for April, 1807, page 219,) which, I think, are fraught with ſo much miſchief, that, notwithſtanding the popularity of his opinions, and the eſteem in which he is held by the greater number of your readers, I muſt beg your permiſſion to ſtate a few objections to him.

The introductory obſervation of your correſpondent I paſs over as irrelevant to the ſubject; for whatever light he may have derived from Mr. Whitbread's ſpeech, he certainly has not reflected a ſingle ray of it, by his letter to you; I muſt

muſt therefore rank him with the "enlightened" multitude whom I have already found to be wonderfully edified by that performance, merely becauſe they had not found leiſure to inveſtigate its merits.

The direct object of "Common Senſe," if I underſtand him right, is to prove that the diſtreſſes of the country ariſe principally from the occupation of extenſive, inſtead of ſmall, farms; and this is an opinion ſo prevalent, that if it be not true, it may be attended with conſequences not leſs fatal to our future welfare, than our former errors have been deſtructive of our future comforts. It is importantly true, that no folly can be greater than "to create and continue an evil, for the pleaſure of attempting to cure it;" and the public will be greatly indebted to your correſpondent for commencing this diſcuſſion, if it ſhould lead to ſuch an examination of the ſubject, as will make it underſtood. Till it ſhall be taken up by ſome abler inquirer, I beg leave to ſuggeſt three reaſons for believing, that no part of our diſtreſſes ariſe out of the engroſſing of farms.

Firſt, becauſe we have no ſatisfactory data to determine the proportion that the number of agricultural poor of the preſent day, bears to the ſame claſs of poor at the time when farms were not ſo engroſſed; and without ſuch data, there is great reaſon to believe that the increaſe of paupers is principally among the dependents upon commerce and manufactures.

Secondly, becauſe the occupation of extenſive farms, has tended to improve agriculture, and to increaſe the produce of the ſoil.

Thirdly, becauſe ſince the period when the practice of engroſſing farms commenced, the manufactures and commerce of the country have encreaſed to an extent that has found employment for a much greater number of perſons, than thoſe who have been diſcharged from agricultural employments.

There is one omiſſion that moſt perſons ſeem to be guilty of, who form opinions relative to the poor; they do not diſtinguiſh real, from artificial poverty; and until that diſtinction become the baſis of the inquiry, it is of little conſequence whether we compliment ourſelves as "wiſe ſtateſman," "profound philoſophers," or "patriotic ſenators;" we ſhall only ape the "wiſdom of our anceſtors," whilſt we create as much confuſion for poſterity, as their "wiſdom" has prepared for us.

I take it that there is no real poverty, but that which ariſes out of the ſterility of the ſoil, or the imperfections of nature. Artificial poverty is of two kinds, one ariſes out of the injudicious arrangements of government, the other out of the vices of the people. It would be an inſult to the underſtanding of your readers, to attempt proving that we have no complaint to make on account of ſterility, or even for any temporary ſcarcity connected with bad ſeaſons. We have abundant proofs of the liberality of our reſources; and the increaſing extent of our granaries and our flocks, ſerves to ſhew that the value of our land does not diminiſh with the number of thoſe who farm them. The poverty of which we complain then is wholly artificial, and our attention ſhould principally be directed to aſcertain what portion of it is to be attributed to the government, and what part of it the people create for themſelves.

I have in a Tract lately publiſhed, entitled "The Wants of the People, and the Means of the Government," offered a few deſultory hints upon this ſubject; but it would be improper in this paper to wander from the immediate inquiry as to the effects of engroſſing farms. Your correſpondent has expreſſed himſelf very clearly, when he ſays, that, in conſequence of one hundred and twenty farms being reduced to ſixty, ſixty families have been reduced to depend on the pariſh-rates; but is there any man of reflection in the kingdom, who does not ſee that this is a mere ſophiſm? If ſixty perſons out of a hundred and twenty become dependent upon their pariſhes, it is becauſe the other ſixty have found means to do the work of a hundred and twenty; and it is to the dexterity and ſkill which contrives to cultivate the ſoil with half the number of hands, that they muſt attribute their poverty. This is the only rational mode of accounting for it; for if the diſpoſſeſſion of their farms were the only change in all the relative circumſtances, the ſimple amount of the miſchief would be, that one man poſſeſſed of ſixty farms, with his family, would be added to the population of a ſpot in addition to the former inhabitants, whilſt the ſixty occupants of his farm would be reduced to live as labourers, inſtead of farmers. Now ſuppoſing the condition of the labourers of the diſtrict to have been preciſely ſuch as it ought to have been prior to the change, the ejected farmers being in no worſe ſituation than their own labourers had been in, when they worked with them as

ſuperiors inſtead of equals, can be under no neceſſity for becoming burdenſome to pariſhes.

The ſuppoſition of "Common Senſe," that of uniting two farms into one, inſtead of a hundred and twenty into two, renders the evil ſtill leſs; for if each farmer was fully occupied before in attending his one hundred and ten acres, he cannot now attend his two hundred and twenty, without availing himſelf in ſome ſhape or other of the ſervice of his ejected neighbour; and then upon what pretence can that neighbour become burdenſome to the pariſh? It is evident that the ſimple engroſſment of farms has no tendency to encreaſe paupers, and that the diſtreſſes of the people are to be attributed to ſome other cauſe.

This cauſe may be faintly traced in the Narrative of "Common Senſe's," "Intelligent Farmer," where he repreſents one man "who already manages five hundred acres by means of a ſingle ſhepherd," and another man "already poſſeſſed of nine farms, yet taking ſix other farms," to divide between them; for, if theſe five hundred acres had continued divided into four farms, there muſt have been four ſhepherds employed, as one ſhepherd could not have ſerved four maſters; and therefore, four men would have found employment inſtead of one. Now, with ſubmiſſion to "Common Senſe," I beg leave to ſuggeſt, that the real cauſe of his complaint is not againſt the engroſſment of farms, but againſt the ſkill and improvements which have deviſed the means of diminiſhing labour. To regard this change as an evil, would, however, evince a want of diligence highly culpable in any perſon deſirous of forming a correct opinion upon the ſubject. Labour is in itſelf an evil, and the very firſt article in the Chriſtian religion teaches us to regard it as ſuch; "Becauſe thou haſt done this, in the ſweat of thy brow ſhalt thou eat bread." To diminiſh labour, therefore, is a poſitive good; and if it be made productive of miſchievous conſequences, it is becauſe we have adopted an erroneous mode of appropriating the advantages we acquire.

Suppoſe the poſition of "Common Senſe," were incontrovertibly proved, that "our definite extenſion of ſoil furniſhes employment and independence to not more than half the number of perſons, which it did twenty years ago, and that this number is annually diminiſhing," it gives no rational cauſe for the increaſe of poverty, unleſs it be proved at the ſame time, that the ſoil cultivated, has been leſs productive in conſequence. If ſuch a poſition ſhould be advanced, I ſhould be glad to learn the grounds upon which it might be maintained; but if it ſhould appear that there is no reaſon for ſuch an opinion, it will be proved beyond all kind of doubt, that the conſolidation of farms is advantageous, rather than injurious, by raiſing an equal quantity of produce with half the labour, and conſequently at much leſs expence.

The evil ariſing from the diminution of agricultural labourers, is again met by the increaſed quantity of labour, demanded for manufacturing and commercial purpoſes, which has engaged a number equal to that of the cultivators diſcharged; and this circumſtance peremptorily calls upon every perſon, to inquire whether the manufacturing and commercial paupers be not much more numerous than the agricultural paupers, before he gives a deciſive opinion upon this ſubject.

To the inquiry ſuggeſted by your correſpondent, there can be no objection; the Houſe of Commons would be as innocently employed in catering for the facts, that he is deſirous of knowing, as it moſt likely will be in any other way; but I cannot ſee the neceſſity for it, becauſe, it is already notorious enough, that the number of farmers has very greatly decreaſed within theſe twenty years, and we have not only an admiſſion of the fact, but an illuſtration of its conſequences, in the improvement of Sir John Sinclair's eſtate in the north of Scotland. That eminent agriculturiſt, to whom the country is under inexpreſſible obligations, ſtates, that he was deſirous of increaſing a flock of five hundred ewes, by various annual augmentations, until it ſhould amount to ten thouſand; and for this, and other purpoſes, he found it neceſſary to enlarge the farm he already held, to twenty-five thouſand acres. This deſign was oppoſed by the circumſtance of the land being occupied by eighty farmers, whom it became neceſſary to diſpoſſeſs. They were however ejected, and with their families, to the number of five hundred, were obliged to ſubmit to quit their habitations. Here then is an inconvenience to eighty families, but what are the effects upon the public? Why, that, inſtead of an "inconſiderable number of cattle and a few red deer," that were raiſed by theſe ſmall farmers, and which ſupplied them with a bare ſubſiſtence, the proprietor was enabled to produce food for a population ſo great, that, to induce

duce them to come and eat it, he builds a new town, that they may be ready upon the spot. "Wherever a number of inhabitants are collected together," says the patriotic baronet, "they become a market for the agricultural productions of the neighbourhood, which, of course, increases the demand." From this consideration he was induced to build the new town of Thurso on his own estate, which he says, "on account of the cheapness of provisions," added to certain "other conveniencies, must induce persons of moderate incomes to settle there." In this instance the ejected farmers were not injured, for the proprietor had occasion for all their services in his extensive improvements, and, to attach them to his employ, built each family a cottage, to which he annexed a garden and two Scotch acres of land. The increase of agricultural produce gave spirit to the general improvements, and the consequence was, that employment was found for a great number of other labourers, who were invited to come and people the new colony.

Whether the inhabitants of this settlement be affluent, or indigent, I do not know; but I will venture to affirm, that if there be the slightest tendency to pauperism among them, it does not result from the engrossment of the farm. Whilst, however, I differ with "Common Sense," as to the cause of the evil, I am painfully obliged to acknowledge at once its existence and its magnitude; and I wish I did not at the same time see reason to fear, that it will rather increase than diminish, unless we take a much more enlarged view, than any persons seem, at present, disposed to take of the subject.

This paper is already too long to warrant my going into my own opinions upon the evil; yet I should not be dealing fairly by your correspondent, if I were to content myself with merely contradicting him. It is an affair in which we are all interested, and the poorer we are, the greater our interest is. Every degree of frankness should therefore be encouraged that has a tendency to dissipate the confusion, in which discussions upon the pauper system have hitherto been involved. Should this introduction to the subject meet a favourable reception, I will in a future paper endeavour to prove, that though the vices of the people, and the injudicious arrangements of government, both instrumentally tend to create a great number of paupers, the true cause as well of the pauperism complained of, as of the system by which its evils are attempted to be palliated, is to be found in a fundamental error in the order of society, which makes every step that the country advances in improvement and plenty, injurious to the labourer, in exact proportion as it is advantageous to the other classes of the community.

April 4, 1807. Your's, &c.
Office of Tranquillity, JOHN BONE.
Albion-street, Blackfriar's Bridge.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the paper communicated by me in the last Monthly Magazine, page 236, under the title of "*Prepositions are merely used to avoid questions likely to be put for the sake of obtaining circumstantial statements,*" (and which is only a small part of a very interesting correspondence, on the mechanism of language, with which I have been favoured by the author of the "Evenings of Southill,") there is an important omission, occasioned probably, by haste in transcribing, which I am very desirous should be supplied as soon as possible.

The purport of that paper, is to explain, how the preposition *by*, placed before any of the reflective pronouns, as *by myself*, is used to denote *exclusion*, in regard to all other individuals not mentioned, and that it may sometimes not only denote *exclusion*, but stand for *near*: thus, *by myself*, may mean *near myself*. The former of these significations is fully explained in the paper in question, but the latter is not even alluded to, owing to the omission of the following paragraph:

"The reader of the 'Evenings of Southill' is to recollect that I only professed to investigate every one of the examples which Dr. Johnson adduced to his several divisions of *by*. I have, however, in the pages of the investigation, introduced here and there some examples on circumstances which the Doctor had not noticed. The division 6 (Evenings of Southill, p. 30) and the examples adduced, would sufficiently shew, that the sort of *by*, therein elucidated, might introduce a pronoun of the class, generally considered as reflective, such as *myself*, *ourselves*, &c. as well as any other pronoun or any noun: but, as not one of the passages, quoted, presents any of those pronouns generally called reflective, I am going to discuss an example of the kind. Let us consider this combination of words, "Come and sit by *myself*," with an emphasis upon *myself*, instead of, "Come and sit by *me*," with an emphasis upon *me*." I shall con-

ſider either of the two conſtructions as uſed to one or ſeveral, by a perſon, who wiſhes the *ſitting* not to be *near* or *by* ſome other perſon in the company, but to be *by* or *near* him in preference to any one elſe. On the leaſt reflection, it will be evident, that, in *by myſelf* or *by me*, the word *by* is, as to value, different from the *by* which I have diſcuſſed before, and that *by myſelf* is ſomething more than a redundant expreſſion, however emphatically uttered, in regard to *myſelf*, by the perſon. It is evident alſo that *myſelf* is not here a reflective pronoun, and yet it excludes every one, who is not the perſon that utters the above combination of words. Indeed, if the perſon had ſaid: "Come and ſit *by* THAT TABLE," (pointing to it) every place not about that table would have been excluded, ſince I have proved, (ſee Monthly Magazine, p. 236) that every ſort of prepoſition may introduce a noun or pronoun to be viewed, as excluding all individuals, that are not repreſented by that noun or pronoun."

Conſidering the detached form in which the above paragraph appears; it ſeems proper to add a few explanatory remarks. In the firſt place it ſhould be obſerved, that it was Dr. Johnſon who conſidered *by myſelf*, *&c.* as excluding every other individual; but the author of the Evenings of Southill has given to that ſort of *by* the value of *aſſociate*, and, anticipating objections to this meaning, is deſirous of removing them. It may be aſked, how, in the phraſe, *I ſhall dine by myſelf*, *myſelf* can be conſidered as an *aſſociate* to *I*. This objection is eaſily removed by the author's grand principle, "Prepoſitions are merely uſed to avoid queſtions likely to be put for the ſake of obtaining circumſtantial ſtatements." Now, after having ſaid, *I ſhall dine*, if any perſon were to aſk me with whom? I, having no companion or aſſociate, ſhould be forced to reply *nobody*, or *I alone*. Therefore, as *by myſelf* is equal to *I alone*, it follows of courſe, that though *by myſelf* is preſented as an aſſociate to the individual *I*, yet *myſelf* becomes a ſort of negative aſſociate, or no aſſociate at all, merely becauſe *myſelf* means here the very individual already repreſented by *I*, and is introduced in the very place where a real aſſociate might have been mentioned; having *with* for its prefix, as would be the caſe in the phraſe *I* ſhall dine *with my brother*, inſtead of, *I* ſhall dine *by myſelf*.

It may alſo be objected, that in ſuch a combination of words as *by myſelf*, &c. the prepoſition *by* is not always equal to *aſſociate*, ſince *by* may mean proximity of place, and *by myſelf*, may ſtand for *near myſelf*, which does not ſeem to imply *excluſion*. This objection is alſo removed by the grand principle already mentioned; for it proves, that in the phraſe *Come and ſit by myſelf*, every individual not myſelf would be excluded in regard to the manner in which I requeſted him to come and ſit; and, at the ſame time, it ſhews that Dr. Johnſon had attributed to *by alone* a force of excluſion, to which every prepoſition was really entitled. And indeed, if any perſon ſhould remain ſilent, after ſaying *Come and ſit*, he would be aſked, where? or, how? and his anſwer would probably be, *here* or *there*, (pointing to the place); or he would reply, *by me* or *by myſelf*, *near me* or *near myſelf*, &c.

To conclude, it muſt be granted, I think, that my friend Salmon was the firſt who diſcovered the principle, that *whatever is*, in *a ſentence, preſented as governed by one and the ſame prepoſition, actually excludes every individual not mentioned as an aſſociate*. And, I truſt, it will alſo be allowed that he is free from the blame which attaches to Dr. Johnſon and other philologiſts, for having imagined that *by*, and all other prepoſitions, had not always the power of excluding from their adjuncts, all the individuals not implied in the adjuncts themſelves.

Epping, 1807. J. PAYNE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL *of a* VOYAGE *performed in the* INDIAN SEAS, *to* MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, *&c., &c., in* HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, *in the* YEARS 1803-4-5, *interſperſed with ſhort* DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES *of the* PRESENT STATE *of the principal* SETTLEMENTS *of the* INDIA COMPANY.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE *by an* OFFICER *of that* SHIP.

WE ſtarted from Malacca on the 16th of September, and ſhaped our courſe for the ſtraits of Sincapore, where we arrived in two days with a light and pleaſant breeze; we came to an anchor in the middle of theſe ſtraits for the purpoſe of collecting the convoy, a part of which we had left behind at Malacca, to repair the damages they had received in the ſtraits by lightning.

The ſtraits of Sincapore are formed by a cluſter of innumerable little iſlands, lying off the moſt ſouthern part of the Malay peninſula. They are coverered with

with woods, have a great variety in their ſhapes, and indented on all ſides with pleaſant little bays and ſandy coves, where the fineſt turtle is found in great plenty. The paſſage between theſe iſlands is in ſome places ſo narrow that we might have almoſt chucked a biſcuit on ſhore; yet the water was deep, clear, and ſmooth as velvet. There can ſcarcely be a more beautiful picture, than the ſight of a fleet of ſhips winding through this romantic group of iſlands. The natives came off in their canoes laden with turtle, ſome of which weighed three or four hundred pounds, and theſe they ſold for a dollar or two a-piece; we of courſe had *alderman's fare* every day while we continued in theſe ſtraits.

At length having got the ſhips all together (on the 22d), we hurried away, fearing that the north-eaſt monſoon might ſet in, or at leaſt that we might be baffled between the two monſoons. The next day paſſed to the northward of Pedra Branca, a rock lying off point Romania, and ſo called by the Portugueſe, on account of its being covered with the white excrements of birds; it has ſome reſemblance to the Baſs rock in the Firth or Forth. Here the Chineſe ſeas commence, and ſhips generally take a departure from this rock, or point Romania, when proceeding to China.

Next day (twenty-fourth of September) paſſed Pulo Aore and Pulo Timon, two iſlands lying in 101° of eaſt longitude, and of conſiderable height; at this place we expected to fall in with *Linois*, when we would have ſurprized him a little with the force we now had (a ſeventy-four, a fifty-gun ſhip, two frigates, and a ſloop of war): as there were no appearances, however, of an enemy, the line of battle ſhip here took leave of us, and returned to India.

We this day loſt ſight of land, and ſteered for China with a pleaſant breeze and compact convoy; the weather continued uncommonly fine for the next five days, when we made Pulo Sapata, a very ſingular rock ſtanding up like a pillar in the middle of the Chineſe ſeas; it is perpendicular all round, and white like Dover cliffs, with innumerable flocks of birds hovering round it, and ſeems as if placed here by Providence as a mark to guide mariners through thoſe ſeas, where ſo many hidden dangers abound.

Hitherto we had been ſailing on velvet, and with winds much more favourable than we had reaſon to expect at this late period of the ſouth-weſt monſoon: the ſcene, however, now began to ſhift, and our miſery to commence.

On the 2d of October, the ſky aſſumed a very unuſual appearance; the ſkirts of the horizon ſeemed as if they were tinged with blood; the black portentous clouds that hung over us, looked as if ſurcharged with electric fluid, and ready every inſtant to burſt on our heads!

In the evening the lightning gleamed with ſuch vivid flaſhes through the air, that it was painful to look around; ſtill, however unaccompanied with thunder. The rain now began to pour down in ſuch torrents, that it actually appeared to be precipitated from the heavens *en maſſe*, deluging every part of the ſhip:—

"Mean time in ſable cincture, ſhadows vaſt,
Deep ting'd and damp, and congregated clouds,
And all the vapory turbulence of heaven,
Involve the face of things."

It had now continued calm for ſome hours, but ſoon the gale commenced; and laſted, with ſome interruptions and various alterations, for four ſucceſſive days. The wind was firſt from the weſtward, but in the courſe of the typhoon it blew from every point of the compaſs! As it was, however, generally in our favour, we ſcudded great part of the time, and of courſe made a moſt rapid progreſs.

It is impoſſible to deſcribe the unpleaſantneſs (I may ſay miſery) of our ſituation during this period. The firſt twenty-four hours of the gale demoliſhed tables, chairs, crockery-ware, and almoſt every cooking utenſil we had on board, ſo that we could ſcarce get as much ſuſtenance as would keep ſoul and body together!

To add to our *comforts*, we had generally a quantity of water waſhing about our legs in the gun-room; while the ſeams of the ſhip (coming from a hot country) were ſo open, that the water came pouring down through the decks on our heads!

The frequent ſhifting of the wind raiſed ſuch a croſs tumultuous ſea, that it broke over us in all directions, cauſing the ſhip to labour with undeſcribable violence—

"Through the black night that ſits immenſe around,
Laſh'd into foam, the fierce conflicting brine
Seems o'er a thouſand raging waves to burn!
Mean-time the mountain billows to the clouds
In dreadful tumult ſwell'd, ſurge above ſurge,
Burſt into chaos with tremendous roar!"

On the 4th, we experienced a conſiderable intermiſſion of the gale, and towards

wards noon it so far cleared up, that we saw one of the men of war and two or three of the convoy: about this hour, however, and at no great distance from us, one of the frigates (La Dedaigneuse) was completely dismasted, and nearly sent to the bottom by the violence of the typhoon.

Our progress had been so rapid during the typhoon, that we made Pedra Branca, a perpendicular rock, near Haerlem bay on the coast of China, about two P. M. on the fifth, and hove to, to the Westward of it, till the next morning. In the course of the night the gale increased almost to a hurricane, and that too, dead on shore!

The situation of several of the convoy was now extremely perilous, as they were much to leeward of us, and completely embayed, without the ability of carrying sufficient sail to extricate themselves; and one of them indeed was obliged to run in at the utmost risque, and take shelter under the lee of a small island, where she lay in safety till the gale was over.

The gale somewhat abated on the 6th, though still blowing with considerable violence; we were therefore obliged to carry a great press of canvas to keep us from settling down too far in the bay, expecting frequently indeed, that some of the masts would go over the side.

A favourable slant of wind enabled us, next day, to run in between the Great Lama, and a cluster of islands called the Nine Pins, where we were soon surrounded by swarms of fishing boats, out of one of which we got a pilot, who offered to take us to *Lintin* for eighty dollars; this being refused, he asked fifty, and ultimately came down to forty, but would on no account accept a smaller sum: this being counted out to him, he very leisurely marched forward to the *galley-fire*, where he sat down to smoke with the utmost composure, leaving the *pilotage* entirely to ourselves! On being roused up on the quarter-deck, however, he made some trifling signs with his hands respecting the adjacent shores, which we could not well comprehend; in short, we were obliged entirely to trust to our *lead*, while winding in among those islands; and there seems to be little danger, the shores being so bold that a ship may run close to them.

In the evening, while passing the high peak of Lantou, the pilot made signs to drop the anchor, which we complied with: this is the highest mountain on this part of the coast, and may be seen at an immense distance. In every direction that we now could look, nothing presented itself but the wildest assemblage of mountainous islands that it is possible to conceive, all having a barren inhospitable appearance.

We next morning got under weigh, and kept working up for Lintin, close to which we anchored in the evening, abreast of the principal village on the south side of the island, and about a mile from the shore.

Lintin lies in the mouth of the river Tigris, about thirty miles above Macao, and is remarkable for a very high peak in the centre of the island; which may be from fifteen to twenty miles in circumference.

It contains three villages, besides some straggling cottages, and is frequently the rendezvous of two or three of the fishing fleets, that are scattered in such numbers over every part of the coast. The principal village is (as I have said before) on the S. W. side of the island, where there is a pleasant bay (called "Lintin bay,") and good anchorage, completely sheltered from the north-east monsoon by the peak. Near this village, at the foot of a little hill, we pitched our tents; one for the surgeon and another officer, one for the sick, and a large tent for the artificers.

When we first arrived here, the weather was so hot and sultry, that we generally slept outside of the tents at night, without any danger of catching cold, there being little or no dews, but the most beautiful serene skies imaginable.

The villagers were a little intrusive at first, from curiosity alone; for they never, during the whole of our stay, attempted to plunder or steal the smallest article from our tents, nor to molest us in any respect whatever! an example which, I am sorry to say, all our exertions could not induce our own men to imitate. The proximity of a potatoe field to our tents, was the cause of many complaints from the natives, and it required all our vigilance to prevent the sailors levying contributions, during the night, on this favorite root. As our presence on this island excited the curiosity of every man, woman, and child belonging to it; and as our artificers and sick were no less curious, in viewing the grotesque and novel appearance of the Chinese villagers; we were forced to draw a line of circumvallation round the tents, and give orders to the centinels not to permit any communication,

nication, but at certain ſtated hours, when they might negociate as much as they pleaſed. We here got fiſh in abundance, long potatoes, and a few other vegetables, the produce of the iſland; but our principal ſupply was from *Achon*, the compredore at *Macao*, who has the contract for ſupplying his Majeſty's ſhips with freſh beef, and every deſcription of vegetables, which he ſent up to us regularly by junks; independent of theſe we had an extra ſupply for the uſe of the ſick alone, who here became more numerous every day.

There is a watering-place about half a mile from the village; at the foot of the peak, where the ſtream runs through a bamboo into the caſks on a little ſandy beach. The water, though none of the beſt, is as good as any on the neigbouring iſles. It may here be remarked, that the water in this part of China, is, generally ſpeaking, of a very inferior quality; we were obliged to ſtart ſome of it overboard after leaving China.

As we wiſhed to have a commanding view of this little *Chineſe Cyclades*, a party of us ſet out early one morning in order to aſcend the peak, which is very abrupt, except on the northern ſide, where it is of ſomewhat eaſier aſcent. On our way up, we had opportunities of ſeeing ſeveral pictures in miniature of Chineſe induſtry: every little rill of water that trickled from the ſummit, was led in zig-zag directions along the ſides of the mountain, and made to paſs over innumerable little terraces of *paddy* or *rice*, that were formed on every ſpot that would bear the ſlighteſt cultivation. The other parts of the mountain ſerved to feed their goats, &c. The goat-herds' cottages, ſurrounded with beautiful little bowers, peeping out here and there from among the rocks and precipices. The peak itſelf terminates in three craggy eminences, or huge fragments of rock, that ſeem to have been ſevered from each other by ſome ſtroke of lightning; and as the earth has been conſiderably waſhed away from about their baſes, they appear as if reſting on a perfect *pivot*: that fragment particularly, facing the S. W. impends over a moſt frightful chain of precipices, which we could not look down upon without ſhrinking back with horror.

From this elevated ſituation, we could count between twenty and thirty iſlands ſcattered around in all directions, and exhibiting a peculiar wildneſs and variety in their features.

We could barely make out Macao, on which the Portugueſe ſettlement of the ſame name is built, and which we afterwards viſited. In the contrary direction we could ſee the celebrated ſtrait, called the Bogue, or *Bocca Tigris*, where H. M. S. Grampus was then lying. The north-eaſt view preſented the high blue mountains in the interior of the country.

Towards the middle of November the weather began to get cold; the north-eaſt monſoon coming down from the bleak mountains of China and Tartary, felt very ſharp and biting to people juſt arrived from the burning ſkies of India.

As we expected ſome bad weather about this time, we prepared to move up to the Bocca Tigris, where ſhips are well ſheltered by the ſurrounding mountains. On the 15th of November, therefore, we ſtruck our tents at Lintin, and removed the ſick on board, who now amounted to 50 or 60, moſtly agues, fluxes, and colds. We loſt one officer and one man while lying here, whom we buried with the uſual ceremonies, on the ſide of a little hill; the whole of the iſlanders eying the proceſs with the utmoſt curioſity. The villager to whom the ground belonged, did not fail to aſk me the next day for *two dollars*, pointing to the grave where the young *officer* was buried, and whom he had obſerved me frequently viſit while lying ſick on the iſland.

We now unmoored, and proceeded up towards the Bogue; the *Maſter* having been ſent ſome time before, to take a ſurvey of the paſſage, and in two days came to an anchor in *Anſon's bay*, ſo named ſince the time Lord Anſon refitted the Old Centurion in this place.

It lies juſt without, and on the eaſtern ſide of the Bogue, between Annanhoy and Chumpee forts. The ſhore all round the bay is ſo ſhallow and muddy, that there is no landing except at high water and that cloſe under the Annanhoy fort, among ſome ſharp black rocks,

The laſt-mentioned fort ſtands on the eaſtern ſide of the Bocca, or mouth of the Tigris. It is a ſmall ſemicircular battery nearly level with the water's edge, mounting twelve or thirteen old guns, of different calibre, ſeemingly about the ſize of 4 and 6 pounders, placed on dead carriages, and apparently in a wretched ſtate. On the oppoſite ſide, are two ſmall forts ſituated on two litte iſlands; the diſtance acroſs, I think, is about two muſket-ſhots, or thereabouts.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I RELY on your candour and impartiality for the inſertion of the following obſervations on Mr. Belſham's letter, in your laſt Magazine, containing ſome remarks on the firſt volume of the Magna Britannia publiſhed by my brother and myſelf. It muſt be ſufficiently obvious, that an unqualified aſſertion that our Hiſtory of the County of Bedford "is deemed by perſons who poſſeſs the beſt information reſpecting multifarious ſubjects treated in it, to contain a conſiderable number of errors and inadvertencies," and a charge of "*riſquing random preſumptions*," eſpecially when brought forward through the medium of a publication ſo extenſively circulated as your Magazine, muſt be very injurious to the credit of a work "whoſe eſſence (as Mr. Belſham juſtly obſerves) is to exhibit plain matter of fact." That in a volume of ſuch extent, comprehending a great variety of matter, collected from ſuch numerous ſources of enquiry, errors ſhould be found, ariſing in ſome inſtances from miſinformation, in others from inadvertency, cannot be deemed extraordinary; we are ſorry when any ſuch come to our knowledge, yet thankful to thoſe who give us an opportunity of correction, by pointing them out with candour. Thoſe perſons therefore whom Mr. Belſham alludes to, as poſſeſſing the beſt information reſpecting the hiſtory of Bedfordſhire, will do us a great favour by tranſmitting ſuch errors, as they may have diſcovered, to our bookſellers, that we may inſert corrections of ſuch as are of importance at the end of our ſecond volume. We have expreſſed our acknowledgements to ſome gentlemen of the county of Bedford who were pointed out to us as moſt converſant with that kind of information, which was wanted for our work, and we can confidently appeal to thoſe gentlemen, when we aſſert that we were not remiſs in our enquiries; and hope they will find that we have faithfully ſtated the ſubſtance of their communications. If there were others who poſſeſſed better information than our correſpondents, it is our misfortune they were not alſo pointed out to us. We can moſt confidently aſſert, that where the means of acquiring information have been within our knowledge or power, preſumption has never been ſubſtituted for matter of fact; letter after letter has been written, to aſcertain a ſingle date; and we can ſafely affirm, that there are individuals living in, or connected with, every pariſh within the ſeveral counties compriſed in our firſt volume, and in ſuch part of the ſecond as is ready for the preſs, who can bear witneſs to the extenſive circulation of our queries. Nor have we been leſs anxious to avoid errors, than diligent in our endeavours to procure information; and where we have had reaſon to ſuſpect inaccuracy, either in written communications, or printed authorities, we have never ceaſed inquiring till our doubts (as far as poſſible) have been ſatisfied; therefore, although an erroneous date may have crept in, or *ſouth* by inadvertency have been written for *north*, or *north* for *ſouth*, we truſt that the work will not be found, generally ſpeaking, to deſerve the character of inaccuracy. In thoſe departments which conſiſt chiefly of figures, we have been particularly careful; in the abſtract of the population of each county, every figure was collated, as it went through the preſs, with the original report printed by authority of parliament; the ſame care was taken with the Index, every reference of which was in the ſame manner collated with the text. Your readers will excuſe my having enlarged on theſe general heads, as it is not only of importance to the author, but to the public, to have it known whether a work whoſe chief utility depends on its accuracy, be or be not upon the whole accurate.

With reſpect to Mr. Belſham's corrections we admit that he has pointed out a few errors; they are not of much importance; and might (with about two exceptions) be defended even from the charge of inadvertency on our part, and moſt of them had been noted for correction, before we read that gentleman's letter. We were certainly miſinformed or miſunderſtood our information, if the *Single Brethren* of the Moravians did not reſide in community at Bedford in the year 1800. The ſame may be obſerved as to the *Gurnows* poſſeſſing Caldwell priory; the Gardiners certainly were in poſſeſſion in the year 1682, and I underſtood that they continued to poſſeſs it till the time mentioned in our work; but was deceived no doubt by the ſimilarity of ſound in the two names. As to the increaſed population of Bedford, I cannot help doubting whether our information was erroneous. Browne Willis, in the laſt edition of his *Notitia Parliamentaria*, ſpeaks of the total number of voters in the borough, as being ſomewhat more than 600; at the laſt conteſted election

in 1790 they were 1148, of whom above 600 were reſident. As Mr. Belſham ſpeaks from his own knowledge as to a late appointment to the benefice of Elſtow, I ſuppoſe he is right in ſtating it to be a perpetual curacy, or donative; but as it is deſcribed as a *vicarage* in Bacon's *Liber Regis*, printed from official documents, by the principal of the office in which they are depoſited; we could not heſitate to deſcribe it as ſuch, unleſs we had been poſſeſſed of proof to the contrary. Mr. Belſham accuſes us of '*riſquing random preſumption*," reſpecting the ſite of Bedford Caſtle, when we might have obtained matter of fact. Now the truth is that we felt particularly intereſted in tracing the hiſtory of the Barony and Caſtle of Bedford and took no ſmall pains in our enquiries on that ſubject; as muſt be apparent to any one who ſhall read the account of it in pages 46 and 47. In our endeavours to trace the deſcent of a portion of the Barony, which we conſidered as attached to the ſite of the Caſtle, we could obtain no information from the Duke of Bedford's profeſſional agents, who were extremely liberal in affording us every aſſiſtance, that could be derived from his Grace's muniments; and we flatter ourſelves that the hiſtory of his numerous manors will be found to be accurately traced to the preſent time, with the exception of its being inadvertently ſtated, in the inſtances pointed out by Mr. Belſham, that Goldington and Ravenſden were purchaſed by John Duke of Bedford inſtead of the Truſtees under his will: the date is correct and the whole is accurately ſtated in the account of Knotting, which was purchaſed at the ſame time. Had our enquiries been directed to the title of the Swan Inn, inſtead of the Caſtle and Barony of Bedford, we ſhould in all probability have obtained what we were in ſearch of; or had we known that Mr. Belſham was in poſſeſſion of the deſired information, we ſhould undoubtedly have applied to him for it; but not having an opportunity of aſcertaining the fact, we freely own, we riſqued a conjecture; and when it is conſidered that we knew that the Goſwick family poſſeſſed lands which conſtituted a third part of the Barony of Bedford; that the Duke of Bedford then poſſeſſed the whole, or the greater part of thoſe lands; and that he poſſeſſed alſo the ſite of Bedford Caſtle; the conjecture that they paſſed by the ſame title will not perhaps be generally deemed a very *random preſumption*.

Since our account of Bedford was printed, we have found a document, which proves that the ſite the Caſtle belonged to the family of Snagg, who poſſeſſed another third part of the Barony in the reign of King Charles I. We ſhall endeavour to trace the poſſeſſors of the Caſtle, from the Snaggs to Mr. Henry Horton, whom Mr. Belſham mentions as its owner about half a century ago.

Mr. Belſham obſerves that we are not perfectly correct, in affirming that the Duke of Bedford's eſtates form what may be conſidered as by far the largeſt landed property in the county. The difficulty of obtaining that information, which could enable us to divide the proprietors of the principal landed property into claſſes; and the certainty of giving offence by incorrect ſtatements, has deterred us from any attempt of that kind; but we thought, and cannot but ſtill think ourſelves perfectly ſafe, in the caſual obſervation, which was thrown out reſpecting the Duke of Bedford's eſtates. Although the number of Manors of which a perſon is owner, cannot be deemed a ſure criterion of the extent of his landed property; yet as the proprietor of the principal manor in a pariſh, generally has a conſiderable eſtate in it, we may conclude that the poſſeſſor of many ſuch manors in a county has an extenſive landed property there: now it appears that the Duke of Bedford (including three which he holds on leaſe under the crown) poſſeſſes the principal manor in no leſs than twenty-two pariſhes, being more than a ſixth of the whole number in the county of Bedford, beſides 13 ſubordinate manors, and ſeveral impropriate rectories. I cannot tell what the extent of Lord St. John's or Mr. Whitbread's eſtates in Bedfordſhire may be, and certainly can have no wiſh nor motive to depreciate their value: but though their united poſſeſſions in that County may be as large as Mr. Belſham ſtates them to be; ſtill, as the number of manors poſſeſſed by both, bears a very ſmall proportion to thoſe of the Duke of Bedford, I cannot but think we are ſufficiently juſtified in the expreſſion we have made uſe of. The eſtates of Lord St. John and Mr. Whitbread may be much more extenſive than we were aware of; and this very circumſtance juſtifies our caution in not having entered into any further compariſon of the reſpective extent of property amongſt the preſent land-owners of the county.

Had we meant to purſue the method

of eſtimating the extent of property throughout the county by the number of proprietors manors, we ſhould have named Lady Lucas next after the Duke of Bedford, her Ladyſhip having the principal manors of nine pariſhes. It is evident that in eſtimating the proportions of ancient property by the Domeſday Survey, where the number of hides attached to each manor is ſpecified, this method muſt be ſatisfactory and concluſive; and had we thought it ſo with reſpect to the preſent ſtate of property, we ſhould have made more uſe of it.

With reſpect to the reſidence of Sir Samuel Luke, I am really at ſome loſs to diſcover what Mr. Belſham means to find fault with. He ſays "we are informed (by Mr. L. p. 3.) that, Sir Samuel Luke's houſe was either Hawnes or Wood-end. But this was never before ſuppoſed to admit of a doubt. Sir Samuel Luke's houſe was unqueſtionably ſituated at Wood-end in the pariſh of Cople." There certainly is no doubt, as we have aſſerted in p. 71. that Wood-end was the ſeat of the Luke family; however, though neither Mr. Belſham nor we doubt this, yet in the Magna Britannia of 1720, Wood-end near Toddington (in the pariſh of Harlington) is ſaid to have been the ſeat of Sir Samuel Luke, and this error has been copied into two or three ſubſequent works. The note in p. 3. is perfectly correct: we could not affirm that Wood-end was the ſeat of Sir Samuel Luke, which Sir Lewis Dyve enjoyed in 1643; becauſe Sir Samuel had at that time two houſes, namely, Hawnes (now the ſeat of Lord Carteret) and Wood-end, and I have reaſon to believe that he reſided chiefly at Hawnes; the entries of births and burials of the Luke family from the year 1626 to 1654 having been principally made in the regiſter of that pariſh; Wood-end was certainly their ancient reſidence, they did not poſſeſs Hawnes more than 50 years. Here we are again charged with ſuppoſing inſtead of aſcertaining: Mr. Belſham, I dare ſay does not want to be informed, that if even the title-deeds of every manor were open to our inſpection, in many inſtances they do not go beyond the middle of the ſeventeenth century, in ſome not beyond the beginning of the laſt: were the rolls of Chancery, which contain the grants and alienations of manors for the three laſt centuries, as open to our reſearches as thoſe of a prior date preſerved in the Tower, we ſhould have had leſs difficulty in aſcertaining this and ſeveral other points. The ſum of what we could clearly aſcertain with reſpect to Hawnes, was, that Sir Roger Newdigate poſſeſſed it ſo late as 1603; Sir Samuel Luke at leaſt from 1626 to 1654; and that Lord Carteret purchaſed it of Sir Humphry Wynch in 1667: your readers will judge therefore whether our conjecture, that the Lukes purchaſed of the Newdigates and Sir Humphrey Wynch of the Lukes, was very improbable.

Mr. Belſham ſays, that "the only ſon of the Duke of Kent was not known by the title of Earl of Harold but ſimply Lord Harold, his father being Duke Marquis and Earl of Kent and Baron of Harold." I ſtill maintain on the contrary, that we were perfectly correct in calling him Earl of Harold, and refer Mr. B. for our authority to the Herald's books in the College of Arms, were he will find that the father was in 1706 created Viſcount Goodrich, Earl of Harold and Marquis of Kent: the ſon bore the title of Earl of Harold; his eldeſt ſon is deſcribed as Earl of Harold on his monument in Flitton Church, was always ſo deſcribed in writing, but in converſation was no doubt, according to common uſage, called unceremoniouſly *Lord Harold.*

Your's, &c.

April 11, 1807. D. Lysons.

Hempſted-Court, near Glouceſter.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM my earlieſt remembrance I have been, though no performer, an enthuſiaſtic lover of muſic, which I regard as one of the pureſt ſources of conſolation in the miſeries of life, and one of the ſublimeſt heightners of its happineſs, as the univerſal language of the elevated and moſt benign affections. With theſe ſentiments I ſhould be particularly happy had I much information to offer on the ſubject of your correſpondent's* intereſting and reſpectable enquiry concerning the authors who compoſed the words of the muſic of Handel, that great and venerable name, who applied this art with an energy the moſt ſublime, a ſcience the moſt admirable, fertility and extent of invention which ſeems

* P. 225.

more

more than human, to the moſt delightful, the beſt, and the nobleſt purpoſes.

That Gay was the author of the Acis and Galatea, is well known, as it is publiſhed among his works. Shenſtone, in one inſtance at leaſt, compoſed poetry, which was ſet by Handel. Hughes, I think, wrote the poetry of ſome of the oratorios, though I cannot at preſent aſcertain which. Not much (ſo far as I recollect at the diſtance of ſeveral years) has been aſcertained on the ſubject, by the reſearches of Dr. Burney, or of Sir John Hawkins, in their Hiſtories of Muſic: I fear therefore, that little can be learnt. Handel was too inceſſantly occupied (and happy it is indeed that ſuch was his application, and ſuch the fruits of it) as a compoſer in muſic to have written the words; even had he been more familiar than he appears ever to have been with our language and verſification. But in general they are excellently adapted to the muſic, and I think it pretty evident that the writers muſt have had conſiderable taſte in muſic themſelves, and habit in the adaptation of words; the difficulty and delicacy of which art riſes in proportion to the excellence of the muſic itſelf. Probably the late Mr. Melmoth, of Bath, and Mr. Aviſon, the author of the excellent Eſſay on Muſical Expreſſion, might have both occaſionally contributed.

But harmonious proſe ſeems to be yet more ſuitable than poetry to accompany muſic of the higheſt order:—at leaſt, if our old tranſlation of the poetic part of the Bible can be called proſe, and not rather blank verſe in a variety of the free meaſure of the dithyrambic kind; into which I think it might with the utmoſt propriety, be reſolved.

Accordingly, in that unrivalled compoſition the Meſſiah, the alliance between words and muſic appears with a divine luſtre; both in the ſelection and arrangement of the whole, and in the appropriate tranſcendant beauty of every kind and ſpecies of expreſſion which ſacred muſic appears to admit.

With the exception of one word, I agree in the merit of the inſtance which have been quoted, both as excellent in moral and pious ſentiment, and in all reſpects ſuitable for muſic. And one circumſtance is moſt truly remarkable, that ſo little of falſe accent in relation to the words, ſhould be found in the amazing quantity of the moſt exquiſite vocal compoſitions, by this illuſtrious and ever memorable foreigner; while in numerous and ſtriking inſtances, the muſical emphaſis of the recitative air, and chorus, is the ſpeaking emphaſis itſelf, preſerved with the moſt perfect propriety, and heightened to the moſt conſummate beauty and effect; an effect which words alone are not capable of conveying.

With Mr. Marſhall's character of the muſic of Handel, I entirely and warmly coincide; and in the wiſh that the works of this glory of the art may become more extenſively known throughout the iſland. Nothing more is wanting to ſecure to them the moſt extenſive, permanent, and beneficial influence.

To this end what has been already for ſome time in progreſs, will aſſuredly much conduce: the adapting of his muſic to the piano-forte. The heavenly compoſition of the air in Solomon, which Mr. Marſhall has quoted, is wonderfully ſuited to that inſtrument. And indeed the Pathos of Handel is not inferior to his ſublimity. He is, like Homer, Milton, and Shakeſpeare, equal in both theſe excellencies.

And undoubtedly the taſte and voice, the ear and the heart of our fair countrywomen, merit that an inſtrument of ſuch perfection as the piano-forte now is, ſhould be refcued from frivolities; unworthy of itſelf, and equally unworthy of them, to whom, when their purſuits are not perverted, we are as much indebted for the melioration of our hearts, as for all which moſt enlivens and adorns ſociety.

Still I would not make a general condemnation of the modern practice of muſic in this country, till Purcell, Arne, Jackſon, Haydn, Pleyel, and Clementi, are forgotten, and ſome other compoſers, whom it might be invidious or impertinent in me to enumerate, and till Handel ſinks into oblivion; and into ſuch barbariſm I truſt England will never fall. Muſic cannot ceaſe to produce the moſt perfect gratification to the ear, and to intereſt in the higheſt degree the nobleſt powers of the mind, and the beſt affections of the heart; yet I do acknowledge that there are ſymptoms, and I fear increaſing ſymptoms, of a decline of taſte. Nothing is more likely to reſiſt that decline, than whatever may bring the muſic of Handel, not only into our cathedrals, where it places all heaven before our eyes, but into our houſes. It has the unfading freſhneſs of an immortal youth: very little comparatively is of a nature ever to be obſolete, or to charm the

ear and heart leſs at preſent, or in ages to come, than when firſt compoſed. Should this contribute to advance ſuch a deſign, I ſhall indeed rejoice that it has been written. Your's, &c.

Bury, CAPEL LOFFT.
3d of April, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN No. 155, p. 235, of the Monthly Magazine, I find certain obſervations on the etymology and nature of prepoſitions. Theſe, it appears, are intended to militate, in ſome reſpects, againſt the juſtly admired, and almoſt univerſally adopted theory of the learned Mr. H. Tooke; but, it ſeems to me, that, as far, at leaſt, as the writer has thought fit to develope his own or his friend's ideas, they are neither ſatisfactory in themſelves, nor explanatory of the author's ſyſtem. In attacking Mr. Tooke's theory, it does not avail, merely to ſtate a few particular derivations in which philologiſts may differ, but it is incumbent upon the aſſailant to ſhew in what eſſential parts that theory or ſyſtem is, as a whole, unfounded or erroneous. Mr. Payne's remarks are confined to two heads, the derivation of *by*, and the general object or intent of prepoſitions.

"N. Salmon", he ſays, "has endeavoured to prove that in *many* circumſtances, *by* derives its name from words that do not merely denote *exiſtence*, but which actually ſignify *operating*, *creating*, &c.; and that it appears as a forerunner to whoever or whatever is cauſing, has been cauſing, or will be cauſing, any thing to happen; for example, Darius was vanquiſhed by Alexander: i. e. Darius was vanquiſhed: (the) OPERATOR (of this ſtate of Darius was) ALEXANDER".

It would, I am convinced, afford great ſatisfaction to your readers and correſpondents, if Mr. P. would plainly ſtate, through your Magazine, that origin of *by*, according to which it actually ſignifies, inſtead of merely implying, *operation*, *creation*, and the like, ſince many of your readers have not an opportunity of peruſing, nor, perhaps, an inclination to purchaſe, philological treatiſes, which are often very expenſive. According to Mr. Tooke, *by* denotes only *exiſtence*, and, by implication or inference, primary agency or cauſation. In conformity with this derivation, we find it generally applied to the primary cauſe or doer of an action, or to words *conſidered* as ſuch; as "Darius was vanquiſhed *by* Alexander". The ſubject naturally denotes the ſufferer, the predicate, the nature of the ſuffering, and *by* points out the *exiſtence* of that which the mind will naturally ſuggeſt, as explanatory of the ſubſidiary circumſtance of the affirmation, the firſt cauſe of the ſuffering.

The propoſition *with* has two derivations; one of which, like that of *by*, denotes *exiſtence*; and hence, in many inſtances, we find *this with* uſed in the ſame way as *by*, but generally with reference to the ſecondary cauſe, or inſtrument; as "He was killed *by* him *with* a ſword"; i. e. be *he* the primary cauſe or agent, be a *ſword* the inſtrument or ſecondary cauſe; the origin, import, and uſe of the one propoſition undoubtedly tending to corroborate thoſe of the other.

In both equally, the *inſtrumentality* ariſes from inference and the nature of things, and not from the intrinſic meaning of the prepoſitions employed. According to the other derivation, it denotes *join* or *concomitancy*; as "He went *with* me"; i. e. *join* me. This explanation of *by* and *with* ſeems ſo natural, and ſo ſatisfactory, that I muſt continue to acquieſce in it, as I ſuppoſe the majority of your readers will, till Mr. P. favours the public with ſtronger objections to it, than thoſe which he has as yet communicated through your Magazine.

I am fully aware of the difficulty which exiſts, to prove with what degree of truth or propriety, certain remote *etymons* are aſſigned to many words in our language. Yet, in general, the preference will naturally be given to that derivation which preſents to us ſuch a *ſingle* leading ſenſe or clue, as may the beſt explain the *various* meanings which we are accuſtomed to attach to many Engliſh words. This, Mr. H. Tooke's theory, be it right, or be it wrong, effects in a moſt wonderful degree; and this is not the leaſt reaſon which conciliates to his ſyſtem perſons not thoroughly acquainted with the various languages which he has rendered ſubſervient to his etymological labours, and, therefore, not fully competent to decide upon the juſtice of all his derivations.

To the *new* ſervice or intent of prepoſitions, as explained by Mr. P., or rather Mr. Salmon, I feel as little inclined to aſſent.

"*Prepoſitions*", ſays he, "*are merely uſed to avoid queſtions likely to be put for the*

the sake of obtaining circumstantial statements".

Is not the object of *every* part of speech the same as this? Does such an office belong exclusively to prepositions? Does it not belong, in the same degree, and in the same way, to the only essential parts of a sentence, the subject and affirmation, the noun and verb; and to the object, whether noun, pronoun, or any thing else? When I say spontaneously, "I love her", does not *I* prevent the question's being asked, "*Who* loves her"; does not *love* prevent the question, "*What do* I"; and does not *her* prevent asking "*Whom* do I love"? In the same way it certainly is, and in no other, that prepositions avoid questions and give *their* information; for, if I say "I went *with* John", I communicate in the same way two circumstances, and the meaning is "I went—join John"; or, if, giving a passive form to the preceding example, I say, "She is loved by me", does *by me*, a *preposition* and pronoun, express any relation different from that which, in the active form, is denoted by *I* the simple *pronoun?* In the writer's own example, "Darius was vanquished by Alexander", does *by Alexander* express a different relation from that which is expressed by the mere *noun* or name in "*Alexander* vanquished Darius". Indeed, if Mr. Tooke's theory be true, according to which prepositions are chiefly nouns and verbs, is it possible that they can have any other essential nature than that which they possess as nouns and verbs? It is true, that, when I say "I went", I may abstain, if I please, from adding more, and the reason is, that "I went", being a complete affirmation, constitutes a complete sentence. The other part is merely subsidiary, or an adjunct to the affirmation, and I may either mention it at once, to prevent a question, or, afterwards, in answer to a question. But this circumstance is merely accidental or optional, and nowise connected with any peculiarity in the nature or service of prepositions; for, in the same manner, it is optional to me either to declare or to suppress, with or without a question, the whole of the information contained in the affirmation itself, "I went". The truth, I believe, is, that the intention of all language is to communicate thought; that, for this end, only two parts of speech are indispensably necessary; and that *all* the parts, whether reduced to two, or distributed, for the sake of convenience, into ten, contribute *alike* to this purpose. Whether the information communicated be given spontaneously, or to anticipate or prevent questions, or in answer to previous questions, are circumstances merely accidental or optional, and nowise connected with the intrinsic nature either of the essential or the convenient parts of oral or of written language.

These few remarks refer merely to the observations of Mr. Payne, and not to Mr. Salmon's works, either published, or unpublished, which, as a whole, may not be liable to that kind of *ex parte* animadversion, to which they are exposed, with, I am confident, no such illiberal intention, by being laid before the public in partial or imperfect extracts.

Crouch-end, Your's, &c.
April 4, 1807, J. Grant.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As the Isle of Wight has of late excited considerable attention, some of your readers who have no opportunity of visiting that delightful spot, or of reading elaborate descriptions of it, may be amused by the following imperfect sketch. Should you deem it worthy a place in your Miscellany, it is very much at your service.

Leicester.

I could rove
At morn, at noon, at eve, by lunar ray,
In each returning season, through "yon isle"
——————— Could visit every dell,
Each hill, each breezy lawn, each wandering brook,
And bid the world admire; and when at last
The song were closed, each magic spot again
Could seek, and tell again of all its charms.
Gisborne.

TO the inhabitant of an inland county, who has been little accustomed to marine excursions, sailing down the Southampton river affords new, varied, and highly interesting enjoyment. The scenery on the borders of this expansive branch of the sea, is uncommonly rich and diversified. The country is well wooded, agreeably irregular, and highly cultivated. Mansions of various orders give cheerfulness to the landscape view, and heighten the interest of the woods with which they are ornamented. Netly Abbey rises from its shaded vale with solemn grandeur. The majestic woods with which it is surrounded, open sufficiently

ciently to admit highly intereſting views of its hallowed arches, and venerable towers. The mind inſenſibly retraces the long lapſe of ages, and imagination repeoples the ſcene with its former inhabitants. Although theſe abodes were often the reſidence of indolence, ſuperſtition, and vice, yet they doubtleſs were ſometimes the refuge of refinement, and the ſanctuary of piety, from the pollutions of a wicked world, and fancy whiſpers,

> Here the ſtill dead their holieſt hours have given.

A long range of the New Foreſt extends on the oppoſite ſide with its little towns, and villas dimly ſeen, the whole forming a grand boundary to the view. The proſpect of Spithead and Portſmouth excites, as we approach nearer the iſland, a different intereſt, and the little chearful town of Cowes, with its buſy harbour, is to the freſh-water ſailor, arriving from the *continent* of Britain, a novel and pleaſant ſcene.

The magnificent caſtle of Lord Henry Seymour, recently erected, near Eaſt Cowes, is a very prominent object, and powerfully arreſts the attention. It is ſituated on a conſiderable elevation; its tall towers, and embattled walls, have a very grand and ſtriking appearance, and in a few years, when time and tempeſt have tinged the ſtone with a ſombre grey, and the ivy, which is rapidly creeping up the ſides, ſhall have ſhrouded ſome of its angles, and ſhaded parts of its windows, it will aſſume additional intereſt. Eaſt Cowes was prefered by our party as a ſleeping place, and here we found an excellent hotel, clean and quiet, commanding a good view of the ocean, and of the neighbouring harbour, without being incommoded with its buſtle. Lord Seymour's is the moſt intereſting object in the vicinity of Cowes; the ſolemn ſhades of the evening were drawing around us when we approached to take a nearer view, and conſiderably heightened the effect of this novel curioſity, a modern caſtle. This building, although not completed, has an air of grandeur, and produces a ſentiment of awe, and of durability, which it is impoſſible for manſions built in the taſte of modern times to awaken. But the mind wants ſome connecting link between the paſt and the preſent, it reverts to diſtant ages; we liſten to the bard, we contemplate the tournament, and fancy the lofty halls to be hung with armour, and the long galleries clothed with tapeſtry, while the ſtately brocaded dames are employed at their looms, and the puiſſant knight and eſquires are recounting their valorous exploits. Alas! the ſpruce beau of modern days would with difficulty throw open the maſſive doors, and the delicate goſſamir-clad belle could ſcarcely endure the fatigue of aſcending one of the turrets, to look out at her window. When the owner of every manſion expected a ſiege, it was natural that he ſhould erect a fortreſs; but when ſo total a change of time and manners has taken place, why we ſhould again reſort to habitations only ſuited to the feudal ſyſtem, is an enigma not eaſily ſolved.*

Fine woods ſloping to the ſea, greatly enrich this ſcene; and ſhould the plantations flouriſh which are now ſtruggling for victory againſt north-weſt winds, the approach to the caſtle will be rendered ſtill more intereſting, and the whole domain conſiderably enriched.

Ryde had been recommended to us as an agreeable ſtation, and thither we bent our courſe. The roads through this lovely iſland are ſweetly varied, and in ſome parts highly intereſting. They are not open and ſpacious like thoſe of the mother kingdom, but are narrow, winding, and often ſhaded; ſometimes leading through foreſt ſcenery, and aſſuming the appearence rather of a path to a private dwelling, than the mediums of pub-

* The writer of the preſent article, would be gratified by ſeeing the reaſons aſſigned, why our nobility chuſe to erect caſtles for dwelling-houſes. They were appropriated to the times of danger in which they were formerly built; the dungeon had its victim, and the ſubterranean paſſage its eſcaping fugitive; but why imitations to the entrance of theſe receſſes ſhould be made merely to cover a duſt-hole, or to conceal a pump, is unaccountable. One of theſe fortreſs-abodes is now building by a nobleman in the midſt of a conſiderable town; it is on the ſcite of an old caſtle, but the ground is ſo circumſcribed, that there is not room to plant a ſingle tree around it, and the eye is obliged to look down on all the chimneys of the place! Vaulted roofs, and gothic windows, ought to be appropriate to the apartments with which they are connected. Large folding gothic doors, maſſy, and thickly ſtudded with iron, muſt excite attention, and will be opened with intereſt; but what is the reſult, when they diſcloſe only a ſcullery? Perhaps no object ought to be ſo conſtructed, as intentionally to excite falſe ideas. This is never the plan of nature, and whenever it is adopted in works of art, diſguſt ſucceeds to diſappointment.

lic

lic intercourſe. They are not unfrequently ſo narrow, that two carriages cannot paſs each other: when ſuch meetings occur, it is a univerſal rule, and ſeems generally underſtood, that the vehicle which has proceeded the leaſt diſtance, ſhall back to a convenient opening. The ſpot attracting moſt attention in this ride, is Wootton-bridge; the tide flowing into a ſmall river here, forms a beautiful lake in the valley, the borders of which are ornamented with hanging woods, and the riſing grounds beyond are enlivened with detached cottages and farms.

Ryde is a neat, cheerful, little town, built on a pleaſant eminence, with a fine command of proſpect towards Portſmouth and Goſport. It is the principal port on this ſide the iſland, whence embarkations are daily made for Portſmouth. The ſhore is of beautiful ſand, and the bathing good. Had a creſcent been here formed, as was intended, facing the ſea, the accommodations for company would have been much more agreeable than they now are. The modern buildings are ſo arranged, as ſcarcely to afford any view of the ocean, and from many of the lodging-houſes it is too fatiguing a walk for the invalids often to reach it. Although Ryde is one of the principal towns of the iſland, there is no reſident clergyman in the place; and a gentleman who was there on the ſabbath, went at the call of the bell to the chapel; but as neither parſon, clerk, nor congregation attended, he entered the deſk and read prayers for his own edification.* On the ſea-ſhore, very near the town, is a large piece of waſte ground, over which the traveller paſſes to ſome of the moſt intereſting ſcenery in the neighbourhood. A vaſt number of apparent graves arreſted attention; but the deſolateneſs, the expoſure of the ſpot, would not ſuffer us to believe it to be the conſecrated reſt of thoſe who had left the tender relative, or the partial friend. On enquiry we found, that here the bodies of the unfortunate perſons who are drowned and thrown aſhore, are buried, and here part of the crew of the Royal George are interred. When money is found about the perſon, the body is depoſited in conſecrated ground, and the funeral ſervice is read; when otherwiſe, a hole is dug in this general repoſitory, and without coffin, and without ceremony, the duſt is conſigned to its native element.*—*(To be continued.)*

* Amidſt all our difficult and very expenſive attempts to convey the light of chriſtian knowledge to the moſt diſtant parts of the globe, it is much to be lamented, that more attention has not been paid to our own family-iſles. Even in the Iſle of Wight it is not uncommon to meet with whole families who cannot read. Sunday-ſchools are unknown, except amongſt a reſpectable ſociety of diſſenters, at Newport, and the poor in the villages are in a deplorable ſtate of ignorance.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. V.

OF THE ODYSSEY, AND SMALLER POEMS OF HOMER.

IT will not be neceſſary for us to detain the reader long on the ſubject of the Odyſſey; it has by no means ſo much engaged the attention of the Critics as the Iliad. Criticiſm is in general produced by admiration, and both ſeem to have been exhauſted on the latter poem, while the other has excited much leſs diſcuſſion. This, of itſelf, may be conſidered as a ſufficient proof of inferiority. Whoever, indeed, peruſes the Odyſſey, will be convinced of the truth of the remark made by Longinus, that in this poem, Homer may be compared to the ſetting Sun, whoſe grandeur ſtill remains without the heat of his meridian beams. It contains none of thoſe ſublime pictures, heroic characters, of thoſe lively ſcenes and animated paſſages, of that impaſſioned eloquence of ſentiment and language, which ſucceed each other in the Iliad with ſo much energy and vigour. The Odyſſey is perhaps a more amuſing work, as poſſeſſing greater variety. It contains many intereſting ſtories and ſome beautiful paſſages. The ſame deſcriptive and dramatic genius, and the ſame fertility of invention are ſtill obſervable. But the fables of the Iliad are calculated to ſtrike and exalt the imagination, while the other, by deſcending from the dignity of gods and heroes, are more likely to diſguſt and degrade it. The wildeſt fictions and the boldeſt flights of the Iliad have yet a character of grandeur and ſublimity which pleaſe the fancy of the reader though they may not in-

* It was with concern I learned that the Humane Society has not extended its benevolent auſpices to the Iſle of Wight. I was aſſured by a perſon on the ſpot, that a body retaining ſome warmth, had very recently been waſhed aſhore; but there is no apparatus, no ſociety, no houſes of reception for the recovery of drowned perſons in the whole iſland!

fluence

fluence his judgment. But the many low descriptions in the Odyssey, the indecent broils in which the hero is engaged, so unworthy of his character, the long and tedious details in many of the latter books, betray the old age and declining vigour of the poet. The circumstance, to mention only one instance out of many that could be cited, of Ulysses and his companions thrusting a tree in the eye of the sleeping Cyclops, who reposes after having swallowed two men alive, is not the most puerile and ridiculous idea in the poem. In meeting with these marks of faded genius, it is difficult to avoid thinking that Homer after having, by the force and majesty of the Iliad, suggested so many lessons for the conduct of men, condescended in the decline of life to compose a poem, which allisted by appolite images, and cloathed in his beautiful language, he intended for the instruction and amusement of children.

The march of the Odyssey is besides feeble and languid. The last 12 books, after Ulysses is landed in Ithaca, are tedious and unintersting. The poem proceeds from one adventure to another, without a single incident that either arrests out attention, or excites our interest. After the arrival of the hero, there is nothing which answers the expectations of the reader. He assumes an ignoble disguise, and is either occupied in the meanest offices, or disgraced by inglorious disputes. Homer seems here to have violated all the laws of contrast, and to have entirely lost sight of the dignity of the Epopœa. Admitting it was necessary that Ulysses should experience scenes of distress, that he might extricate himself with greater glory to confound his enemies, he should have been preserved from the abject degradation in which he is often sunk, and by means more worthy of his character. The destruction of Penelope's lovers is more poetical, but the interest of the combat is weakened by the too sudden interference of Minerva with her ægis, by which the danger of Ulysses is too visibly diminished and his victory rendered too certain. The discovery which he makes of himself to Euryclea, his nurse, is tender and affecting, but we think that in the *anagnorisis*, or the interview between Ulysses and Penelope, the poet has failed. This meeting, so long and so anxiously expected, is cold and formal, and produces none of those emotions which such a scene was calculated to inspire. Penelope is too cautious and distrustful, and the discovery is at length effected, not, as we might have supposed, in consequence of the valour of her husband or the intervention of some favouring deity, but by a stratagem very unworthy of the Epic, the description of the nuptial bed, the structure of which is known only to themselves.

Though the consideration of the smaller poems attributed to Homer, do not properly come under the head of Epopœa, we shall say a few words respecting them here; as they are too trifling and of too uncertain origin, to make it necessary for us to recur to them in any other place. The *Batrachomyomachia*, or Battle of the Frogs and Mice, though disputed by many, has been most generally assigned to Homer. According to Statius, he composed it, as Virgil did his *Culex*, as a trial of his strength before he began his more important poems. It is a beautiful piece of raillery, such in which indeed a great writer might delight to unbend himself. But it must be confessed that the reasons which induced the ancients to give it to Homer, are not very satisfactory; and they appear to have ascribed it to him, because they knew no other to whom to assign it. The *Hymns* also are suspected not to be his, and have been by the scholiasts attributed to Cynæthus, though Thucydides, Lucian, and Pausanias have cited them as the productions of the bard of Smyrna. It is observable that Virgil has taken from the hymn to Venus several lines which he has inserted in the first Æneid, in the interview between Æneas and his mother. But whether Homer's or not, they are supposed to be of great antiquity, and are probably coeval with the Iliad itself.* The Epigrams are extracted from the Life said to be written by Herodotus, but have been more decidedly rejected, as having no better foundation than the authority of a book, which we have already remarked is itself so doubtful, Aristotle † mentions a poem called *Margites*, which he asserts to have been written by Homer in iambic verse. It appears to have been a satire upon the female sex, and took its name from Margites who was the subject of it. From the account preserved in Eustathius, it seems to have been founded on rather an indecent story. The *Cercopes*, the destruction of *Œchalia*, the *Cypriacks*, and

* An hymn to Ceres, attributed to Homer, was discovered by a German at Moscow, and published by Rhunkenius in Holland. The diction of this hymn is beautiful, but more polished and elaborate than that of the Iliad and Odyssey.

† Arist. Poet. cap. 4.

the *Ilias Minor*, have also been attributed to the great Father of Poetry, though Aristotle has expressly denied the last to be his. It contains the story of Simon, which Virgil has adopted in the second book of the Æneid. There are many other poems, some ludicrous, others serious, ascribed to Homer; but it seems at length admitted that the only incontestable works of his, are the Iliad and the Odyssey.

We shall close this account of Homer and his works, by a rapid review of the manner in which they were first collected, and of the different editions, ancient and modern, through which they have successively passed. It has been generally supposed that Lycurgus, the great legislator of Lacedæmon, was the first who introduced these poems into Greece. It is pretended by Plutarch,* that he had the first sight of Homer's poems while travelling in Asia, and that he obtained them from the descendants of Creophilus, a supposed cotemporary and companion of Homer. Lycurgus, in the view he entertained of giving a new system of laws to his countrymen, might probably suppose that poetry would have great effect in influencing and civilizing their minds; and this idea had already engaged him to patronize the songs of Thales the Cretan, which inspired obedience and concord. As the constitution he meditated was to be entirely of a martial nature, the poems of Homer might be of considerable use to him:—they encouraged his design, the moral they inculcated was unity, the air they breathed was military, and their story had this particular recommendation to the Spartans, that they shewed Greece in arms, and Asia subdued, under the banners and conduct of one of their own monarchs, who commanded all the Grecian Kings. For three centuries after the time of Lycurgus, we collect nothing concerning them. Athens at length claimed the honour of rescuing the father of letters from the injuries of time, and of restoring Homer to himself. In the days of Solon his works were divided into two distinct poems, and received the arrangement in which we now behold them. This division of the two poems into one, and of each into books, has been attributed by Plato † to Hipparchus, the son of Pisistrates, though Cicero ‡ gives the honour entirely to Pisistrates himself; and this is confirmed by § Pausanias, Josephus, Ælian, and Suidas. From this period, we are enabled to speak of them with historical certainty, without having recourse to conjectures. The works of this great poet now became the care of kings. Alexander* assisted at a strict review of them by Anaxarchus and Callisthenes, either because he probably considered them as a treasure of military knowledge; or, as has been conjectured, he promoted the propagation of them, as a book, which, treating of the sons of the gods, might make the intercourse between them and mortals become a familiar notion, at a time when he himself was ambitious of being thought the son of Jupiter.

Egypt under the Ptolemies was the country which afterwards held the works of Homer in the greatest esteem. These kings were descended from Greece, and retained a passionate veneration for their original country. Its customs and language prevailed in their court. They encouraged letters and erected the greatest library in the world. A number of learned men were appointed to revise the writings of Homer. The first of these was Zenodotus, librarian to the first Ptolemy; and, as a poet and grammarian, well qualified for the undertaking. But, according to Suidas, Aristarchus, the preceptor of Ptolomy Euergetes, not being satisfied with this copy, nor with that of his disciple Aristophanes, determined to begin another. He restored some verses to their former reading, rejected others, which he marked with obelisks as spurious, and proceeded with such industrious accuracy, that, notwithstanding there were some who wrote against him, posterity has generally acquiesced in it.† So highly esteemed was this copy, that the name of Aristarchus was applied to every candid and judicious critic—

Arguet ambiguè dictum—mutanda notabit—
Fiet *Aristarchus*—

while that of Zoilus, who about the same time wrote many envious and ill-natured criticisms on Homer, has been consigned to infamy and contempt. It was not only in Egypt, but, says Suidas,‡

* Plut. Lycurg. † Plato in Hipparcho.
‡ Cic. de Orat. l. 3. 34.
§ Vide Paus. 7. 26, p. 594, Joseph. C. Apion. 1. 2. Ælian. V. H. xiii. 14.

* Plut. in Vit. Alexandri.
† "Habemus nunc," says Wolfius, "Homerum; non qui viguit in ore Græcorum suorum, sed inde a Solonis temporibus usque ad hæc Alexandrina mutatum, variè interpolatum, castigatum et emendatum." Wolf. Proleg. 264.
‡ Suid. T. 1, p. 309. et Auct vet. Vit. Arati in Petavii Uranol. p. 270. A.

Syria and other parts of Aſia became familiar with the name and poems of Homer, which at length, according to Ælian,* extended even to Perſia and India.

But theſe poems, ſo long and ſo highly valued and eſteemed, ſuffered a material depreciation on the appearance of Chriſtianity. The idolatry which had infected the globe, was now to be deſtroyed, and the ſyſtem of mythology, of which Homer appeared to be the father, was equally to be aboliſhed. Not only was his fame in a great degree impaired, but he was conſidered by the rigid fathers of the Chriſtian church, as the man by whom the world had been betrayed into folly and error. He is accuſed by Juſtin Martyr,† of having wilfully ſuperinduced his own fables on the inſpired writings of Moſes. The rebellion of the giants was thought to be taken from the preſumptuous erection of the tower of Babel, and the caſting of Ate, or ſtrife, out of Heaven, was compared with the fall of Lucifer. His fineſt beauties were conſidered only the more pernicious, as favouring thoſe errors which had ſo long miſled the minds of men, and derogatory to that purer faith, which it was intended to eſtabliſh. Thus the reading of Homer was diſcouraged or forbidden, and himſelf reprobated as the great maſter of hereſy and fable. It has been remarked that St. Auſtin, in applying the expreſſion *dulciſſimè vanus* to Homer, parted with regret from the peruſal of an author who had probably been the delight of his younger days, and that, though his zeal urged him to reprobate the heathen writers, his underſtanding was not blind to the ſuperior beauties of the poem he condemned. But when every religious diſpute had ceaſed, and the nations of the earth bowed with ſubmiſſion and reverence to the ſuperior efficacy of the Chriſtian faith; after many ages of darkneſs, when literature ſeemed extinguiſhed, and ſcience lay dormant, the name and poems of Homer again revived. The effect of his fables and fictions on the ſentiments of mankind was no longer dreaded. His mythology came to be conſidered as only a beautiful machinery by which any poet might be allowed to enliven the obſcurity, or obviate the ſterility, of his ſubject. They were no longer viewed in a religious light; but were valued for their principles and maxims of civil government and life, which might be applied to every age. And, notwithſtanding the mild cenſure of Plato, the extravagant abuſe of Scaliger, and the impotent attacks of more recent critics, they appear to have re-aſſumed their dignity in the world, and fixed themſelves on a baſis which it is not in the power of time to injure or remove.

In enumerating the editions of Homer, we ſhall only mention thoſe which include the Iliad and the Odyſſey, and thoſe only which are conſidered the beſt. The firſt in priority is the Ilias & Odyſſea, Gr. fol. *Editio Princeps*, 1488, in the Britiſh Muſeum.

Another copy, with the Greek Scholia, 4to. Baſil, 1535, 1543, 1551.

Ilias & Odyſſea, Gr. and Lat. with the Scholia, 2 vols. 4to. Amſt. 1656; a very beautiful and correct edition.

Ilias & Odyſſea, by Barnes, 2 vols. 4to. Cantab. 1711. Dr. Barnes ſpent his whole fortune on this publication, which maintains its diſtinction, not merely from its magnitude and the erudition of the editor, but from the complete Greek Scholia ſubjoined to the text.

Homeri Opera, Oxon. Gr. *Ilias*, 8vo. 1714; *Odyſſea*, 1705. This is one of the moſt correct editions of Homer.

Homeri Opera, Gr. and Lat. cum nova verſione & notis Sam. Clarke, London, 2 vols. 4to. 1729-1740. If this edition had the Scholia, it would be preferable to that of Barnes.

Ilias & Odyſſea, Gr. 2 vols. fol. Glaſgow, 1758. One of the moſt ſplendid editions, as well as the moſt correct. Mr. Lunn, of Soho-ſquare, has a ſuperb copy of this edition, with deſigns by Flaxman, and magnificently bound by Staggemeier.

Ilias & Odyſſea, Oxon, 1780, 5 vols. large 8vo. with the Hymns and Index complete, alſo ſome of the more valuable Scholia: a beautifully printed book.

Iliad and Odyſſey, with notes, by Wakefield, 11 vols. Lond. 1796.

Homeri Opera, cura F. A. Wolfii, Hal. Sax. 1794-1805, with the excellent Prolegomena.

Homeri Carmina, cura C. G Heyne, Lips. 8 vols. 1802.*

* T. 12, C. 48. † Admon. ad Gentes.

* Moſt of theſe editions may be had at Mr. Lunn's Claſſical Library, in Soho-ſquare, which for its collection of ſcarce and ſplendid copies of the Greek and Latin Claſſics, is not excelled by any other in Europe, except the public libraries.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LITERARY CONFESSIONS OF VOLTAIRE.

(Continued from p. 252.)

[The Soirées de Ferney, printed at Paris in 1802, has not received an English dress. It appears to be the work of some *French* Boswell, who has been as successful in exhibiting Voltaire in conversation with his friends, as *our* Boswell has been, in the same respect with regard to his friend Johnson.

From this publication, which may be called Voltaire's Table Talk, have been selected such articles as cannot fail to be interesting to our readers.]

Volt.—HE lived at Brussels with Medina. If that banker's letters may be credited, he found him a viper which he cherished in his bosom till he was mortally stung by him. It was through the means of Rousseau, this banker, at whose table he had been fed for six months, was shut up in a prison. Rousseau acted as a spy upon Medina; and upon Rousseau's information, that friend and benefactor, whose house had been his home when none other would receive him, was dragged out of it at midnight. If what Medina charged him with be truth, Rousseau was the greatest monster France ever rid herself of. Such an example of ingratitude shocks all feeling; we must suppose there has been some exaggeration on the part of Medina: a man, whilst struggling with misfortune, is but too apt to form suspicions, and even grow jealous of his best friends.

Friend.—Did not Rousseau publish a letter in print against you; in which, after his manner, he related the particulars of your journey to Brussels, and residence in that city? I believe you had the better of him in your reply to it.

Volt.—That was no very difficult matter. The letter was ill written, and the thoughts were trivial. Amongst other trite observations, I recollect that he says, referring to me, "I would have him to know, that a man who has a house full of glass windows ought not to throw stones against another's dwelling." He discovered by this production, that, though he took great pains with all he wrote, he was not an author whose diction was chaste and correct. As he had been for a length of time the outcast of society, his evidence went for nothing; and in this letter he entered into a dull romantic story of the manner in which we became first acquainted. With all his genius, he was deficient in the skill how to direct it; and I own to you, that without this abatement he would have proved a dangerous man. He wrote verses against me; they were insipid; and in an Epistle against Calumny, I could not help speaking of a man who was so guilty of it. You have all, I dare say, seen the poem; and you may remember I call him,

Ce vieux rimeur couvert d'ignominie.
That hoary rhymster loaded with disgrace.

In this description I had only given in verse what the public said of him. I did no more than copy La Motthe, the most temperate man alive, who had said of Rousseau before me:

Connais-tu ce flatteur perfide,
Cette ame jalouse, où préside
La Calomnie au ris malin;
Ce cœur dont la timide audace,
En secret, sur ceux qu'il embrasse,
Cherche à distiller son venin?

Know'st thou this fawning subtle cheat,
Whose jealous heart swells with deceit;
That coward heart, where sits malign
Sly Calumny, with dark design;
And secret, o'er devoted heads
Of those she smiles on, venom sheds?

Rousseau, to carry on his designs with more effect, had associated himself with the Abbé Desfontaines, who compiled a periodical work, which doubtless is not unknown to you. Desfontaines sent to Holland, from time to time, several little scurrilous pieces, which he had written against me. It is proper that I should tell you, this Desfontaines had been shut up in the Bicêtre about the year 1724, and that I was the means of releasing him from thence. This is a fact as generally known as the crime which caused his imprisonment; I have letters from him, which acknowledge his obligations to me on that account. I confess to you, my friends, that my resentment of the injurious character given by Rousseau of the Henriad carried me too far. I was strenuous in the prosecution of my revenge, and I succeeded in it. I have repented, since my animosity has subsided, that I was so exasperated against him; and now see Rousseau only in the light of a man who has been unfortunate.

Friend.—Misfortune might likewise have lowered Rousseau's disposition. However, the suit is ended, and both

parties ſit down with coſts. There was ground for complaint on either ſide. This is an additional proof that men of genius have their extravagancies.

Volt.—So, ſo, you are pleaſed to moralize upon the ſubject. You are right, my friend, the wiſeſt of us have our weakneſſes, and we ought to ſuffer for them. Moreover, did not Rouſſeau make his recantation? He ſent me one day an ode, which ſmelt ſtrong of apoplexy, I think it was about the year 1738. He gave me to underſtand, that it proceeded from Chriſtian humility; that he had always eſteemed me, and that I might have been his friend if I would. I returned for anſwer, that there was certainly a degree of humility in the compoſition of the ode, and much more in the tranſmiſſion of it to me; but whether it was Chriſtian humility I did not know, for I underſtood nothing of ſuch matters. I added, that I underſtood better what honeſty was; and that, in order to be humble, it was firſt neceſſary to be juſt; that as he entertained a regard for me, he ought not to have calumniated me; and ſince he had done ſo, he ought to retract his calumny: and that I could only grant his pardon upon that condition. Such were my ſentiments, as I delivered them upon the occaſion, and I think I made him a proper return for his ode. By the bye, I have a curious circumſtance to relate to you reſpecting him. I received a letter from Bruſſels, acquainting me that the Sieur Rouſſeau, in a confeſſion he had made to a Carmelite prieſt, had declared he has a ſiſter living there, and a couſin, a ſhoemaker, in the Rue de la Harpe. Being attacked with a ſerious fit of ſickneſs, he cauſed three maſſes to be ſaid for his recovery, and made a pilgrimage to an image of the Virgin. He recovered from his illneſs, and compoſed an ode upon the Virgin Mary's miraculous intervention in his favour.

Mad. Denys.—My dear uncle, let us hear no more of Rouſſeau's converſion, nor of his pedigree, but proceed with your own confeſſion.

Volt.—Well, then we will leave Rouſſeau amongſt the marſhes of Bruſſels; and I will now convey you to Maiſons, a charming retreat on the banks of the Seine, and near the foreſt of St. Germain. It was the ſeat of ſcience, and there I hoped to partake of every felicity which an agreeable ſociety is capable of producing. But how vain and deluſive are hopes! On the very day of my arrival I found myſelf indiſpoſed; a fever attacked me, and the moſt malignant ſort of ſmall-pox declared itſelf. Thanks to the ſkill of Gervaſi, I got the better of my illneſs. He was looked upon as a quack; I undertook his defence, and I ſtood forth in juſtification of his practice, of the emetic he gave me, and the hundred quarts of lemonade which I drank during the cure. At the end of a month, weak as I was, I had a deſire to go to Paris. I had ſcarcely left the villa, when a fire broke out in the apartment I had quitted. It would ſeem as if I came to my friend's houſe to fall ſick in it, and afterwards ſet it on fire by way of recompence for his kindneſs. The tragedy of Mariamne was produced during my convaleſcence. Old Baron performed the character of Herod. Mariamne is preſented with a bowl of poiſon, which ſhe drinks upon the ſtage; and this cauſed ſome unlucky merriment. However, you will allow ſuch a ſcene could not but produce a theatrical effect, and muſt excite the emotions of pity and terror.

At length my Henriad made its appearance. A baſtard of Scarron's took upon him to traveſty that epic poem. A pretended wit, and a college pedant, ſet themſelves to work, and ſaid all they could to decry it. However, it was eagerly read all over Europe; a king wrote a preface to it, and it was tranſlated into all languages. You will ſuppoſe that my poem underwent the ordeal of criticiſm every where: but I armed myſelf with epigrams, and ſtood the brunt againſt all the critics that decried it.

I had at firſt inſerted ſome epigrammatic ſtrokes againſt the court of Rome, from which, however, I received a conſiderable preſent; in imitation, no doubt, of the ancient Romans who ſacrificed to the Fever. I ſuppreſſed theſe ſarcaſms afterwards; and good judges have acknowledged that there are a number of very fine lines in my poem.

I have been accuſed, in ſome ſcandalous writings, of having been the ruin of a dozen bookſellers at leaſt. This was one of the grand engines which my enemies ſet to work to bring me into diſgrace. Who can think without indignation upon ſuch black deſigns? It is horrid, it is diſhonourable to the human underſtanding, that ſcience ſhould be liable to be thus infected by cabals, malice, and treachery. Through theſe diſputes often ariſe open wars. There is a printed book, *de Morbis Artificum* (of the Diſeaſes of Tradeſmen.) The moſt incurable

curable of all of them is jealouſy. The venom of calumny, the ſtiletto of ſatire, the ruſt of envy, have degraded a profeſſion which has ſomething of divinity in it. It is abſolutely falſe that I have been the ruin of any bookſeller.

Friend.—And ſuppoſe you had ruined ſome bookſellers that I could name, you would have done no bad action; for they are the pirates of literature. Authors are at perpetual war with them, and to rob ſuch is but making repriſals.

Volt.—This reaſoning is more acute than honeſt. However, I had to conteſt with a combination of bookſellers, printers, hawkers, publiſhers, and ſubſcribers; and ſome of theſe, when vexed and tormented, I have ſent to the dogs, and with them they may growl and bark for all I care for them.

About this period of my life, if my memory ſerves me, I ſtrove to become a member of the French Academy. I was refuſed admiſſion into the ſociety, but all I regretted was the emoluments of it. My Temple of Taſte *(Temple du Goût)* ſeemed to give diſguſt to every reader; yet every body read it, and many readers even committed it to memory. As to my works upon phyſics, (I know not by what fatality it is,) none of the editions are correct, but abound with errors of the preſs. You will agree with me, that my Hiſtory of Charles XII. is a pleaſing book. There is much amuſement in it, and it may be ſet in competition with the Alexander the Great of Quintus Curtius. A Swediſh clergyman wrote a long diſſertation to prove, as he ſaid, that I was an arch liar; but he gave the moſt ſtupid reaſons for it that could be given. My anſwer to his work was all that was read upon the matter. The ſame charge of want of veracity was brought againſt my Univerſal Hiſtory. I confeſs that I did not loſe my time in enquiries about the truth of a number of events of little conſequence; but I took particular pains to ſet out in a proper light the faults of men of ſcience, of princes, of churchmen, and of popes. My good friends, I have written operas, and I hope heaven will forgive me for having done ſo. They were wretched performances, and I have been ingenuous enough to confeſs they were ſo. I was drawn into this ſpecies of compoſition, in order to have the ſatisfaction of doing ſomething for the celebrated Rameau. I was never able to cry down that compilation of apophthegms, or rather ſophiſms, ſet forth by Paſcal; and my efforts have been as ineffectual in that reſpect as thoſe of that geometrician to decry poeſy.

It was whilſt I was in exile in England, that I ſaid the ſevereſt things againſt France. It was neceſſary for me, my friends, that I ſhould ſtrive to curry favour with the Engliſh: but I have ever loved my country, though my country has proved ſo ungrateful to me. The Age of Lewis XIV. is, I think, my beſt work in proſe. The catalogue of celebrated writers, which is placed at the end of the laſt volume, made a great ſtir, as you well know. It was ſaid to be a ſatire from beginning to end, and this becauſe I did juſtice, and dared to be impartial. I do not retract a ſyllable of what I then ſaid; and I do declare to you, that, were I to undertake writing my opinion concerning the merits of the French writers of the preſent day, I ſhould be as bold in the execution of ſuch a work as I was at that time. I had been collecting materials for this work for a length of time. It was my endeavour to form a well-proportioned whole out of the ſcattered parts, and to repreſent, in proper colours and at one ſtroke, what others had ſpread over volumes.

In writing the Hiſtory of the Reign of Lewis XIV., I did not confine myſelf ſolely to give the life of that prince. It was not the hiſtory of his reign that I meant to write, but the hiſtory of the human mind during the age when the human mind appeared in its greateſt glory. I drew a picture of the great events of that time; the principal perſons of that time are brought forward on the canvas, whilſt the multitude are placed in the back-ground. Away with trifling narrative! poſterity will diſregard it. It is through this minuteneſs of deſcription that many a great work is ſpoiled. It was my deſign to characterize the age, to ſhew the riſe of the revolution that took place in it, and to give what it would be intereſting to know for a century to come. This was what I was deſirous to write, and what I have written. I took Dangeau's Memoirs for my guide as to the private life of Lewis. This work is comprized in forty volumes, and I extracted from it about forty pages in the whole. I profited by the information I derived from certain old courtiers, ſervants about the royal perſon, great lords, and others; and I ſet down the facts in which they agreed. The reſt I left to compilers of anecdotes and converſation.

I was well informed concerning the hiſtory

hiſtory of the Man with the Iron Maſk, who died in the Baſtile, as I converſed with ſome perſons who attended upon him. With reſpect to the arts and ſciences, I had only to trace the progreſs of the mind in philoſophy, in eloquence, in poetry, and in criticiſm; to mark the ſteps of painting, ſculpture, muſic, and the improvements in jewellery work, in the manufactures of tapeſtry, glaſs, gold ſtuffs, and clocks and watches. I ſketched, as I went on, the men of ingenuity in all theſe branches. Heaven forbid that I ſhould have employed 300 pages in giving the hiſtory of Gaſſendi! Life is too ſhort, and time too precious, to be trifled away in ſuch a manner. Do not think, my friends, that whilſt I ſometimes praiſe my own writings, I wiſh to avoid ſpeaking of their faults, or to excuſe my own deficiency. To whom ſhould I acknowledge them, if not to my own friends, and to thoſe who with their happy talent of criticiſm unite indulgence? Whoſe hearts ſhould I wiſh to inſpire with tenderneſs, but yours? In theſe, my confeſſions, I open to you my whole mind, and I conſider that my ingenuouſneſs will be looked upon as the tribute due to your friendſhip.

Friend.—But what hinders you now from giving us a ſpecimen of your excellent criticiſm, your opinion of the works of ſome of the authors of the eighteenth century? This will furniſh an elegant digreſſion, and prove an agreeable amuſement.

Volt.—I want no ſolicitation for that purpoſe. I am ready to give you an impartial unſtudied judgment of the greater part of the authors of the preſent age.

Friend.—Begin then by telling us what you think of Crébillon.

Volt.—Judge of Crébillon by this ſingle circumſtance: he was twenty years in writing a tragedy, which is never now performed.

Chateaubrun obtained great reputation by his Philoctetes, which is little more than a tranſlation from the Greek.

Greſſet, it muſt be acknowledged, has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſome little pieces, full of inaccuracies, like thoſe of Chaulieu. There is an Epiſtle upon Happineſs, which is attributed to him—but what is this trivial poem? This man writes about happineſs like other poor devils, who make a great pother in their garrets, and ſing in praiſe of pleaſure and idleneſs.

Mad. Denys.—And Lefranc, uncle, I beg you will not forget him.

Volt.—Lefranc is a laborious writer. He got himſelf baniſhed through his vanity of making the Court of Aids of Montauban a Parliament of Paris. Should he not rather have known that perſons like himſelf and me ought to unite and oppoſe every Piron? But his Dido, indifferent as the piece was, turned his head, and cauſed him to write a preface to it, as impertinent as a preface could well be; and for this he merited baniſhment, much more than for his Diſcourſe to a Court of Aids. I have felt much concern for him ever ſince. I heard that he had cuckolded a governor, and I have been told that contributed to his exile. In truth, ſuch things as theſe are much to the honour of polite literature, but they do no credit to *lettres de cachet.* I have told Thiriot twenty times, that I was ſorry I had not formed a ſtrict connection with Lefranc. They ſay, he is not only a man of learning, but really a good citizen and a warm friend. I own to you, that I have read with pleaſure his Diſſertation on the *Pervigilium Veneris.* He has given us ſome good ſpecimens of tranſlation. I have defended all he has ſaid of the Æneid of Virgil: he was capable of feeling Virgil's beauties, and he has dared to ſpeak of his faults.

Friend.—What do you think of Piron?

Volt.—Piron is the author of the Metromania, and of a famous little ode. Piron had a mind to laugh at me in his Metromania, and has ſucceeded in a great meaſure.

I am now going to anticipate your queſtions.

I give you my opinion of Diderot in two words. He was born a poet, but had no head for metaphyſics. As for Monteſquieu, the character of his principal work, *L'Eſprit des Loix* (the Spirit of Laws), may be given by a play on the words of the title: *Eſprit ſur les Loix* (Wit on Laws). He laboured at this work during fifty years of his life. He was perſecuted, and celebrated. His book is excellent, but of no uſe. D'Alembert is a perfect geometrician; he maintained, before the French Academy, that there was no ſuch thing as poetry, and he has only to write verſes and prove his problem. I have but one word to ſay of Desfontaines, and that is what a magiſtrate ſaid very coldly to him, "And what does it ſignify whether you live?" He is the Anti-Chriſt of literature. The Marquis de Mirabeau has written a Treatiſe upon Population, full of ideas; but as to ſtyle!—I muſt own, I love good

French. D'Olivet found every thing in Cicero, as Mallebranche ſaw every thing in the Supreme Being: however, I think his extracts from Cicero are very elegantly tranſlated. I do not know that his Detached Thoughts will do much in time to come; they are pithy, but they are mere common-place. They want that preciſion, that brilliancy, which it is neceſſary for maxims to have, in order to their making an impreſſion on the memory. Cicero was diffuſe; and ſuch prolixity is neceſſary in popular ſpeaking, and addreſſes to a multitude of hearers. We cannot form a Rochefoucault out of a Roman advocate, an orator of Rome. In detached thoughts there is a neceſſity for ſalt, figure, and laconiciſm: Cicero does not appear to me in his right place in them.

Mad. Denys.—Uncle, you have made no mention yet of philoſophers, metaphyſicians, and ſceptics.

Volt.—My dear niece, there are many ſmall wits, without induſtry, who conceal their ignorance under the maſk of Pyrrhoniſm. Scepticiſm requires a cultivated genius. Deſcartes, by advancing too far, found himſelf in the region of poſſibilities. From the eloquent Plato to the profound Leibnitz, of whom I ſhall preſently ſpeak, all the metaphyſicians appear to me to be like thoſe curious travellers who have viſited the ſeraglio of the Grand Signior; they have ſeen eunuchs there, and pretend to have converſed with them; and proceed to inform us about the favourite ſultana, whilſt, in fact, the grand ſignior has no favourite ſultana at all.

Friend.—I do not like that deciſive tone in which Deſcartes delivers his Fairy Tales.

Volt.—You are very juſtly diſpleaſed with it: but I beg you not to find fault with his algebra, nor his geometrical calculations, for he gave them up altogether in his works. He has built an enchanted caſtle, without condeſcending to take a ſingle dimenſion. He was one of the greateſt geometricians of the time he lived in; yet he gave up his geometry, and even his geometrical ſpirit, for the ſpirit of invention and a ſyſtem of romance. It is this which ought to leſſen him in our opinion; yet, to our ſhame, it is this to which he owes his ſucceſs. It muſt be owned, that his phyſics are all a tiſſue of errors; falſe laws of motion, vortices, which have been proved impoſſible, are to be found in his ſyſtem, which Huygens has laboured in vain to boliter up and amend. His anatomy is falſe, his theory of light erroneous; he has magnetic matter running in channels,' a thing impoſſible; three elements to be placed in the Arabian Nights Entertainment; no obſervations of the courſe of nature, no diſcovery.—This is all that is to be found in Deſcartes.

Friend.—There was living in his time a Galileo, who was a real inventor. He attacked Ariſtotle with geometry and experimental philoſophy, whilſt Deſcartes only oppoſed new chimeras to antiquated reveries.

Volt.—You are right: but this Galileo did not take upon himſelf to make a world, as Deſcartes did; he contented himſelf with examining the univerſe. There was no impoſition on the great vulgar, or the ſmall, in that. Deſcartes was an egregious quack, Galileo was a great philoſopher. But I promiſed to ſay ſomething about Leibnitz. That ſaid Leibnitz is a pleaſant kind of doctor: he ſays, in his Miſcellanies, that Paſcal's melancholy led his reaſon aſtray at laſt; and he ſays it rather harſhly too. And, after all, what is there ſurpriſing in the matter?—is it to be wondered at, if a man like Paſcal, of a delicate habit of body, rather diſpoſed to melancholy, ſhould from the effects of a bad regimen loſe his ſenſes? Such a diſorder is no more a ſubject for humiliation and wonder, than the head-ach, or a fever. If the great Paſcal had an attack of ſuch a nature, he was a Samſon loſing his ſtrength. Have you remarked in his works, where he ſays our life is very ſhort, compared to that of a ſtag or raven? His nurſe had told him, I ſuppoſe, that ſtags live three hundred years, and ravens nine hundred. Heſiod's nurſe, too, in all probability, had told him the ſame thing. But our doctor had only to aſk the queſtion of ſome huntſman, who would have told him that the life of a ſtag does not exceed twenty years.

He is highly ridiculous, too, where he tells us that we are wretched. This is mania, abſolute frenzy: I hate a quack that would make me believe I am ſick, in order to vend his pills. Keep your pills, my friend, and let me enjoy my preſent ſtate of health. But, doctor, why do you load me with abuſive language? Is it becauſe I preſerve my health, and do not take your Panacea?

This is my opinion of Doctor Leibnitz. He labours to prove that the ſoul is immaterial: I am willing to believe his is ſo; but, in truth, he gives us very poor reaſons to confirm it. He would

give

give Mr. Locke a ſlap on the face over my cheek, becauſe this philoſopher has ſaid, God has ſufficient power over matter to cauſe it to think. The oftener I read Locke, the more I am deſirous ſuch gentlemen as theſe ſhould ſtudy him. It appears to me that he has done what the Emperor Auguſtus did, and has iſſued out an edict *de coercendo intra fines imperio.* Locke has preſcribed bounds to ſcience, in order to concentrate its ſtrength. What is the ſoul?—I cannot tell. What is matter?—Matter is I know not what. But here is Doctor Leibnitz, who has diſcovered that matter is a collection of monades: it may be ſo; but I do not comprehend what theſe monades are, nor he neither. Well then, my ſoul ſhall be a monade:—how much now I am enlightened! But, ſays our doctor, I will prove to you that you are immortal. Will he? that will be doing me a pleaſure; for I have as great a deſire to be immortal as the doctor has: I wrote my Henriad for no other purpoſe. But this good man thinks himſelf more ſure of immortality from his doctrine, than I do from my Henriad. *Vanitas vanitatum, et metaphyſica vanitas!*

Friend.—What do you think of Gaſſendi? Do you not perceive that he weakens the ſtrength of all his arguments?

Volt.—I think ſo; but a greater miſchief than that is, that his arguments fail him. He has gueſſed at many things which have been proved ſince his time. It is not ſufficient, for example, to conquer the plenum by the ſtrength of argument; Newton found it neceſſary to ſhew, by examining the path of comets, in what proportion they are forced on more ſwiftly at the height of our planets; and conſequently are not moved by a pretended vortex of matter, which cannot move ſlowly at one time with a planet, and ſwiftly at another with a comet; and that in the ſame ſpace. It was neceſſary that Bradley ſhould diſcover, that light, in its progreſs, is not ſtopped betwixt a ſtar and us; and, conſequently, that there is no matter there to effect ſuch ſtoppage. This is truly metaphyſical. Gaſſendi is a man who tells you ſimply, there is a gold-mine ſomewhere; but theſe are the men who bring you the ore worked and refined into pure gold. I own to you, my friends, that I have rather been an enthuſiaſt with regard to Newton; but it was becauſe I found in him ſomething divine. I am not apt to give way to enthuſiaſm, eſpecially in proſe. You know that when I wrote the Hiſtory of Charles XII. I found him to be a common man, whilſt others looked upon him as a hero. But Newton appeared to me a man of an uncommon ſort: all he told me carried with it ſuch an appearance of truth, that my lips were ſhut, and I had no reſolution to open them. Beſides, you know what Frenchmen are; do but ſpeak with diffidence of what you offer to them, and they take you on your word. In fact, it is by addreſs that you can paſs counterfeit money with poſterity for good ſpecie; and if Newton has diſcovered the truth, that truth and its diſcoverer merit to be announced to his age with confidence. In ſhort, Newton has ſet out philoſophy juſt as ſhe ought to be: he did not affect a ſtile of humour and pleaſantry, to ſhew you he kept good company; there was a neceſſity for clearneſs and method, and he is clear and methodical.

Friend.—Here you have given Fontenelle a little rap on the knuckles.

Volt.—Granted. Fontenelle has enlivened his Plurality of Worlds. So pleaſant a ſubject admitted of being decked out with garlands of flowers; but thoughts of a deep and ſerious nature are maſculine beauties, which you muſt cover with the drapery of Pouſſin. The Dialogues of the Plurality of Worlds, from which no great matter of inſtruction is to be derived, and which beſides are founded on the wretched hypotheſis of Vortices, are notwithſtanding very pretty. It is an agreeable book; there is no depth of metaphyſical learning in it, nor any minuteneſs of diſquiſition. When Algarotti read me his Dialogues on Light, I gave him the praiſe he merited, of having diſplayed an infinite degree of wit, and clearneſs of thought, upon the fineſt part of phyſics: but, at the ſame time, he had not founded the matter very deeply. Wit and lively expreſſions anſwer well enough for ſuch truths as we do but ſkim the ſurface of. I have not the leaſt intention of ſaying a word to the diſcredit of the author of the Plurality of Worlds, whom I look upon as one who has done great honour to this world which we inhabit. I have made a public declaration to the ſame purpoſe, in ſome papers which I ſent to all the journals. Newton has the advantage, that he has gone to the very bottom of his ſubject; and it is abſolute quackery to give out ſuch a title as this, "The Elements of Newton's Philoſophy *made eaſy to every one's Capacity.*" He muſt be a very weak man indeed, who ſuppoſes

poſes that the philoſophy of Newton is within the comprehenſion of every one. I am of opinion, that whoever has gone through a tolerable courſe of ſtudy, and who has been accuſtomed to reflect a little, may eaſily underſtand my book; but if it is ſuppoſed to be a book which any one may take up and read betwixt the opera and ſupper-time, it is a groſs miſtake. It is a book which muſt be ſtudied.

My friends, it has long been the practice to charge me with things to which I have been a perfect ſtranger. I could never learn preciſely who the Sofia was who diſgraced me in verſe, whilſt I was vexed and tormented in proſe on account of my Newton's Elements: but I have no doubt it is the ſame Sofia who was the author of that tedious and unequal epiſtle to Rouſſeau. I knew who that was, and I was acquainted with his tricks. He hated Rouſſeau and Desfontaines, but he wiſhed to make a cat's paw of me. I never granted his pardon for ſuffering me to be ſuſpected of having written that wretched epiſtle; he might have peaceably enjoyed his temporary ſucceſs, and have eſtabliſhed his reputation by means of his cunning, but he ought not to have laid his bantling at my door. My dear friends, this world is full of perplexity; it envies the tranquillity of men of retirement; the peace which they enjoy is matter of jealouſy for the generality of mankind, and I have never leſs regretted Paris than I do at this moment.

Friend.—Your Newton's Elements, notwithſtanding all the malicious tricks that were played you, were exceedingly well received.

Volt.—Doubtleſs; but their great popularity was a real injury to me. The quack title, which ſome ignorant booksellers gave the work, was a matter that gave me the leaſt diſquietude.

Mad. Denys.—Was not that title, *Elemens de Newton, mis à la portée de tout le monde, par M. de Voltaire?*

Volt.—It was. I begged of my friends to undeceive all thoſe who could ſuppoſe me capable of placing ſuch a ridiculous title to the book. I am perſuaded this work may have its uſe; and I ſhall eſteem it a happineſs if I teach the human underſtanding to ſtammer forth thoſe truths, which Maupertuis has taught the learned to ſpeak eloquently. He is the preceptor of men, I have undertaken the inſtruction of children only. Algarotti had the fair ſex for his pupils; but not Madame du Châtelet, who knew at leaſt as much of the matter as he did, and who corrected many things in his book. I am unwilling to dwell upon the ſubject of ſelf-praiſe, but I will maintain that, with a little application, any good underſtanding may comprehend theſe elements. The errors which have crept into the work ought not to be imputed to me: the edition is very fine, but I prefer a ſingle truth to a hundred head and tail pieces.

My friends, you all know my turn of mind; you know how much I am attached to truth; I have ſometimes ſtretched virtue to the length of imprudence, and yet, by an inconceivable fatality, I have met with a great deal of ill uſage. I have been the reputed author of epiſtles, which I certainly never wrote; and that in the verſes which are ſaid to be the compoſition of the daughter of a miniſter of ſtate. It drove me into deſpair; I had a thouſand obligations to the miniſter; I had a friendſhip of five and twenty years ſtanding with the mother of this young lady, againſt whom this wicked charge has been brought: her huſband, whoſe loſs I ſtill lament, died in my arms. Through what frenzy, by what folly could I have given her offence? upon what ground has this unjuſt imputation been laid? did ſhe ever write two lines againſt any perſon whatever? If innocence is to be thus injuriouſly attacked, we muſt renounce verſe, proſe, and even life itſelf.

Mad. Denys.—You ought to think no more of ſuch calumnies, you have been fully revenged.

Volt.—I comforted myſelf under this misfortune, by working at a corrected edition of Newton's Elements, which is neither intended for the uſe of ladies, nor of the public in general. It is not a book to be turned over like a catalogue of new publications: it is a book to be well conſidered, and which Desfontaines can no more be a judge of than he can of a manly action. I have juſt received Algarotti, and have had him unpacked. He is engraved in the front of his book with Madame du Châtelet: ſhe is there the real marchioneſs; Italy could not have produced one more capable than ſhe was to give him advice. The little that I have curſorily read of his book*, confirm

* It is intitled, "*Newtonianiſmo per le Dame*;" and was tranſlated, in 1739, by Miſs Elizabeth Carter, under the title of "Sir Iſaac Newton's Philoſophy explained

confirm me in this opinion; it is in Italian what the Plurality of Worlds is in French. It has the appearance of being copied from that work; and there is, moreover, a great deal of unneceſſary wit. The work is not more profound than the Plurality of Worlds. I believe there are more truths to be met with in ten pages of my work, than are to be found throughout his whole volume; and that is juſt what will ſink and carry me to the bottom, whilſt his work will ſwim down with the ſtream of time and make a fortune. He has gathered the flowers, and left me only thorns. Maupertuis, the man who of all France underſtood theſe things beſt, was very well pleaſed with my Newton's Elements, and you will allow that his opinion ought to have great weight. I know well enough, that, in ſpite of all the demonſtrations I have collected together to oppoſe the chimera of vortices, the philoſophical romance of Deſcartes will maintain its ground for ſome time with many grey-beards, who are unwilling to forget the leſſons of their younger days.

After all, I am the firſt in France, and I may ſay in Europe, who have made theſe matters plain to the underſtanding. St. Graveſende addreſſed himſelf to mathematicians only; and Pemberton has but made Newton more difficult to be underſtood. I am not ſurpriſed, that at Paris they would give a better reception to lampoons and ſcurlity, than to ſuch an uſeful work. It cannot be otherwiſe, for ſcurrility and lampoons are the ſoap-bubbles which delight the froward children of that great capital. And again, you ought to know the furious jealouſy of the Zoili, and the infamous arts of ſome men of letters. But I promiſed you to make mention of authors of reputation only, and here am I talking of myſelf, and have already ſaid a great deal too much on that ſubject.

Friend.—And why not talk of yourſelf? We beg you to be pleaſed to take notice that we are not Freronians.

Volt.—I will not ſay a word of my Maid of Orleans: it is a work fit only for the jakes. From the peruſal of my *Candide*, little more is to be collected than that the world is a ſink of impurity and abomination. I was troubled with fits of ſpleen at the time I wrote many of the chapters of the Optimiſt.—*(To be continued.)*

for the Uſe of Ladies, in Six Dialogues of Light and Colours, from the Italian of Sig. Algarotti." See Monthly Magazine, for July 1806, p. 534.—*Tranſlator.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE BUTTERFLY AND MAGGOT.

A TALE.

By PETER PINDAR, Esq.

INSCRIBED TO A LADY.

Harriet, for you I pen the tale,
Who, dove-like, ſeek the ſilent vale!
Rich in the virtues, rich in pow'rs of mind,
Content, where WISDOM points the way,
In modeſt ſolitude to ſtray,
And leave a buſtling frenzied world behind.

A BUTTERFLY, of plumage gay,
Deſcended on a hazel ſpray,
Where dwelt a maggot in his nut,
Contented in his humble hut.

The coxcomb pertly now preſs'd in,
Exclaiming, with ſatiric grin,
"Who's here that bids the world farewell?
Hoh! maſter Maggot, are ye dead?"
The maggot heard—popp'd out his head
Juſt like a hermit from his cell.

"What, Friar Maggot! alive and moping;
Amid the dark for ever groping?
Why, what a horrid life is thine!
I range at will the hill and vale,
I face the ſun, enjoy the gale,
And on the honied bloſſoms dine.

"Amid the fields of air I ſtray,
And, tell me, who dares ſtop my way
Not of proud man the crawling nation.
Why, thou art e'en beneath the Mole!
Heavens, how I pity thee, poor ſoul!
Thy birth diſgraces the creation."

"What inſolence (the grub replies;)
Alas! how vain are Butterflies.
Know, then, that Heaven my wiſhes grants,
Contented with my humble food,
I know that Providence is good,
And feel his bounty in my wants.

"Blaſpheming creature learn, O learn
What thy dull optics can't diſcern;
The hand which gave the Sun its form,
Fram'd ocean, bids the winds ariſe,
Diſplays its pow'r on earth and ſkies,
Diſplays a world within a worm."

The

The Maggot ended—now behold!
The beau, with plumes of glitt'ring gold,
Was, with a grin, prepar'd to treat him;
When forth a ſparrow hopp'd, unſeen,
Spoil'd monſieur's meditated mien,
In triumph bore him off, and ate him.

How few ſimplicity endears!
Ah! who would loſe, for ſighs and tears,
The charms of friendſhip, love, and calm ſecurity,
To grandeur's giddy heights to climb?
The happy ſtate, and true ſublime,
Live in two words—Contentment and Obſcurity.

January 27, 1807.

VERSES WRITTEN BY WILLIAM CONGREVE, THE DRAMATIC POET.

[NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.]

FALSE tho' you've been to me and love,
I ne'er can take revenge,
So much your wond'rous beauties move,
Tho' I lament your change.

In hours of bliſs we oft have met
They could not always laſt;
And tho' the preſent I regret,
I ſtill am grateful for the paſt.

But think not * * tho' my breaſt
A gen'rous flame has warm'd,
You ere again can make me bleſt,
Or charm, as once you charm'd.

Who may your future favours own
May future change forgive,
In love the firſt deceit alone
Is what you never can retrieve.

VERSES ON THE BILL FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

HAIL, woe-worn Africa! let grief no more,
In ſorrowing ſtrains, her numbers plaintive pour;
But joy throughout thy num'rous nations reign,
And gladneſs gay pervade thy alter'd plain!
Let all thy ſable ſons and daughters hear,
Britannia can for Afric drop a tear;
Yes, let the waters of the weſtern wave
Bear them the charter, Britain's ſenate gave;
Waft the glad tidings ev'ry wind that blows,
From equinoctial heat, to polar ſnows;
From Barbary's ſtrand to diſtant India's ſea,
Let ev'ry breeze declare that Afric's free!
On blood-ſtain'd pinions, Rapine flies the ſhore,
And the fell traffic ſhews his guilt no more;
Slav'ry, with ſavage ſternneſs, leaves the plains,
Oppreſſion ceaſes, and fair Freedom reigns!
Long ſlumb'ring Juſtice reaſſumes her ſeat,
And Afric's injur'd ſons protection meet,—
Mercy and Peace benignant hail the day,
Which gives to Liberty her priſtine ſway.—
Come, mild Benevolence, the verſe inſpire,
And let the poet catch thy heav'n-born fire,
Teach him aloft to ſoar on tow'ring wing,
And of thy ſons, their deeds ſublime,—to ſing—
Without thy aid, vain were his feeble lays,
And weak the voice that tries to ſound their praiſe,
Who, led by thee—(the friend of human kind—
That ſeeks in peace the warring world to bind)
Struck the foul fetter from the ſuff'ring ſlave,
And by one act, did ſable millions ſave.
O Wilberforce, 'twas thine that path to tread,
To point the place where Slav'ry rear'd his head,
To follow ſtill where'er the demon trod,
And from his iron hand to wrench the rod—
Afric's pure incenſe at thy name ſhall riſe,
And fraught with fragrance fill the approving ſkies.
And ſhall the bleſſings of the ſable train,
The mem'ry of the virtuous Smith retain,
For Grey and Grenville ſhall the pray'r aſcend,
And reſcu'd thouſands ſhall their voices lend.
Accept, O Clarkſon,* 'mid the honor'd throng,
The ſimple tribute of the Muſe's ſong—
For tho' no ſplendid rhetoric marks thy name
On hiſtory's page, and hands it down to fame;
Yet ſhall a life, ſpent in a heav'nly cauſe,
Receive a nation's thanks, and loud applauſe;
Long ſhalt thou live rever'd among the wiſe,
Afric ſhall laud thee, and Britannia prize!
And far renown'd thro' time, to lateſt age,
By Fame inſcrib'd on Mem'ry's cleareſt page,
By meek-ey'd Pity ſchool'd, on Wiſdom's plan,
Fox ſtands immortal, as the friend of man.
For it was his—Britannia's brighteſt boaſt,
To baniſh ſlavery from Afric's coaſt,
To drag th' oppreſſive monſter from his den,
And tell the ſons of Guinea, they are men!
While his lips trembled with his lateſt breath,
That juſt reſolve† made ſmooth the path of death!
E're yet the accents quiv'ring left his tongue,
Still on th' unwearied theme the patriot hung;
The wrongs of Afric long his breaſt had fir'd—
He broke her chains exulting, and expir'd!—

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* Thomas Clarkſon, AM. a gentleman who, although *out of the houſe*, has perhaps done more than any other individual, towards the abolition of this abominable traffic. His philanthropy in devoting the laſt 20 years of his life, in vindicating the rights of the African, will ſecure him a place in the hearts of the wiſe and good of the preſent and future times.

† Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons moved by Mr. Fox, 10th of June 1806, declaring the Slave Trade inconſiſtent with juſtice, humanity, and ſound policy, &c.

Hail ye his friends for freedom truly dear,
Ye who to mercy lend the willing ear,
Go on, the righteous path humane to trace,
And be where'er Oppreſſion ſhews his face,
Rememb'ring ſtill that o'er th' Atlantic deep
Still Afric's ſons expatriated weep;
That man beneath the planter's goad,
Is doom'd to bleed and bear dire ſlav'ry's load,
Stay not your hand till, midſt Jamaica's fields,
Emancipation juſt her bleſſings yields,
Till equal rights the White and Negro guide,
And equal laws alike o'er all preſide.
No more let England, on whoſe hallow'd ground
No ſlave can breathe, where never ſlave is found,
The rights of men ſo ſacred e'er degrade,
Or in their ſpecies dare the impious trade.
Deteſted traffic! which, to Britain's ſhame,
So long has tarniſh'd her commercial name;
Long has her av'rice Virtue proſtrate laid,
And ſordid intereſt war with juſtice made;
Her mercy now proclaims a laſting peace,
Virtue's reſtor'd, and Afric's inſults ceaſe!—
Now, ſhall Atonement lift her grateful head,
And o'er the peaceful land her influence ſhed;
Example pure, with Chriſtian precept join'd,
Undaunted now, ſhall teach the heathen mind.
The Muſe prophetic views a future time,
When all the virtues live in Afric's clime;
In Guinea's groves ſo long o'erſpread with guile,
The honeſt arts, and commerce uſeful, ſmile,
Amid the tranquil Congo's happy vales
The holy lamp of ſacred truth prevails;
And mild Angola, unto Virtue known,
Religion, Science, both ſhall call her own:
While Gambia's ſtreams that thro' the vallies range,
And Nile and Niger ſpeak the joyful change,
Moſambique's diſtant iſles ſhall catch the ſound,
And Truth and Juſtice reign ſupreme around.

Sunderland. R.

MASTER MOWBRAY.

O! little did his mother dream,
Proceeding to the fair,
Her darling, by a cruel team,
Would meet diſaſter there!

And little did his father dread,
Whom cares at home detain,
No more, till number'd with the dead,
To ſee his ſon again.

Up Portſdown*, in his mother's hand,
Th' exulting boy aſcends:
Fairings invite on ev'ry ſtand—
He meets with troops of friends.

Adown the hill, as Pleaſure leads,
He bounds with nimble heel,
But ſwifter run yon frighted ſteeds—
Ah! faſter rolls the wheel!

All mangled is that lovely form,
Which ſhone with grace before;
And, like the ruins of a ſtorm,
That face is fair no more!

And fault'ring is that tuneful tongue,
And dim that cloſing eye;
And ev'ry nerve is now unſtrung,
And death is in that ſigh.

"O! were I in my father's bed!"
The fainting ſuff'rer cry'd;
His weeping mother hung her head—
He kiſs'd her cheek, and dy'd!

They bore him to his father's bed,
The bed to him ſo dear;
They bore him to his father's bed—
That bed is now his bier.

O! long, long will his playmates look
For MOWBRAY as they roam;
And never will his parents brook
Their childleſs cheerleſs home.

With him, when age ſhould comfort crave,
They hop'd to end their care!
Now, nought but hope beyond the grave
Can ſmooth their paſſage there!

J. MAYNE.

* Portſdown is a hill in the neighbourhood of Portſmouth, where there is an annual fair. The calamity which gave occaſion to theſe verſes, happened the 29th July, 1806.

IMPROMPTU,

ON BEING PRESENTED BY A FRIEND WITH AN EOLIAN HARP MADE BY ROBERT BLOOMFIELD.

SPIRIT of harmony, whoſe power extends
Through Nature's vaſt domain—whoſe voice is heard
In every breeze, in every murmuring rill,
In every ſound, when evening's placid ſmile,
Lulls the rude diſcord of the world to reſt;
Oh breathe thy influence o'er my ſoul, and teach
A language to its feelings.—Hallowed harp!
How ſhall I dare profane thee with my touch?
Genius and friendſhip o'er thee ſpread a charm
Sweeter than even thy own mellifluent tones.
Come, lingering Spring, ye gentle breezes come
And wake theſe magic ſtrings, and whilſt my ſoul
Feels their ſoft cadence ſoothing every ſenſe,
The ardent wiſh, the ſilent prayer ſhall riſe
That Heaven's encircling preſence may preſerve
And whiſpering angels ſoothe her every grief
Who with an angel's kindneſs ſoftens mine.

Broughton, April 2, 1807. M. D.

MR. FOX's REPARTEE.

MRS. Montague told me, and in her own houſe,
She car'd not about me, "*Three ſkips of a louſe*;"
But I'm not offended at what ſhe has ſaid,
For women will talk *of what runs in their head.*

J. F.

ON A PERSON WHO USED TO ALTER THE CLOCK.

THOU art the vileſt liar yet unhung;
When tired your own, you lie with *other's tongue.*

THE DERIVATION OF AN EPIGRAM.

WE call it, Sir, an epigram,
Becauſe 'tis like a *pig and ram*;
'Tis like a ram—it ſometimes *butts*,
And upon vice deriſion puts;—
'Tis like a pig, whoſe tail, my friend,
In gen'ral in a *point* does end.

ON A LADY'S SENDING A TONGUE AND A HARE TO A FRIEND.

THAT Ma'am ſhould ſend a tongue, no myſt'ry's there,
But, prithee, wherefore did ſhe ſend a hare?
Why blockhead, with the *tongue a hare ſhe ſent*,
To let you know how *faſt the other went.*

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

GRAMMATICAL ELUCIDATION.

A Correſpondent, (vol. xxi. p. 225) has enquired why the words *ſuicide*, *regicide*, &c. are employed to expreſs both the act and the perpetrator; and whether we might not uſe *ſuiciſm*, *regiciſm*, &c. for the deed of ſelf-ſlaughter, or king-ſlaughter. He attacks a real diſeaſe of language; but ſuggeſts a bad remedy.

The Latins have *paricidium* for the act, and *paracida* for the perpetrator of parricide. In old French books the abſtract ſubſtantive is gallicized by *parricidie*, and the agent by *parricide*. But as words in *ie* are feminine in French, and as neuter Latin ſubſtantives become maſculine in French, the word *parricidie* was felt as anomalous, and abandoned for *parricide*. From the French we have our Engliſh word.

Had Engliſh writers been borrowing directly from the Latin, they would have ſaid *parricidy* and *parricider*; *ſuicidy* and *ſuicider*; *regicidy* and *regicider*: they would thus have preſerved the deſirable diſtinction.

Words in *ism* deſcribe the theory or doctrine of the word ſo terminating. Thus *theiſm* means the doctrine of deity; *mortaliſm*, the doctrine that there is no future ſtate; *regicidiſm* the doctrine of king-killing; and *ſuicidiſm*, the doctrine of ſelf-ſlaughter. The ſhorter forms *regiciſm* and *ſuiciſm* are inadmiſſible, even in this ſenſe; becauſe they do not include a ſyllable eſſential to the etymology, and conſequently to the ſignificance of the terms.

There is little hope of familiarizing in this inſtance the expedient innovation. Some of the words to be inflected would become too long. Who could be induce to write *tyrannicider*, and *tyrannicidy? Tyrant-ſlayer* is bearable; but not *tyrant-ſlaughter*, becauſe it would excite the idea of more than one death, I am afraid, therefore, that Zeteites will not accompliſh the reformation he propoſes; though, for one, I would concur in writing *ſuicidy* and *ſuicider*. The concert of authors is the true road to the emendation of language.

ERIANDER.

An ill-made novel with this title was printed ſoon after the Reſtoration; it is full of flattery to Charles the Second, and was written by one John Burton. Will ſome of your biographic correſpondents ſay whether this is the ſame Burton who wrote the Anatomy of Melancholy? The following paſſage from Eriander, is ſuch as we might expect from him:—

"Certain days were appointed for ſports and recreations, a piece of prudent and cautelous policy. It is eaſy for any man to obſerve, that ſedentary and melancholic perſons, who are either by nature or cuſtom averſe from merriments, are inclined to malice, peeviſhneſs, diſcontent and envy, fit to deviſe villainy and miſchief. But ſportive recreations with convenient motion clear the ſpirits of man, diſſipate his dumpiſh and ſullen humours, make him briſk and ſociable, and adaptate him to love and kindheartedneſs. Therefore Alcidruinus prudently appointed ſuch meetings, as means to promote peace, procure hoſpitality and good neighbourhood, beget friendſhip and alliance among the people, and prevent many mutinous diſcontents, which retired and ſullen thoughts might hatch in their working brains."

The ſtory of Eriander is wholly unintereſting; but there are many good common-places interſperſed through the narrative, which might merit tranſcription. Leſſing, as your correſpondent has told us, propoſed a periodic publication, which was to ſelect the beſt from bad books:

books: in such a review, the History of Eriander might deserve paring to the pulp.

There was a Burton, who wrote a History of Scotland, a History of Ireland, and a History of British Empire in America, which were published between the years 1685 and 1695: some History of English Acquisitions in Africa exists by the same pen. Was this the Eriander Burton?

PERSECUTION.

Can some one tell me who wrote the following hymn? I met with it in the *laid-aside* hymn-book of a congregation of Unitarian Dissenters. It is the only attempt I recollect to make the doctrine of toleration a part of the liturgic precepts of christianity. In this point of view it is indeed precious.

Absurd and vain attempt! to bind
With iron-chains the free-born mind;
To force conviction, and reclaim
The wandering by destructive flame.

Bold arrogance! to snatch from heaven
Dominion not to mortals given;
O'er conscience, to usurp the throne,
Accountable to God alone.

Jesus, thy gentle law of love
Does no such cruelties approve;
Mild as thyself thy doctrine wields
No arms but what persuasion yields.

By proofs divine, and reason strong,
It draws the willing soul along;
And conquests to thy church acquires
By eloquence, which heaven inspires.

VEGETABLE TALLOW.

At Gratz in Silesia, a dissertation has lately been published to recommend the institution of a new candle-manufactory. The author states, that the blossoms of the *populus nigra*, or black poplar, yield by pressure an oil, or resin, which consolidates in the usual temperature of the atmosphere, and which, when made into candle, is found to give a light cheaper than that of tallow, and more brilliant than that of wax. The only inconvenience, and this the author hopes by chemical bleaching to overcome, is that these new tapers have a tawny colour, duller than that of bees-wax, or of resin-soap.

REMARK OF LESSING.

He who writes for bread, has seldom money to buy, or leisure to quote, the books which treat best on his topic: he who writes to kill time, willingly orders and awaits and compares scarce editions and curious documents; he saunters to the public libraries, revises with fastidious care, and fatigues his amanuensis by his caprices. Hence it happens, that a poor author is almost always superior to his book; and a rich author almost always inferior to his book.

JARGON OF GRAMMARIANS.

There is much jargon in our best grammars: things are pretendedly explained and classed in unmeaning words. The combination *demonstrative pronoun* is one instance. To point at, to indicate, to shew; to demonstrate, cannot be an attribute of that which *stands for* a noun: thus the thing indicated would be its own index, it would be at once active and passive, showing and shown. Articles are the very same parts of speech as these demonstrative, or indicative, pronouns: they might be classed together under the intelligible denomination *indicaters*. *Some*, which is commonly called a pronoun, is the plural of *a*, which is commonly called an article: *the* is a middle term between *this* and *that*, wholly of the same sort. Mr. Lindley Murray changes the epithet *demonstrative*, which is defensible, but retains the term *pronoun*, which is wholly improper: he classes *one, all, such, other, either, neither, each, any, every* as adjective *pronouns*. In rude languages these shades of idea are expressed by gesture—δειχτικως—by various motions of the fingers; their names are verbal substitutes for different forms of pointing at objects. Articles—*quasi* fore-finger-joints—is not an absurd denomination for this peculiar class of words.

ANECDOTE OF HOBBES.

Lord Clarendon considered the Leviathan of Hobbes as a defence of the British republicans, and for that reason composed a refutation. He says that Hobbes shewed him at Paris a proof-sheet, which he had just received from England; and added, that his lordship would not relish his conclusions. Clarendon enquired why he would publish such doctrine. Hobbes, between jest, and earnest, answered: *The truth is, I have a mind to go home.*

ON GOOD AND EVIL DAYS.

Notwithstanding the ridicule which of later ages has been deservedly thrown on the idea of good and evil days, it is certain that, from time immemorial, the most celebrated nations of antiquity, the Chaldeans, the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans, adopted and placed implicit faith in this superstitious notion, which is still prevalent in all parts of the East.

According to Plutarch, the kings of Egypt

Egypt never tranſacted buſineſs on the 3d day of the week, and abſtained even from food till the evening, becauſe on that day Typhon, who was conſidered by them as the cauſe of every evil, was born. The 17th of the month was alſo deemed unfortunate, as on that day Oſiris died. The Greeks, too, had their unlucky days, which they denominated αποφραδες. The Thurſday was generally conſidered by the Athenians as of ſo unlucky an import, that the aſſemblies of the people which happened to fall on that day, were always deferred. Heſiod enumerates the days when it might be proper to commence certain undertakings, and thoſe, when it was neceſſary to abſtain from every employment. Among the latter he mentions the 5th of every month, when the infernal Furies were ſuppoſed to beſtride the earth. Virgil has the ſame idea—

Quintam fuge :—pallidus Orcus
Eumenideſque ſatæ—tum partu terra nefando
Cœumque Iapetumque creat, ſævumque Typhœa,
Et conjuratos cœlum reſcindere fratres.
1 Geor. 279.

The Romans alſo demonſtrated in their calendar, the implicit faith they placed in this diſtinction of days. The fortunate days were marked in white, the unfortunate in black. Of theſe were the days immediately after the Calendæ, the Nonæ, and the Ides. The reaſon was this: in the 363d year from the building of Rome, the military tribunes, perceiving the republic unſucceſsful in its wars, directed that the cauſe ſhould be inquired into. The Senate having applied to L. Aquinius, he anſwered "That when the Romans had fought againſt the Gauls near the River Allia, and had experienced ſo dreadful a defeat, ſacrifices had been offered to the Gods, the day after the Ides of July, and that the Fabii, having fought on the ſame day, at Cremera, were all deſtroyed." On receiving this anſwer, the Senate, by the advice of the pontiffs, ordered that, for the future, no military enterprize ſhould be formed on the days after the Calends, the Nones or the Ides. Vitellius having taken poſſeſſion of the ſovereign authority on the 15th of Auguſt, and on the ſame day promulgated ſome new laws, they were ill received by the people, becauſe on that day had happened the diſaſtrous battles of the Allia and Cremera.

There were other days eſteemed unhappy by the Romans, ſuch as the day of ſacrifices to the dead; of the Lemuria, of the Feriæ Latinæ, and of the Saturnalia; the 4th before the Nones of October, the 6th of the Ides of November, the Nones of July, called Caprotinæ, the 4th before the Nones of Auguſt, on account of the defeat at Cannæ, and the Ides of March, eſteemed unlucky by the creatures of Cæſar. There were beſides days which every individual conſidered as fortunate or unfortunate for himſelf. Auguſtus never undertook any thing of importance, on the day of the Nones.

Many hiſtorical obſervations have contributed to favour theſe ſuperſtitious notions. Joſephus remarks, that the temple of Solomon was burnt by the Babylonians on the 8th of September, and was a ſecond time deſtroyed on the ſame day by Titus. Emilius Protus alſo obſerves, that Timoleon, the Corinthian, gained moſt of his victories on the anniverſary of his birth.

To theſe facts, drawn from ancient hiſtory, many from more modern times may be added. It is ſaid, that moſt of the ſucceſſes of Charles the Fifth occurred on the feſtival of St. Mathias. Henry the Third was elected king of Poland, and became king of France, on Whitſunday, which was alſo his birth-day. Pope Sextus the Fifth prefered Wedneſday to every other in the week, becauſe it was the day of his birth, of his promotion to the cardinalate, of his election to the papal throne, and of his coronation.

Louis the Thirteenth aſſerted that Friday was always a favorable day to him. Henry the Seventh of England was partial to Saturday, on which moſt of the happy events of his life had taken place.

But if it were neceſſary to adduce examples againſt a ſentiment ſo contrary to reaſon and common ſenſe, it would be eaſy to enumerate inſtances of good and ill fortune occurring on the ſame day. Pompey was aſſaſſinated on the day of his former triumph over Mithridates. Alexander, who had received better inſtructions from his preceptor Ariſtotle, once ridiculed with ſpirit an obſervation of one of his officers, who repreſented to him that the kings of Macedon never commenced a march in the month of June, and that he might encounter ſome unfavourable event if he neglected to follow the ancient cuſtom. "It is neceſſary (ſaid he) for once to infringe the cuſtom; I therefore order that this June, which is ſo much dreaded, ſhall henceforth be

called the ſecond month of May." Lucullus replied in the ſame manner to thoſe who endeavoured to diſſuade him from engaging Tigranes on the Nones of October, becauſe the army of Cepio had on that day been defeated by the Cimbri. "And I for that very reaſon, (ſaid Lucullus), will render it for the future a favourable day for the Romans." He attacked the king of Armenia, and defeated him. Leo the Tenth was inaugurated Pope on the anniverſary of his impriſonment the year before. Oliver Cromwell had always conſidered the 3d of September as fortunate for him. On the 3d of September 1650, he defeated the Scotch at Dunbar, and on that day, in the following year, he gained the battle of Worceſter; but on the 3d of September 1658, he expired.

Though this diſtinction of good and evil days be in reality as abſurd as it appears to be, I much doubt if it be yet entirely eradicated. When it is conſidered how many things concur to keep up an error of this kind, and that among the great, as well as with the vulgar, opinions as puerile as this are not only received, but even made a rule of action, it may be inferred, that in every age and every country, however civilized, ſuperſtition always maintains its influence, though it may occaſionally vary in its object and name. The human mind, alternately wiſe and weak, indiſcriminately adopts error and truth.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. C. A. ECKHARDT'S *and* MR. J. LYONS'S *for a new Mode of boring Pipes.*

THIS invention, if ſuch it may be called, conſiſts in forming ſhort pipes, and uniting them to one another inſtead of making them of the whole length of a tree. The uſual mode of boring pipes from elm or other trees is now very generally known; this is totally rejected by the patentees, who form ſhort lengths from timber, ſomething in the ſhape of the ſtaves made uſe of by coopers, but with a leſs degree of curvature. Pipes formed after this plan are made of a conical ſhape, in order that the ſeveral parts may be the more readily bound together by iron hoops and theſe parts may be dove-tailed, and the hoops faſtened on the pipes by means of wedges. The patentees have alſo mentioned the mode of uniting the ſmaller pieces of pipe ſo as to form one long one, and the method of painting or pitching or varniſhing them, both within and without, but as theſe cannot claim any title to novelty, we preſume the invention, as ſuch muſt be in the union of the ſtaves or other pieces of wood into the form of a hollow-pipe, inſtead of boring it out of ſolid wood. Upon this part of the ſpecification we muſt be allowed to obſerve, that the principle which theſe gentlemen have applied to water pipes, has many years been adopted by Mr. George Smart in the conſtruction of his hollow-maſts, and therefore it may be doubted how far their title to an excluſive right can be maintained.

MR. JOHN FLETCHER'S (CICIL STREET, STRAND,) *for a Compoſition, for Agricultural Purposes, which acts as a Manure, and is efficacious in the Deſtruction of the Fly in Turnips and other Inſects.*

The compoſition here deſcribed conſiſts in mixing 1000 buſhels of pulverized gypſum, 100 buſhels of pulverized oyſter-ſhells, and five hundred weight of the ſulphate of barytes. No account is given of the mode of application; of the quantity to be uſed in a given portion of land; or by what means it is deſtructive to the turnip-fly, and other inſects, whether by prevention in mixing the ſeed with the compoſition or otherwiſe. In theſe and other particulars we deem the ſpecification deficient, at leaſt as far it is intended, as all ſpecifications ſhould be, for general utility.

MR. JAMES WINTER'S, (STOKE-UNDER-HAMDON) *for a Machine for ſewing and pointing leather Gloves.*

The drawings attached to Mr. Winter's ſpecification are neceſſary to the full explication of his invention. The principal apparatus conſiſts of jaws made either of wood or metal, and are intended to hold the gloves for ſewing, and indices for the direction of the needles. Theſe indices are made with grooves on their faces, and contain from 18 to 30 grooves in an inch. They are of different lengths and breadths, and are varied in ſhape, either ſtraight or circular, correſponding

to

to the part of the glove to be ſewn therein, and may be formed of ivory, bone, braſs, &c. The grooves in the index muſt be of the depth required for the ſtitch, the leather being placed even with the face or top of the index, for its proper ſituation for ſewing.

The chief novelty laid claim to in this invention, is the application of the index for the ſewing and ornamenting of gloves, and the eaſy method of holding them by means of the jaws. The advantage gained is the ſtrength of the ſewing, for "nothing" ſays Mr. Winter, "is ſo well adapted for that purpoſe as the machine deſcribed." What is called double ſewing is with glovers only an increaſed number of ſtitches; but the ſewing with this machine is really double, as the glove is ſewn over twice, the ſecond ſewing having no connection whatever with the firſt.

MR. HENRY FOURDRINIER'S (SHERBORNE LANE), *for a Method of making a Machine for manufacturing Paper of an indefinite Length, laid and wove, with ſeparated Moulds.*

The moulds, which are ſimilar to thoſe commonly uſed, except as to the thinneſs of the framing, on each part of two oppoſite ſides, by which means any number of them may be brought into contact ſo as to form one long mould, upon which the paper is to be made. Inſtead of the deckle being applied to each mould, there is an edge bar, joined by hinges to each of thoſe ſides of the moulds which are not intended to be applied to each other. This bar may be raiſed to perform the office of a deckle, by preventing the paper, &c. from flowing beyond the ſide edges, and the edge-bar is by weights, ſprings, &c. made to aſſume a perpendicular poſition, excepting when it is wanted to be depreſſed or turned back.

Another principal part of the engine is a platform upon which the moulds are to be ſupported during the time of work, in ſuch a manner, as that the moulds ſhall be at liberty to ſlide along in one direction and in no other. The patentee has here given the details of his mode of operation in, which our limits will not ſuffer us to follow him.

Above the platform, he diſpoſes a veſſel, containing the paper ready to be made in ſheets, in ſuch a ſituation as to allow the moulds to be ſucceſſively introduced in their places upon the platform behind each other. On one ſide of the veſſel there is a trough, which receives the materials of the paper through holes, each of which is provided with regiſters to regulate the ſupply of the ſaid materials which are agitated in the trough, while they paſs or flow to the outer edge over which they fall upon the moulds beneath.

Upon and near the other extremity of the platform, which is moſt remote from the place of agitation, is a cylinder, having its axis parallel to the ſurface of the moulds, and in a plane at right angles to their courſe. The cylinder is ſupported by, and connected with the platform, ſo that the agitation does not alter the relative ſituations of the cylinder, platform and moulds. There are other cylinders, and their uſes deſcribed in the ſpecifications, but theſe, we are told, are not eſſentially neceſſary.

The proceſs of the manufacture may be thus deſcribed: a ſeries of moulds is duly placed and connected upon the platform, ſo as to occupy the ſame. The machinery is then thrown into gear with the firſt mover, which cauſes the cylinder, and alſo agitating axis, to revolve at the ſame time that the paper, ſtuff, or material is permitted to flow from the trough and fall upon the moulds. The cylinder which is connected with the platform, reſts upon the moulds, and, by means of its felt, takes hold of that mould which may be immediately beneath it and cauſes the whole ſeries to advance by an uniform motion the edge bars of each mould; being thrown and kept back by an obſtacle or projecting piece on each ſide of the platform previous to its arrival at the cylinder. As the moulds advance, a workman who ſtands near the agitated end ſupplies and connects other moulds in ſucceſſion; the moulds are alſo diſengaged and taken away in ſucceſſion by a workman who ſtands at the other end of the platform. By the continuance of this proceſs the moulds which have received the paper, ſtuff, or material, which is duly diſtributed upon their ſurfaces, do arrive beneath the firſt cylinder of which the felt web takes off the paper, and conveys it to the firſt pair of preſſing cylinders, whence it proceeds to the ſecond pair, and afterwards to any fit place of reception. And by continuing the ſaid proceſs, the ſaid paper, whether laid or wove, may be manufactured of an indefinite length with ſeparate moulds.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MR. GRIFFITHS has, by the medium of Sir Joſeph Banks, laid before the Royal Society, a Deſcription of a rare Species of Worm Shells, diſcovered at Battoo, an iſland north-weſt of Sumatra. Theſe ſhells were procured in a ſmall ſheltered bay, with a muddy bottom, ſurrounded by coral reefs. It appears that the animal throws out tentacula from the two apertures of the apex of the ſhell, that reſemble the ſmall actiniæ adhering to the rocks about Padang, and that the body of the ſhell is filled with a ſoft gelatinous fleſh, ſimilar to that of the teredo navalis. Mr. Griffiths did not obtain a ſingle perfect ſhell, the longeſt that came into his poſſeſſion was five feet four inches in length, and the circumference at the baſe nine inches, tapering upwards, to two and a half inches; the colour on the outſide was milk-white, the inner ſurface rather of a yellow tinge. This ſpecimen was nearly perfect, having a ſmall part of the lower extremity entire. In almoſt all the ſpecimens the ſhells had adhering to them, about a foot or more from the top, the ſmall cockſcomb oyſter, ſmall ſerpulæ, &c. conſequently they muſt have been at that diſtance, protruded from the hard mud, in conſequence of a violent earthquake that had happened previouſly to the diſcovery of the ſhells. Theſe tube-ſhells differ much among themſelves, not one of them being correſpondent in ſize and thickneſs to another. The large end of the ſhell is completely cloſed, and has a rounded appearance; at this part it is very thin. The ſmall end or apex is very brittle, and is divided by a longitudinal ſeptum running down eight or nine inches, forming it into two diſtinct tubes, incloſed within the outer one, from whence the animal throws out tentacula; the ſubſtance of the ſhell is compoſed of layers having a fibrous and radiated appearance, covered externally with a pure white cruſt, and internally is of a yellow tinge; the external ſurface is frequently interrupted in a tranſverſe direction by a ſudden increaſe of thickneſs which probably indicates different ſtages in the growth of the ſhell, although they are at unequal diſtances, ſometimes at ſix inches, at others at four in the ſame ſhell. Theſe interruptions bear a rude and unfiniſhed appearance, and do not extend into the radiated ſubſtance, but are merely on the out-ſide ſhell which has rather a ſmooth ſurface, but impreſſed with the irregularities of the ſubſtance with which it was in contact. It is the great length and ſize of theſe ſhells which are the largeſt of the teſtacea of a tubular form yet diſcovered, and the diviſion of the upper part, which conſtitute their principal peculiarities.

In a few weeks after the foregoing deſcription was read, Mr. HOME communicated ſome obſervations on the Shell of this Sea Worm, proving it to belong to a ſpecies of the Teredo, with an account of the anatomy of the Teredo Navalis. By analyſis Mr. HATCHET found that the ſhell was compoſed of carbonate of lime, and an animal gelatinous ſubſtance, which is greater in quantity than in the *chama gigas*, but leſs than in the common oyſter. We cannot follow Mr. Home through all the minute anatomical deſcription that he has given, but ſelect ſome of the more intereſting obſervations. The heart is ſituated on the back of the animal; in the middle between the mouth and the lower end of the ſtomach: the ſtructure is ſuch that it admits of only a ſingle circulation, as in other animals which breathe through the medium of water, but the mode of its being performed is different from that in fiſhes; in the teredines the blood paſſes directly from the heart to the different parts of the body, and returns through the veſſels of the breathing organs to the heart, while in fiſhes it goes firſt to the breathing organs, and then to the different parts of the body. This peculiar circulation becomes a link in the gradation of the modes of expoſing the blood to the air in different animals, it appears to be leſs perfect than in fiſhes, but is more perfect than in caterpillars.

The mode in which the breathing-organs of the teredines are ſupplied with water, makes it evident that all ſea-worms, as well as other ſoft animals, which have no cavity for the reception of ſea-water, muſt have breathing-organs placed externally. This is the caſe with all the *actiniæ* met with in the Weſt Indies, called animal flowers; and the beautiful membranous expanſions they diſplay, reſembling the petals of flowers, are in fact breathing-organs, not tentacula for catching food. The teredo gigantea, when arrived at its full growth, cloſes up the end of the ſhell. This the teredo navalis

valis does alſo, hence it has been inferred that the animal, by this act, formed its own tomb, ſince it could no longer deſtroy the wood in which it was contained. Mr. Home, however, has found that in the teredo gigantea, death is not the conſequence of this ſecluſion from the ſubſtance in which it is imbedded. He has adduced a variety of facts to prove that this teredo when arrived at its full growth, or when prevented from increaſing its length, cloſes up the end of its ſhell and lives a long time afterwards, furniſhed with food from the ſea-water which it receives like the actiniæ.

The teredines in their anatomical ſtructure are more perfect than many of the vermes, and have a portion of red-blood. They turn round in their ſhell, with which the body has no attachment, and with which their covering only has a ſlight connection, at one particular ſpot, to prevent the external tubes from being diſturbed. This motion of the animal is for the purpoſe of boring. Their moſt ſtriking peculiarities are having three external openings inſtead of two: the ſtomach being unuſually large and the breathing-organs having an uncommon conformation. As the teredo gigantea bores in the mud, on which it cannot be ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt, it is become a queſtion whether the teredo navalis receives its ſupport from the wood it deſtroys, or is ſupplied with food from the ſea. Mr. Home produces arguments and facts in defence of the laſt opinion, ſuppoſing that it forms its habitation in a ſubſtance from which it receives no part of its ſuſtenance: and that the ſaw-duſt conveyed through the inteſtines is not digeſted, particularly as that examined by Mr. Hatchet had not undergone the ſlighteſt change: when burnt, the ſmoke had the odour of Wood; and it formed a charcoal eaſily conſumed, and was converted into white aſhes in every reſpect like vegetable charcoal. The ſtraight courſe of the inteſtine in the teredines makes it probable that the ſaw-duſt retards the progreſs of the food, ſo as to render convolutions unneceſſary. In ſome of the actiniæ the inteſtine is ſo much convoluted, that it appears to be wound round a central cylinder, in cloſely compacted turns.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

THE gold medal has been awarded to Dr. Cogan of Bath, for his Invention of a Drag for raiſing the Bodies of Perſons who have ſunk under Water. In his deſcription the inventor ſays that he diſlikes the conſtruction of drags hitherto in uſe both in this, and in other countries. Thoſe uſed in Holland cannot without much danger be applied to the naked body, and are applicable only in caſes in which the ſubjects fall into the water with their cloths on. The drag uſed in London is clumſy and dangerous. To remedy theſe defects Dr. Cogan has invented two drags; of which one is recommended on account of its cheapneſs; the other is applicable to every caſe and is ſo conſtructed as to multiply the chances of laying a ſecure hold of any part of the body without the poſſibility of an injury. "Had the dimenſions," ſays Dr. C, "been ſmaller than they are, the drag would not encompaſs every part of the human body; and without the partition and curvatures at the extremities, the diſtances would be too great, and the body of a child might fall through the intermediate ſpaces. By means of the ſliding hooks at the ends, the inſtrument is adapted both to naked bodies, and thoſe which are clothed. As bathers are naked, the ſharp-pointed extremities might lacerate, in a diſagreeable manner, or, by entering the ſkin, they might impede a firmer hold. They are, therefore, made to recede."

The upper extremities are made both with a ſocket and a loop to be uſed either with a pole or cord, or with both which are preferable to either ſingly, becauſe it has been proved by experiment, that a cord tied to the ring or loop, and paſſing through a hole made at the upper end of the pole gives a double advantage. The drag with a pole attached to it may be projected ſeveral yards further than without it; and in drawing forward the drag, till the end of the pole is brought within reach of the hand, the ſubject may be raiſed above the ſurface of the water in the moſt proper direction.

"We have not," ſays Dr. Cogan, as yet had an opportunity of trying theſe drags on the human body; but upon an effigy made in every reſpect as like as poſſible in form to the human body, both clothed and unclothed, they have anſwered in the moſt ſatisfactory manner. The effigy was brought to the ſurface in various directions, without once ſlipping from the hold. I ſhall add, that with two drags and a boat, aſſiſtance given in time would almoſt enſure ſucceſs. A hook catching a ſingle thread, will, it is well known, be ſufficient to bring a human

man body to the ſurface of the water, or till it becomes viſible: a ſecond drag at ſuch time might be applied to any part of the body, ſo as to ſecure a firm hold." The beſt drag coſts 1l. 1s. the ſecond 12s.

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A Sermon preached in the Pariſh Church Richmond, Surry, on March 8th, 1807, being the firſt Sunday after the erection of a Marble Tablet, by the Pariſhioners of Richmond, in memory of Thomas Wakefield, B.A. their late Miniſter, by Edward Patterſon, M. A. 1s. 6d.

Supplement to the Signs of the Times: with an Anſwer to Mr. Faber; by J. Bicheno, A. M. 2s.

A Sermon preached Feb. 25, 1807, firſt before His Majeſty's Coleſtream regiment of Guards, and afterwards at Brompton Lodge, before their Royal Highneſſes the Dutcheſs, the Princeſs and Prince William Frederic Duke of Glouceſter, and the Dutcheſs's Houſehold, by the Rev. William W. Dakins, L. L. B. F. S. A. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon preached in the Pariſh Church of Hanwell, in the county of Middleſex, on Feb. 2, 1807, by the Rev. John Bond, A. M. 1s.

A Second Defence of Revealed Religion; in Two Sermons preached in the Chapel Royal St. James's; by Richard Watſon, D. D. Lord Biſhop of Landaff. 3s.

Lectures on Scripture Facts, by the Rev. William Bengo Collyer, of Peckham.

Luther's Commentary on St. Paul's Epiſtle to the Galatians, with the Life; by the Rev. Eraſmus Middleton, B. D. 8vo. 9s. boards.

Religious Union, Perſective, and the ſupport of Civil Union. 8vo. 3s.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Epiſcopal Communion of Edinburgh, on Jan. 15, 1807; by the Rev. D. Sandford, D. D. their Biſhop. 1s. 6d.

A Scriptural Lecture on Heads; with a Supplementary Addreſs to Mr. Robert Winter, on his late Sermon; by a Neighbour. 2s. 6d.

An Addreſs to the Members of the Convocation at Large, on the propoſed New Statute reſpecting Public Examination in the Univerſity of Oxford; by the Rector of Lincoln College. 1s. 6d.

A Second Addreſs to Ditto by Ditto. 1s.

A Sermon preached by Wells, Soldier in the firſt Regiment of Guards, at the Baptiſt Meeting Houſe, at Quardon, in Leiceſterſhire, Jan. 8, 1807, to which is prefixed a Short Account of the Author's Converſion. 3d.

Critical Remarks on Dr. Tatham's Two Addreſſes to the Members of Convocation. 1s.

Eſſays to do Good, addreſſed to all Chriſtians, whether in Private or Public Capacities; by Cotton Mather, D. D. Reviſed and improved by G. Burder. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Domeſtic Diſcipline, and Youth admoniſhed; two Sermons, by D. Tyreman, 8vo. 1s 6d.

An Appendix to Dr. Watt's Pſalms and Hymns; by Dr. Williams, and Mr. Boden. 12mo. large print, 5s.

Toplady's Prayers enlarged, 1s. 6d.

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The Picture of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, containing a Guide to the Town and Neighbourhood, a Hiſtory of the Roman Wall, and a particular Account of the Coal-Mines; Illuſtrated by a New and Correct Plan of the Coal Diſtrict, including the Rivers, Tyne and Wear, the

the Collieries, Streets, Roads, Towns, Villages and Gentlemen's Seats; a Plan of Newcaſtle, and a Deſcriptive Vignette by Bewick. 5s.

TRAVELS.

Travels through the Canadas; containing a Deſcription of the Picturesque Scenery on ſome of the Rivers and Lakes; with an Account of the Productions, Commerce, and Inhabitants of thoſe Provinces. To which is ſubjoined a Comparative View of the Manners and Cuſtoms of Several of the Indian Nations of North and South America; by George Heriot, eſq. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. boards, with a ſeparate Atlas, 3l. 13s. 6d.

The Preſent State of Turkey; or, a Deſcription of the Political, Civil, and Religious Conſtitution, Government and Laws, of the Ottoman Empire; by Thomas Thornton, eſq. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards.

The Stranger in England; or, Travels in Great Britain, from the German of C. A. G. Goede. 3 vols. 8vo. 15s. boards.

Obſervations on a Journey through Spain and Italy to Naples, and thence to Smyrna and Conſtantinople, 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. LANCASTER announces for publication by ſubſcription, at twelve copies for a pound, an abbreviated Account of his newly invented Method of inſtructing the Children of the Poor. Perhaps one of the moſt intereſting ſpectacles to be ſeen at preſent in or near London is the Free School of this benevolent man, ſituated about two hundred yards from the Obeliſk, in St. George's Fields. In this School nearly one thouſand poor children are rapidly taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, by one maſter, on the plan of Mr. Lancaſter, for a total expence not exceeding three hundred pounds per annum. The leading principle of this well regulated and orderly Eſtabliſhment is, that the ſenior claſſes teach the junior, and that emulation through every claſs is excited by rewards and promotion. The methods of teaching are alſo much ſimplified—for example, the children learn to read and write the alphabet at the ſame time, by forming the letters in ſand with their fingers, as each letter is ſucceſſively called by the monitor; they afterwards learn to read and write monoſyllables in the ſame manner, and the preciſion and rapidity with which the ſmalleſt children perform theſe operations is very ſurprizing, and highly intereſting. Aided by this plan, the children of the poor may, without exception, be initiated in the firſt rudiments of knowledge; and we congratulate the country on the proſpect of its ſpeedy adoption by the Legiſlature, on the introduction of Mr. Whitbread.

Sir JOHN CARR will publiſh, early in May, the Account of his recent Excurſion into Holland, and along the Rhine, to Mentz and Darmſtadt. The engravings which will accompany this volume are ſtill more beautiful than thoſe which have accompanied his former works.

The Rev. J. ROBINSON, maſter of the Free Grammar-School at Ravenſtonedale, has juſt completed a copious work on the Literature, Manners, Cuſtoms, Religion, Warfare, Laws, &c. &c. of the Greeks, intended for the uſe of ſchools; and including the reſults of the various diſſertations which have been written on thoſe ſubjects ſince the time of Potter. The work of Mr. R., which will be found an indiſpenſable companion in reading the Greek Claſſics, will be publiſhed under the title of Archæologia Græca.

Mr. BELSHAM is about to publiſh a Collection of State-Papers, Official Letters, and other Documents, illuſtrative of Engliſh Hiſtory, from the Revolution to the Peace of Amiens. Theſe Papers extend to two volumes, and are ſo printed as either to be ſold ſeparately, or in connection with the various volumes of his Hiſtory, to which the Papers reſpectively appertain. This work, together with the Hiſtory of Mr. Hume, forms now a regular and reſpectable ſeries of Engliſh hiſtory from the earlieſt records to our own times—a ſeries which has hitherto been among the principal *deſiderata* of Engliſh Literature.

Mr. JOHNES, of Haford, to whom the public are under obligation for ſo ſplendid an edition of Froiſſart, is now engaged in a Tranſlation of the Chronicles of Monſtrelet, which includes the period from 1400 to 1467, and deſcribe the particulars of the conqueſts of Henry the Vth., and of the ſubſequent expulſion of the Engliſh from France.

The same gentleman is about to publish a Translation of the Memoirs of Joinville, who was contemporary with Louis the IXth., and accompanied that Monarch in his famous expedition into Egypt. It is to be hoped that the recent destruction of this gentleman's beautiful villa, at Hasod, will not diminish his ardour in his interesting literary pursuits.

Mr. SMART's new Translation of Gil Blas, accompanied by ONE HUNDRED engravings, will be ready in a few days.

Mr. RAYMOND, author of the Life of Dermody, is preparing a complete edition of the Poetical Works of that wonderful, but unfortunate youth.

A Catalague Raisonnée is in the press, of the Library of the late Sultaun Tippoo Saib, which, after his death, was conveyed entire from Seringapatam to the College at Calcutta. It consisted of upwards of 2000 manuscripts, in the Arabic, Persian, and Hindoostanee languages, many of them highly curious.

Mr. GIFFORD, the translator of Juvenal, and editor of Massinger, is engaged in an edition of the works of Ben Jonson.

The new edition of the Bible, with annotations by Dr. GREGORY, and superb engravings from the works of the great Masters, will not make its appearance till the 1st. day of January, 1808.

Among the other absurdities of the admirers of black letter, and of the literary *petits-maitres* who give enormous prices for *useless* books, a "modern antique" is announced in a *fac-simile* reprint of the first folio edition of the Works of Shakespeare, in which it is childishly boasted that the type and paper are exactly to correspond with that of the musty original!

Mr. WOOL announces a second quarto on the subject of the Life and Writings of Dr. Joseph Warton.

Mr. WILSON, the proprietor of the Stereotype Office, in Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, having favoured us with some particulars relative to the art of Stereotype printing, in contradiction to the statement made in our last number, we feel great pleasure in laying some extracts from his communication before our readers. We are concerned that Mr. Wilson's paper came to hand so late as to prevent its appearance in the part of our Magazine devoted to original correspondence, and we hope that his arguments will not appear to have suffered from the curtailment which has been necessary to adapt them to their present place. "The first column of the Varieties of your last publication (No. 155), p. 264, contains (says Mr. Wilson) two paragraphs, which profess to convey information upon the art of Stereotype printing, and upon the improvements introduced by Lord Stanhope in the construction of printing presses. In this statement there are several mistakes, calculated to mislead the public mind. It is due from me, not to the *Booksellers of London* particularly, but to the Booksellers, and to the PRINTERS too, of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to the Masters of public Schools and private Seminaries, to the Governors of Institutions for the gratuitous circulation of books, to all persons interested in the faithful and economical education of youth of both sexes, and in general to the whole literary world,—it is due from me to bring forward something more than bare assertion upon the present occasion; to state what really are the advantages peculiar to Stereotype Printing, which I presume I am rather better qualified to do than are those persons who know nothing of the subject. The advantages arising from an application of the Stereotype invention to the manufacture of books, are not confined to any particular department of the printing business. In every department of expenditure they are as self-evident as profitable, and need only to be mentioned to be well understood. In the first place, *the wear of moveable types*, in Stereotyping, does not exceed 5l. per cent. of the heavy expence incurred by the old method of printing.—2dly. The expenditure upon *composition* and *reading* is nearly the same by both methods, for a first edition: but this great expense must be *repeated* for *every* succeeding edition from moveable types; whereas, by the Stereotype plan *it ceases for ever*.—3dly. The expence of *Stereotype plates*, when I am employed to cast them, is not 20l. per cent. of that of moveable type pages.—4thly. The expenditure upon *paper* and *press-work* is the same by both methods; but it is not incurred at the same time. The old method requires an advance of capital for a consumption of four years; whereas, by Stereotype, half a year's stock is more than sufficient. It follows, therefore, that 12½l. per cent. of the capital hitherto employed in paper and press-work is fully adequate to meet an equal extent of sale.—5thly. A fire-proof room will hold Stereotype plates of works, of which the dead stock in printed paper would require a warehouse twenty times the size; and thus *warehouse-rent* and *insurance* are saved; with the additional advantage, in case of accident by fire,

fire, that the Stereotype plates may be instantly put to press, instead of going through the tedious operations of moveable type printing; and thus no loss will be sustained from the works being out of print.—6thly. In Stereotype, every page of the most extensive work has a separate plate; all the pages, therefore, of the said work, must be equally new and beautiful. By the old method, the types of each sheet are distributed, and with them the succeeding sheets are composed; so that, although the first few sheets of a volume may be well printed, the last part of the same volume, in consequence of the types being in a gradual state of wear as the work proceeds, will appear to be executed in a very inferior manner.—7thly. The Stereotype art possesses a *security* against *error*, which must stamp every work so printed with a superiority of character that no book from moveable types ever can attain. What an important consideration it is, that the inaccuracies of language, the incorrectness of orthography, the blunders in punctuation, and the accidental mistakes that are continually occurring in the printing of works by moveable types, and to which every new edition superadds its own particular share of error,—what a gratifying security it is, that all descriptions of error are not only completely cured by the Stereotype invention, but that the certainty of the Stereotype plates remaining correct, may be almost as fully relied on as if the possibility of error did not at all exist!—If these observations be just with reference to the printing of English books, how forcibly must they be felt when applied to the other languages generally taught in this country!—how much more forcibly when applied to those languages which are the native dialects of the most ignorant classes throughout the United Kingdom, but which are as little understood as they are generally spoken!—8thly, Stereotype plates admit of alteration; and it will be found that they will yield at least twice the number of impressions that moveable types are capable of producing.—Lastly, All the preceding advantages may be perpetuated, by the facility with which Stereotype plates are cast from Stereotype plates. Such is a general outline of the present state of the Stereotype invention; and such are the obvious advantages arising from it to learning and to ignorance,—to every state and condition of civilized life. From the whole it results, that a saving of 25*l.* to 40*l.* per cent. will accrue to the public in the prices of all books of standard reputation and sale, which, I believe, are pretty accurately ascertained to comprehend THREE FOURTHS of all the *book* printing of England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is fair to conclude, therefore, that the sales, both at home and abroad, will be considerably increased, and that the duties on paper will be proportionally productive; so that the public will be benefited in a twofold way by a general adoption and encouragement of the Stereotype art. With this view, I think the period is now arrived when I ought to announce to all the respectable classes before mentioned, particularly to Printers and Booksellers, that I am fully prepared to enable them to participate in the advantages to be derived from the Stereotype art, in any way that may be most conducive to their particular interests, either individually or collectively. With respect to the improvements by Earl Stanhope in the construction of printing-presses, I deny that it is possible to introduce the principles which command the *power* and regulate the *truth* of this ingenious invention of his Lordship's into the common working presses hitherto in general use."

An Encyclopædia of Manufactures is announced, in which it is intended to trace every raw material from its growth until it is delivered into the hands of the workman, to develope the various modes of its fabrication, to point out the improvements each art has received, and to detail the history and progress of the improvements, with hints for their farther extension and simplification. It will be completed in eight or ten volumes octavo; and it is intended to publish a part every two months, containing six sheets of letter-press, with a sufficient number of plates to illustrate the different subjects, making a volume annually.

The minutes of the last Conference of the Methodists, held at Leeds in August, 1806, represent the numbers of that society to be as follows:

In Great Britain		110,803
In Ireland		23,773
Gibraltar		40
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland		1,418
West-India Whites,	1,775	14,940
Coloured people, &c.	13,165	
United States—whites,	95,628	119,945
Coloured people, &c.	24,316	
Total . . .		270,919

Of theſe upwards of 109,000 are found in England and Wales, to which may be added 109,000 more, who have not ventured to have their names enrolled; and to theſe may be added the younger branches of families, making about 218,000 more, forming in the whole nearly half a million of perſons!

Mr. Olinthus Gregory, A. M. of the Royal Military Academy, has in the preſs a tranſlation of the Abbé Haüy's *Traité Elementaire de Phyſique*, with notes. The tranſlation will make two handſome octavo volumes, and will be publiſhed in a few weeks. In conjunction with Mr. Gregory's Treatiſe on Aſtronomy, and his Treatiſe on Mechanics, it will conſtitute a complete courſe of Natural Philoſophy, including every modern diſcovery.

Mr. West, an eminent printer and bookſeller of Cork, is preparing to publiſh twenty-four Picturesque Views of Cork and its Environs, engraved by Mr. F. Calvert; accompanied by appropriate deſcriptions and illuſtrative notes, written by himſelf.

A ſecond edition, reviſed and conſiderably augmented, of Converſation, a didactic poem, by William Cooke, eſq. will be publiſhed in a few days.

Mr. John Taunton, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Surgeon to the City and Finſbury Diſpenſaries, &c. will commence his Lectures on Anatomy, Phyſiology, and Surgery, on Saturday, the 30th of May, 1807, at No. 21, Greville-ſtreet, Hatton-garden.

The number of ſhipwrights neceſſary for building ſhips of war within twelve months are reſpectively as follows:

Men.		Guns.		About Tons.
47	-	74	-	1,700
27	-	36	-	900
11	-	18	-	430
9	-	Brig	-	380
7	-	Gun Veſſel		180

A new inſtitution for the reform of female proſtitutes is about to be eſtabliſhed in London, under the name of the London Female Penitentiary. The object is the ſame as the Magdalen; but comparative advantages will reſult from peculiarities in the reſpective plans: and diſtinguiſhing features of the London Female Penitentiary will be the co-operation of intelligent and pious ladies in the regulation of the charity, and a prompt admiſſion of applicants into a temporary ward. The external management of the affairs of the Inſtitution is to be entruſted to a committee of thirty-ſix gentlemen, together with a treaſurer and ſecretary; and to a committee of twenty-four ladies is to be excluſively confided the management of its internal economy.

The number of Printing Offices in London are upwards of two hundred, and they employ at leaſt 500 preſſes. In Edinburgh there were in 1763 ſix printing-offices; in 1790 twenty-one; in 1800 thirty; in 1805 forty. In the 40 printing-offices now in Edinburgh are employed upwards of 120 printing-preſſes.

Mr. Dibdin has in the preſs (to be publiſhed by ſubſcription, and to be completed in twenty-ſix parts or numbers, crown folio), a new periodical work, conſiſting of a ſeries of ſhort and ſimple Eſſays and Songs; calculated, in their general operation, progreſſively to aſſiſt the muſical education of young ladies at boarding ſchools, called the Muſical Mentor, or St. Cecilia at School. The whole written and compoſed by himſelf. The firſt part will appear about the end of May.

Mr. Rigo has laid before the Royal Society a propoſal for a new Compenſation Pendulum. In the courſe of various experiments he has diſcovered that of all the modes of compenſation, that of triangles is the beſt. He has accordingly conſtructed one of triangles, two ſides of which are ſteel, and the baſe braſs or zinc, which expands twice as much as ſteel; and hence the expanſion of the ſides is properly counteracted by the expanſion of the baſe. In this way Mr. R. affirms that pendulums may be conſtructed of any ſeries of triangles, that would continue the ſame length throughout all climates and ſeaſons.

We have in our number for February already noticed a new theory, advanced by Dr. Wollaston, and cited by Mr. Davy, in his Lectures of the Fairy Rings. A paper from Dr. Wollaſton on this ſubject has been read to the Royal Society, of which we ſhall hereafter give a more detailed account.

Another paper, by Capt. Flinders, on the dip of the Magnetic Needle, has been laid before the Royal Society. In a future number we ſhall notice the corrections of his former paper on this ſubject.

Mr. Belfour's verſion of Yriarte's Poem on the Dignity and Charms of Muſic, is in the preſs, and will ſpeedily appear.

Mr. E. Walker has invented a new optical machine, called the Phantaſmaſcope, which is intended to afford entertainment to thoſe who derive pleaſure from

from optical illusions. To a person standing before this machine, a door is apparently opened, and a phantom makes its appearance, coming towards him, and increasing in magnitude as it approaches. This phantom appears in the air like a beautiful painting, and in such brilliancy of colouring that it is not necessary to make the room dark; this picture appears to the greatest advantage when it is illuminated. Mr. W. has applied his machine to represent the phases of the moon, the primary planets, and other phenomena in the heavens.

Mr. Cornelius Varley has laid before the public some remarks on atmospherical phenomena, particularly on the formation of clouds; their permanence; their precipitation in rain, snow, and hail; and the consequent rise of the barometer. The inferences drawn by this gentleman are, 1. That no cloud can be formed, or exist, without electricity. 2. That no cloud can fall in rain till it parts with some of its electricity. 3. That in fine weather the earth must be giving electricity to the atmosphere by means of vapour, and in stormy weather the atmosphere must be giving electricity to the earth by means of vapour, rain, or lightning. 4. That in fine weather the clouds are separating, and in stormy weather uniting. 5. That electricity is the suspending power in clouds. 6. That dry air is a conductor of heat, but a non-conductor of electricity. 7. That water can exist permanently in four states, and temporarily in one only. Two of these are effected by electricity, and three without it. The first electrical state is that of cloud, which is so much charged as to become lighter than air at the surface of the earth; the second is a complete saturation of water with the electric fluid, which produces a transparent and elastic fluid light enough to float above the highest clouds. The first of the three other states is ice; the second is liquid; the third, which is quite temporary, is vapour; for, as soon as the supply of heat by which it is raised from the earth is withdrawn, it condenses, and returns again to the state of water. A consequence of this theory is, that when a cloud loses its electricity in an atmosphere below the freezing point, then snow is produced, for the vapours will be frozen in the act of uniting: and particles of moisture united into rain, and passing through a cold region in their descent to the earth, will come down in the form of hail.

Dr. Clanny, of Durham, has just published an History and Analysis of the Mineral Waters at Butterby, near that city.

Russia.

The mineral waters of Lipetzk, in the province of Tambow, in Russia, have lately been analysed by M. Skell, and are found to contain in one pound as follows:

Carbonat of iron	-	$\frac{24}{16}$ grains
——— of lime	-	$\frac{3}{86}$
Muriate of magnesia	-	$\frac{8}{25}$
——— of soda	-	$2\frac{1}{12}$
Sulphate of lime	-	$\frac{1}{8}$
——— of soda	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ nearly
Bitumen	-	$\frac{7}{100}$

From this analysis, and other accurate observations, it should seem that the water of Lipetzk has some analogy to that of Pyrmont: it has, however, less of the irritating quality, with regard to the carbonic; less of the power of solution with respect to salts, and more of the tonic powers of iron. On these accounts M. S. asserts that the water of Lipetzk stimulates, gives vigour, increases the elasticity of the muscular fibres and the activity of the organs, enriches the blood, and imparts more colour to it; while on the other hand it liquefies tenacious, slimy, and condensed fluids, removes obstructions in the canals, qualifies the sharpness of humours, and destroys worms.

France.

The public will soon be presented with the Narrative of the Voyage of Discovery in the South Seas, performed during the years 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. It will comprehend the historical part; the manners and description of the people; and the department of natural philosophy and meteorology, forming together four quarto volumes! It will be drawn up by Messrs. Peron and Lesueur, and will be printed at the expence of the government. The part containing the natural history will be published by subscription.

M. Tenon has lately presented to the National Institute a description of the teeth of the cahalot and crocodile. The teeth of the former have no enamel, but only the osseous cortex. The one, we are informed, may be easily distinguished from the other, because the enamel is much harder, and is entirely dissolved in the acids, without leaving any gelatinous parenchyme. The tusks of the elephant, and the grind-

ers of the bear, have no other envelope.

The ſame able anatomiſt is about to publiſh an important work on the eye, and the diſeaſes to which it is ſubject. He has made ſeveral new remarks upon the parts which ſurround this organ: he has found ſome tendinous lumps which tie the ſtraight muſcles to the anterior edges of the orbit, and ſerve them for a kind of returning pulley, and hinder them from compreſſing the eye-ball: he has developed a membranous tunic which ſurrounds the eye-ball, attaches it to the two angles of the orbit by two kinds of wings, paſſes into the pupils, and is there reflected behind the tarſi, and gives a paſſage to the tendons of the muſcles: he has eſtabliſhed a new opinion upon the agents which tranſmit to the iris the action of the retina, and by which the impreſſions received by the latter dilate or contract the other, theſe agents he finds in the ciliary proceſſes, the tongues of which are prolonged behind the iris, and the tails of them touch the retina.

M. Tenon has alſo diſcovered that the hare-lip ſometimes proceeds from a rent of of the maxillary bones, ſometimes from a rent in both; and he attributes the cauſe of it to a diſproportionate dilatation of the tongue. He aſſerts that it is highly dangerous to perform any operation for the hare-lip at the time when the teeth are cutting.

M. Duvernoy, a young phyſician, has preſented to the National Inſtitute a Memoir upon the Hymen, in which he has ſhown that this ſingular membrane, hitherto generally regarded as peculiar to the human ſpecies, is alſo found in every animal.

M. Barthey, profeſſor of Montpelier, has re-written his celebrated work upon the Elements of the Science of Man, which it is expected will produce a kind of revolution in the ſcience of phyſiology.

M. Ducom has given a new method of determining the latitute at ſea by two altitudes. It is founded upon this principle, that the time which we deduce from an obſervation made at the moment the ſun paſſes by the prime vertical is exact, whatever may be the error which affects the latitude by account, which is requiſite to be uſed in moſt of the methods now followed. By this firſt obſervation, and the exact time to be deduced from it, the watch is regulated; and at any other time of the day a new altitude, with this exact time being known by the preceding operation, will give the true latitude. Commiſſioners have been appointed to examine this method, who report that it will give the latitude very exactly, whatever may be the error in the latitude by account, when, as the method requires, one of the two altitudes ſhall have been taken exactly at the paſſage by the prime vertical, or very near it.

M. Leupold has lately read to the Society of Arts and Sciences, at Bourdeaux, a Memoir upon the Generation of Surfaces of the Second Order. All of them may reſult from one common generation, which is executed by a curve of the ſecond kind variable in its dimenſions, and moved in ſuch a manner that its plane may always remain parallel to itſelf. The equations which point out this circumſtance give the law of the motion of the generatrix. This curve will be an ellipſis for ſurfaces having a centre, and a parabola for ſurfaces having no centre. In the caſe where each of the points of the generating curve has a right line for its direction, the ſurface may be engendered by a ſtraight line moved in ſpace. The analytical condition for this to happen indicates the hyperbolic paraboloid, and the parabolic cylinder. The common generatrix to all theſe ſurfaces may become a circle, except with regard to the two laſt.

A magnificent work is announced at Paris by Meſſrs. Treuttel and Wurtz, under the title of Voyage Pittoreſque de Conſtantinople et des Rives du Boſphore, which is to contain forty-eight plates, and to be publiſhed in twelve parts, accompanied by ſuitable texts; printed by Didot. The price of each print will be 100 francs to the ſubſcribers at Paris, and the firſt part is to appear in May.

America.

Mr. J. D. Burk has recently publiſhed two volumes of the Hiſtory of Virginia, which will ſpeedily be followed by a third and fourth. We underſtand that this Hiſtory of Virginia is not only valuable as the production of a ſuperior pen, but alſo from the new information with which it abounds, every diſtinguiſhed character of the Union, particularly the preſident Jefferſon, having contributed manuſcripts to the hiſtorian.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

**** The Life of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.*

Chriſtianſhorg, a Daniſh Settlement on the Gold Coaſt of Africa. Drawn by G. Webſter. Engraved by J. Hill.

Cape Coaſt Caſtle, a Britiſh Settlement on the Gold Coaſt of Africa, by the ſame Artiſts.

Dixcove, a Britiſh Settlement on the Gold Coaſt of Africa. Ditto.

St. George D' Elmina, a Dutch Settlement on the Coaſt of Africa. Ditto.

Each of theſe Prints are dedicated by Permiſſion, to His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence, by J Barrow, and G. Webſter. Publiſhed for Meſſrs Boydell and Co. price 1l. 1s. each.

THE beſt written deſcriptions of the rich ſcenery with which this country ſo much abounds, will convey but a very imperfect idea of the place to the mind of the reader, if it is not accompanied with a delineation. This remark applies with treble force to the ſcenery of another country, and even when there is a delineation, it ſhould, in many caſes, (as for example, in the four prints before us) be coloured to convey a correct idea of the place to the ſpectator. On the firſt inſpection of theſe prints we thought the ſky too high coloured, and too hot for nature; but, on a moment's reflection, and conſidering the place repreſented was the coaſt of Africa, the objection vaniſhed. A gentleman who has ſeen three of the places repreſented, has ſince that time aſſured us that they are in an eminent degree correct repreſentations. There is a great deal of taſte diſplayed in the drawing of the ſcenes and figures, and the prints are extremely well engraved.

Miſs Byrne ſome time ſince publiſhed No. I. conſiſting of eight finiſhed Etchings from various maſters. Price 21s. The ſecond number is at the printers, and will be publiſhed for Meſſrs. Boydell and Co. in the courſe of a few days. The prints that we have ſeen are from T. Hearne, G. Barret, S. Gilpin, &c. and executed in a ſtyle that does infinite honour to the taſte and talents of the fair artiſt; and it afforded us a high gratification to ſee a work in ſo ſuperior a ſtyle from the *burin* of a female.

Beſides the above, Meſſrs. Boydell and Co. have announced, as very nearly ready for publication, the third number of *Liber Veritas*, containing twenty facſimile prints after Claude's drawings, in the collection of Earl Spencer, and Charles Lambert, eſq. of the Temple; engraved by Earlom.

Bataillen d. 2 April 1801, paa Kiobenhauns Reed. C. A. Lorentſen pinxt. J. F. Clemens ſculp. Price 2l. 2s.

The above is publiſhed for Mr. Clemens, of Copenhagen, and for Meſſrs. Boydell and Co. London. A key-plate, containing an ample deſcription of the veſſels that were engaged, &c. &c. is delivered with it. The print is very large, and the figures, which are numerous, are drawn and engraved with a ſpirit that does great honour to the artiſts.

Full length Portrait of Mrs. Duff. R. Coſway del. John Agar ſculp. Publiſhed for R. Ackerman, Strand, by whom it is dedicated to the Right Hon James Duff, Earl of Fife. Price 10s. 6d. plain; 21s. in colours.

Many of our readers will recollect Mrs. Duff being a few years ſince bitten in the cheek by a favourite lap-dog, and, in conſequence of it, being ſome time afterwards ſeized with the hydrophobia, and dying in great agony. She was a Miſs Manners, and ſiſter to Lady Heathcote, of whom a companion print at the ſame price, is in the engraver's hands. The portrait is marked with that eaſy and elegant air which diſtinguiſhes many of Mr. Coſway's productions, and is admirably well engraved.

Mr. Ackermann has alſo publiſhed a ſixth number of *Rudiments of Trees*, of which, in addition to what we ſaid of the preceding numbers, that is their being admirably calculated to be uſeful to every one who is ſtudying the art of drawing, by putting them in a way of marking the characteriſtic diſtinctions in the foliage of trees, diſcriminating the variety of ſcenery in nature; that it is in ſome reſpects ſuperior to any of the numbers heretofore publiſhed, and we earneſtly recommend it to any one who wiſhes to become a proficient in delineating landſcapes. It contains, beſides the introductory plate, the *Yew*, *Virginia Poplar*, *Juniper*, *Scotch Fir*, *and Cypreſs*.

He

He has likewise published, price 7s. coloured, what must at this period, be peculiarly interesting, viz. eight delineations of the various ranks of the soldiers in the army of Russia, which may be relied on as perfectly correct, being from the drawings of an officer now with Beningsen's army. They comprise *The Russian Yager*, or *Sharp-shooter*, *Russian Cossack*, *Russian Officer of Cossacks*, *Russian Calmuck*, or *Bashkir*, *Russian Hussar*, *Russian Field Grenadier*, *Russian Horse Bodyguard*.

More Miseries of Human Life; illustrated in twelve plates, by T. Rowlandson, price 6s. coloured, are published for R. Ackermann, and marked with a large portion of broad humour; though we think, the being *pinned up to a door round the neck by an over-driven ox*, is of too serious a complexion to be classed with being *over persuaded to stand up in a country dance, when you are conscious of cutting an awkward figure, &c.* a continuation of *the Miseries*, on a larger scale, price 2s. each, five of which Mr. Ackermann has already published, is approaching towards a conclusion, and if Mr. Rowlandson marks the succeeding prints with equal humour, will constitute a very ludicrous and whimsical set of engravings. The same publisher has also six small coloured etchings, by the same artist, representing Plymouth Dock and Harbour, Yarmouth Roads, Perry's Dock, &c.; in which the figures have infinite spirit, and the views are correct and picturesque.

The late Mr. Saurey Gilpin, who died at Brompton, on the 8th of March, aged 73, was deservedly distinguished as a painter of animals. Other artists might give the anatomical figure with equal correctness, but no painter who ever came under our observation, gave the character of the animal with so close an attention to the markings of nature. A picture of the Houyhnms, from Swift's Gulliver's Travels, struck the late Mr. Mortimer so forcibly, that when he saw it in the Exhibition room, he remarked, that as, perhaps, no man except Swift could have described horses possessing such faculties, it was certain that no painter but Gilpin could have displayed their characters in their faces. There is a mezzotinto from this picture, as a companion print to the Fall of Phaëton. He painted Deer in a most exquisite style; these he sometimes introduced in Barret's landscapes, and with this addition, or that of horses, their united pictures are very valuable. Mr. Locke, of Norbury Park, has several of them. He sometimes painted in conjunction with Hodges, which was the case in one of the pictures in the Shakespeare Gallery. He many years since etched eight plates of horses, with borders in imitation of mounted drawings, all blood-horses, and in a very spirited style. He had an order from his Majesty for six pictures, but the writer of this article does not know if they were ever finished; for Mr. Gilpin did not finish his pictures in haste; but was indeed slow in his operations.

The late John Opie, esq. R. A. was a native of Truro, in Cornwall, where his father resided in an obscure situation. Some strange stories have been told of Dr. Wolcot finding his father and him quarrelling in a saw-pit, and being from that induced to notice the boy. Be that as it may, the Doctor was certainly his earliest patron; for finding he had a turn for painting, he employed him to paint his own portrait, and afterwards recommended him to paint many others at a very low price; which, however enabled the young artist to save 30l. which he brought up to London when he came with the Doctor many years ago; and, from the strong marks of mind which his pictures even then displayed, was soon noticed as a genius of the first order. One of the pictures he exhibited, of a boy washing his feet, so much struck Mr. Wyat, of Milton-place, Egham, that he recommended him to twelve of his friends, whose portraits he painted; among them were, Lady Hoare, and R. Burrel, esq. He has been for many years considered as a leading artist, and, if we reflect on the very marked style of his portraits, was surely highly worthy of the character he obtained. When elected lecturer at the Royal Institution, he read a set of lectures that were deservedly much noticed, and, in his praises of our own artists, gave every possible encomium to Wilson the landscape-painter.

When elected Professor of painting to the Royal Academy, he gave a series of Lectures which will probably be published. The subject of one of the last, was colouring, which, though subordinate to the higher essentials of the art of painting, he illustrated in a most impressive and eloquent manner.

His illness was short; he died and was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 20th of April. The procession at his funeral was numerous, being composed of

of many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons of rank, talents, and erudition, who thus paid the laſt tribute of reſpect to a man of the firſt order of genius. The chief mourner was Dr. Alderſon, of Norwich, (the father of Mrs. Opie). The ſupporters were Lord De Dunſtenville, Sir John Leiceſter, S. Whitbread, eſq., Sir John St. Aubin, H. T. Elphinſton and Wm. Smith, eſquires. all the Royal Academicians, and the principal amateurs of the arts were preſent. There were fifty mourning-coaches, and between ſixty and ſeventy gentlemen's carriages.

The finiſhed and unfiniſhed paintings, drawings, and ſketches, of the late Mr. Barry, were laſt month (after being two or three times announced and the ſale poſtponed) ſold by Mr. Chriſtie. Among the drawings there were ſome which diſplayed great knowledge of the figure, and had great merit; in general, they ſold at a moderate price. There were ſeveral ſketches intended for portraits in the Adelphi pictures. His own portrait, ſitting at the baſe of the ſtatue of Hercules, who is cruſhing envy, holding the picture of the Cyclops, a ſubject painted by Timanthes; ſold for 12 guineas. A ſtudy from Titian, St. John, for 30 guineas. His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales in the character of St. George, which Mr. Pearſon, of Highgate, copied in painted glaſs, for 25 guineas. The Temptation of Adam by Eve, from Milton, 100 guineas. Venus Anadyomene, 110 guineas. Jupiter beguiled by Juno, 25 guineas. His grand and favourite picture of Pandora, or the Heathen Eve, the laſt of his productions, which he has been annually altering and finiſhing according to his ideas of perfection for many many years, was ſold for 230 guineas. His thirteen copper-plates from the ſeries of pictures in the Adelphi, were ſold for 200 guineas.

No. V. of the *Polyautography*, is juſt publiſhing, and we think in a progreſſive ſtate of improvement. Among the prints are a landſcape by G. Walker, *(amateur)* and a drawing from Fuſeli, of Ganymede, taken by the Gods to be the cup-bearer of Jove, that have peculiar excellence.

The Society of Painters in Water-colours, (removed from Lower Brook-ſtreet) began to exhibit at the old Royal Academy Rooms, Pall Mall, near Carleton-houſe, on the 27th of laſt month; many of their productions are of a ſuperior caſt; we ſhall notice them in a future number.

We have been informed, that Bartolozzi, notwithſtanding his advanced age of 82 years, continues to enjoy good health, and is engaged to give to the world freſh proofs of his ſuperior abilities. The Maſſacre of the Innocents by Guido Rheni, has lately been engraved by him with his uſual delicacy and expreſſion. An engraving of the Narciſſus of Viegra, will ſoon make its appearance, with the figures *only* by Bartolozzi.

Mr. W. Ruſſell, of Newman-ſtreet, has, by permiſſion, put into the hands of Mr. Heath, the engraver, an approved portrait of W. Wilberforce, eſq. M. P. executed by the late John Ruſſell, eſq. R. A.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A ſecond Practical Guide to Thorough Baſs, written by A. F. C. Kollman, Eſq. Organiſt of his Majeſty's German Chapel at St. James's. 10*s.* 6*d.*

MR. Kollman, to uſe his own words, does not profeſs to give in this work "a complete treatiſe of all the myſteries of harmony," but rather deſigns it as "a familiar guide to the knowledge of chords, and their practical uſe to a *figured baſs*." Limiting our view to that avowed boundary, we have received much ſatisfaction from the peruſal of the pages before us. Simplicity and perſpicuity go hand in hand through the ſeveral topics on which they treat, and the *tyro* in harmony cannot attentively read them without much profitable information. The whole is divided into ten chapters: The firſt chapter conſiſts of *Introductory Explanations*; the ſecond deſcribes the *Fundamental Concord*, or *Common Chord*; the third treats of the *Two Inverſions of the Fundamental Concord*; the fourth of the *Fundamental Diſcord*, or *Chord of the Seventh*; the fifth of the *Three Inverſions of the Fundamental Diſcord*; the ſixth of *Accidental Chords*; the ſeventh of the *Signatures of Chords*; the eighth of the *Progreſſion of Chords*; the ninth of *Various uſeful Particulars*; and the tenth of the *Practice* of *Thorough-Baſs according to the preceding Doctrines.*

Borne

Borne in yon Blaze of Orient Sky, a favourite Duett, as sung by Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan. Composed and inscribed to the Right Honourable Lady Frances Pratt, by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 2s. 6d.

This duett is comprized in two movements, the first of which is happily relieved by the second. The melody is pleasing and fanciful, and the two parts are disposed in a masterly style. We have never heard this composition, but were too convinced of its good effect in performance, to be surprised at learning that it had been received with the highest applause at Harrison's annual Concert. It is accompanied with a *part* for the piano-forte, and the words are by the late Dr. Darwin.

Marche Sicilienne et Rondo pour le Piano forte. Composées et dediées a mi Lady Frances Pratt, par S. Von Esch. 2s. 6d.

This composition is not very difficult of performance, yet the effect is brilliant, and bespeaks a bold and animated fancy. The passages are in general little else than what we meet with every day; yet their classification and connection are so judicious as to force attention, impress the ear with originality, and awaken its most pleasurable sensations.

"Garvan," a Glee for three Voices; composed and inscribed to Mr. Bartleman, by Dr. Callcott. 2s. 6d.

"Garvan" is characterised by that ingenuity and science for which Dr. Callcot's vocal productions are distinguished. The general construction is good, the expression just and forcible, and some of the responses are conducted with all the ability of the real master. The words are selected from Southern's Madoc, and by their simplicity and spirit point out their author.

"Secure by George's Care," a Glee for Four Voices; composed by John Stafford Smith, Esq. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Smith has written this glee with spirit and boldness consonant to the sentiment of the poetry, and has conducted the combination with considerable ability and judgment. Some of the *points* are extremely good, and the harmony is every where just and correct.

"My Mother," a Song, taken from Original Poems for Infant Minds; set to Music by Miss L. H. of Liverpool. 1s.

We are sorry not to be able to speak in the highest terms of this little effort. The air is by no means conspicuous for its sweetness or character, and the general effect is languid and unimpressive. We ought not, perhaps, in candour, to dismiss the article without apprising Miss L. H. that we find in the first symphony a superabundant bar.

Scene, consisting of a Solo and Polacca, performed and sung by Mrs. Billington, in the Opera of Il Fanatica per la Musica; arranged for the Piano-forte with an Accompaniment for the Flute ad libitum. Composed and dedicated to Miss Mildmay, by G. G. Ferrari. 3s.

Mr. Ferrari, by his present arrangement of this *Scene*, has produced a pleasing and useful exercise for the instrument for which it is here designed. The solo is agreeable, and is preceded by a short introductory movement, at once bold, simple, and effective; and the polacca is novel and ingenious, and forms a striking and excellent conclusion.

"My Mary," a favourite Ballad taken from Cowper's Illustrations; set to Music, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by a Lady. 1s.

Female talents bring with them every claim to our commendation, and we are happy to have to award it here. The melody of this ballad is tastefully conceived, and calculated to enforce the sentiment of the poetry. If it cannot boast any remarkable novelty, it is regular and connected, and throughout agreeable in its effects.

La Giorgiana, an Andante and Rondo for the Piano-forte; composed and dedicated to the Honourable Miss G. Smith, by P. Anthony Corri. 2s.

These movements form an excellent sonetta for the piano-forte. They are not intrinsically good, but are well contrasted, and produce, in succession, an effect highly creditable to Mr. Corri's taste and judgment.

"My Sweet Louisa," a favourite Ballad, sung by Mrs. Stray; the words by Mr. T. L. Lewes; the Music composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 1s. 6d.

This little ballad is composed in a pleasant familiar style, and will not fail to attract the lovers of natural and expressive melody. The bass is judiciously chosen, and the accompaniment is arranged with taste.

Numbers 2, 3, 4, of the Vocal Magazine, consisting of Canzonets, Madrigals, Songs, Duetts, Trios, Quartetts, Quintetts, Glees, &c. composed by Joseph Kemp. Each Number 3s.

This work, the first number of which came under our notice some little while since, justifies the wish we then expressed respecting its success. The present numbers

bers poſſeſs not only the merit of ſcience and ingenuity, but alſo the recommendation of variety. The airs are eaſy in their ſtyle, and pleaſingly fancied; and the duo, glee, and quartett, are conſtructed with a propriety which beſpeaks the ſound muſician.

"*For Anna, once I cull'd a Flow'r,*" *a Glee for Three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte; compoſed by Sir J. A. Stevenſon, Mus. Doc.* 1s. 6d.

This glee, or rather ballad harmonized, is a compoſition of ſimple conſtruction and pleaſing effect. The melody, though not very ſtriking, is agreeable in its ſtyle, and the *parts* lie commodious for the voices for which they are deſigned, and are eaſy of *execution*.

The lovers of the fine old Engliſh muſic, eſpecially of that of PURCELL, will be glad to hear that Dr. John Clarke of Cambridge is preparing for publication a volume from the works of our *Britiſh Orpheus*, under the title of the *Beauties of Purcell*; to conſiſt of his moſt favourite and celebrated ſongs, duetts, &c. with an accompaniment for the piano-forte.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, from the 20th of March to the 20th of April.

PNEUMONIA	13
Inſania	2
Typhus	9
Dyſpepſia	13
Hypocondriaſis	8
Catarrhus	17
Diarrhœa	3
Dyſenteria	1
Rheumatiſmus	3
Aſthenia	19
Menorrhœa	5
Menorrhagia	2
Anaſarca	5
Hydrops	3
Morbi Infantiles	15
Morbi Cutanei	10

More caſes of pluriſy have occurred within the laſt month than in the ſame ſpace of time the Reporter has before had an opportunity of obſerving.

This is a complaint in which an early and repeated application of the lancet is of the moſt urgent and indiſpenſible neceſſity. If bloodletting be had recourſe to at a proper period, and to a ſufficient extent, which of courſe muſt vary according to the ſymptoms and the ſthemic, or aſthemic, habit of the patient, it will ſeldom fail, without much other aid, to remove a diſeaſe which otherwiſe might, and not unfrequently does, in a ſhort time, terminate in death.

But it is a matter of ſerious and eſſential importance to diſcriminate between genuine pleuriſy and thoſe pains, difficulty of breathing, and other aſſociated ſymptoms which ariſe not from inflammation or a too high excitement, but from merely nervous weakneſs or depreſſion. In the latter caſe veneſection is as improper as in the former it is neceſſary to the preſervation of life. To draw blood from a nervous patient, is like looſening the ſtrings of a muſical inſtrument whoſe tones were defective from deficient tenſion.

Typhus alſo, which for ſome time appeared almoſt obſolete, has of late occurred in a conſiderable number of inſtances. Of the nature of this ſpecies of fever, and the method of treating it, the Reporter has frequently ſaid ſo much, that he has nothing further to add of novelty or importance.

Two inſtances of theological inſanity have recently occurred.

Religion, though in its pure and unadulterated ſtate the beſt regulator and tranquillizer of the paſſions, proves, when debauched or perverted by ſuperſtition or fanaticiſm, a frequent cauſe of mental alienation.

Indiſpenſible buſineſs or diverſity of amuſement are the means principally, if not ſolely, to be depended upon of retarding or averting that advanced and deeply-rooted condition of the diſeaſe, which forbids the anticipation, and precludes even the poſſibility, of a relief.

With no leſs truth than juſtice has Dr. Johnſon repreſented the inſanity of the aſtronomer Imlac as gradually declining under the influence of ſociety and diverſion.—"The ſage confeſſed that ſince he had mingled in the gay tumults of life, and divided his hours by a ſucceſſion of amuſements, he found the conviction of his authority over the ſkies fade gradually from his mind, and began to truſt leſs to an opinion which he never could prove to others, and which he now found

ſubject to variations from cauſes in which reaſon had no part. If (ſays he) I am accidentally left alone for a few hours, my inveterate perſuaſion ruſhes upon my ſoul, and my thoughts are chained down by ſome irreſiſtible violence; but are ſoon diſentangled by the prince's converſation, and inſtantaneouſly releaſed at the entrance of Peknah. I am like a man habitually afraid of ſpectres, who is ſet at eaſe by a lamp, and wonders at the dread which haraſſed him in the dark."

Occupation is neceſſary, but ought to be adapted to the peculiar character of the individual. Upon this principle, the writer preſcribed to one whom he regarded as ſpecifically qualified for the taſk, the compoſing a work of imagination, which advice has actually been of eſſential ſervice to his patient, by the conſequent recovery of his health and ſpirits, and he flatters himſelf that the public will alſo feel indebted for his preſcription.

The Reporter has diſcuſſed ſo frequently, and to ſo diſproportionate an extent, the ſubject of nervous and conſumptive affections, on account of the ſoil of Britain being moſt fertile in their production and the principle nurſery of their growth.

Mania and conſumption are the two evil angels ever hovering over the inhabitants of our iſland.

The writer of this article has been particularly induſtrious and critical in aſcertaining the conſtitutional features, and in endeavouring to impreſs the importance of counteracting a *tendency* to theſe diſeaſes. When either of them be fully formed, and by habit eſtabliſhed, nothing can be of any avail.

To preach to a madman is not more abſurd than to preſcribe for a patient in the laſt ſtage of a conſumption. There is no unguent that you can apply, or oil that you can pour, in order to heal an intellect diſordered, or a maimed and mutilated lung. In the former caſe, you might as well by the ſpell of a profeſſional recipe, attempt to break aſunder the chains that bind the body of a maniac to his floor, as the ſtrong concatenation of thought that is ſtill more cloſely rivetted round his mind.

In the latter caſe likewiſe, of an imperfect and ſhattered viſcus, the endeavour will be equally idle and abſurd. The internal machinery of the living frame, as it was not made, ſo neither, when *broken*, can it be mended by man.

Apprehenſion generally comes too late. A calamity ſeaſonably feared, may, in moſt inſtances, be avoided; but, until death has become certain, the chance of its occurrence is rarely even ſuſpected.

If any time, however ſhort, before the period of deceaſe a phyſician be ſent for, his friends conſole themſelves, and compoſe their conſciences, with the idea "that every thing has been done."

JOHN REID.

Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare,
April 25, 1807.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of March and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

ANDERTON John, Ball-greave mill, cotton ſpinner. (Duckworth and Co. Manchester
Byrchmore Timothy, Market-ſtreet, victualler. (Holloway, Chancery-lane
Baker Iſaac, Dudley, linen draper. (Devon and Co. Gray's inn
Ball John, Hatherſett, engineer. (Wilde, jun. Caſtle-ſtreet
Booth William, Holcome brook, ſhopkeeper. (Blakelock, Elm court
Burcher William, Chapel ſtreet, carpenter. (Theakſton and Co. Blackfriars bridge
Barnes Richard, Manchester, victualler. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Boggett Joſeph, Brotherton, wheelwright. (Battye, Chancery lane
Carver George, Kipperholme, dealer and chapman. (Evans, Thavies inn
Clayton Thomas Dilworth, tanner. (Clarke and Co. Chancery lane
Carr Benjamin, and Thomas Neale, flax dreſſers. (Townend and Co. York
Cooke Robert, Duckenfield, cotton ſpinner. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Clifford Thomas, Birmingham, mealman. (Smart and Co. Staple's inn
Da Coſta Maurice, Sherborne lane, merchant. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry
Douglas Thomas, Horſleydown, corn dealer. (Pringle, Harton Garden
Eccles Robert, Chorley, cotton manufacturer. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry
Faringdon Thomas, Chicheſter, brazier. (Lake, Lincoln's inn
Finch William, Weſtminſter, dealer and chapman. (Bone and Co. Plymouth dock
Gray James, Eaſt Smithfield, baker. (Noy, Mincing lane
Green Thomas, jun. Blackburn, calico manufacturer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Gibſon Joſeph, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, woollen draper. (Teaſdale and Co. Merchant-taylor's hall
Grimſhaw John, jun. muſlin manufacturer. (Wigglesworth, Gray's inn
Greengraſs Chriſtopher, Purleigh, baker. (Bigg, Hatton garden
Humphry Richard, jun. Honiton, butterfactor. (Townſend and Co. Honiton
Hayter William, South Moulton, victualler. (Devon and Co. Gray's inn
Haglon Matthew William, Charles ſtreet, linen draper. (Hannam, Covent garden
Ingledew William, Leeds, ſtarch maker. (Battie, Chancery lane
Joynour Reuben Ellis, Briſtol, merchant. (Platt, Temple
Jones Thomas, Birmingham, coal merchant. (Pimton, Hind court
Kenworthy Cornelius, and Edward Kenworthy, Stainland, cotton ſpinners. (Jackſon, Hare court

Kerſhaw

Kerſhaw James, Mancheſter, coal dealer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Lambert William Barnabus, Mancheſter, grocer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Leigh George, Mancheſter, bread baker. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Mitchell John, Manningham, worſted manufacturer. (Edge, Temple
Mann Robert, Buggin lane, warehouſeman. (Adams, Old Jewry
Marſhall John, Denby, tanner. (Wilſon, Greville ſtreet
Nabbs James, Newington-butts, linen draper. (Hind, Temple
Niblett John, Bowbridge, clothier. (Conſtable, Symond's inn
Newbury Edward, Old Bond ſtreet, builder. (Smith and Co. Chapter houſe
Ogilvy William, jun. George, Mylne, and John Chalmers, Jeffery ſquare, merchants. (Crowder and Co. Old Jewry
Offer William, Birmingham, baker. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry
Parkinſon John, and Thomas Parkinſon, Liverpool, curriers. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Phillips James, Monmouth, ſhopkeeper. (Williams, Red Lyon ſquare
Rowe John, Caſtle ſtreet, merchant. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry
Reid William, and William Webſter, Mancheſter, millwrights. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry
Raiſtrick John, Leeds, dealer and chapman. (Battye, Chancery lane
Redfern Thomas, Trowbridge, ſurgeon, (Williams, Red Lyon ſquare
Rowton Zaccheus, Northampton, factor. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's inn
Symonds George, Plymouth dock, mercer. (Davies, Lothbury
Sowley Richard, Knowle, cornfactor. (Smart and Co. Staples inn
Shym James, Stratford, victualler. (Smith and Co. Chapter houſe
Stracy Richard and Joſiah Oliver, Cateaton ſtreet, factors. (Blunt, Old Pay Office
Scarſe Jonathan, Charlton, cotton ſpinner. (Foulkes and Co. Gray's inn
Sellon Andrew, Honiton, grocer. (Drew and Co. New inn
Turner Samuel, Mancheſter, inn keeper. (Jackſon, Hare court
Tucker William, jun. Exeter, ſerge manufacturer. (Collins and Co. Spital ſquare
Thompſon William, Mancheſter, grocer. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry
Thomas John George, Great Yarmouth, linen draper. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry
Vofe John, Preſton, cotton manufacturer. (Barrett, Holborn court
Vaughan George, ſen. and Richard Mackilwain, Snatchwood. (Platt, Tanfield court
Weſt Stephen Timothy, Caſtor, ſcrivener. (Pearſon, Gray's inn
Willmot Nathaniel, Wynardisbury, wheelwright. (Richardſon, New inn
Wilſon Jonathan, White Horſe ſtreet, dyer. (Oldham, Nag's Head court
Young, William Mancheſter, victualler. (Johnſon and Co. Mancheſter

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Adams John, Portſea, ſhopſeller. May 5
Alker Margeret, jun. and Elizabeth Alker, Preſton, millíners, May 13
Blindell William Welwyn, maltſter, April 28
Brown Robert, Lloyd's coffee houſe, inſurance broker, May 16
Briſtow Charles, Newgate ſtreet, linen draper, April 28, final
Baldrey Charles, Framlingham, currier, May 1
Barker Richard, Wellingborough, common carrier, May 12
Banks Richard, Liverpool, ſail maker, May 4
Brawn Thomas, Penn, miller, May 4
Bowen Henry Richard, Bath, chinaman, May 4
Brewer Thomas, Chippenham, linen draper, May 23, final
Badderley John, Wolverhampton, druggiſt, May 4
Beatſon William, and John Beatſon, St. Mary-at-hill, brokers, April 21
Bewdley Moſes, Mancheſter, victualler, May 16
Bowker George, and James Chapman, Mancheſter, corndealers, May 8
Copp John, and William Walker, Stratford, calico-printers, May 16
Crank William Charles, Kenſington, brewer, May 1
Colwell Charles, Rathbone place, upholſterer, April 18
Carr John, Pontefract, grocer, May 11
Caſtell Samuel, & Walter Powell, Lombard ſtreet, bankers April 28
Chadwick James, Stow, calico-printers, April 23
Champion James Henry, Graveſend, grocer, May 7
Currie David, Throgmorton ſtreet, merchant, May 12, final
Cumming Peter, Union court, merchant, May 9
Chinnery Francis, Cranbourn paſſage, linen draper, May 30
Compton Spencer, New ſtreet, merchant, May 16
Dearman Richard Barnſley, and Robert Dearman, Pindar-Oaks, merchants, May 5
Dawes John, Camomile ſtreet, mariner, May 9
Dixon Charles, Fenchurch ſtreet, bruſh maker, June 9
Donne Francis Thomas, Walthamſtow, broker, May 12, final
Emerſon George, and Richard King, jun. St. Thomas the Apoſtle, brokers, April 21, final
Fearon James Peter, Upper Grafton ſtreet, dealer and chapman, April 25, final
Fawcett Thomas, Old Change, merchant, April 14
Fitton Elizabeth, Bolton-on-the-moors, milliner, May 9
Favell Michael, Borough, linen draper, April 25
Guy William, Devizes, tinman, April 27
Gwillim Robert, Worſhip ſtreet, dealer in ſpirituous liquors, April 28
Gandon Peter, Wentworth ſtreet, cooper, May 5
Heydon Benjamin Robert, Plymouth, bookſeller, April 25, final
Houlding Ralph, and John Houlding, Preſton, dealer in liquors, April 14
Hudſon Thomas, New Bond ſtreet, tavern-keeper, April 14, final
Howett John, St. Martin's lane, carpenter, April 25
Hall William, Silver ſtreet, warehouſeman, May 5
Hunt Walter, Putney, grocer, May 9
Hube John Chriſtian, Deptford, poſt er. May 5
Hughes James Fletcher, Wigmore ſtreet, ſtationer, April 25
Hitching Samuel, Kingſland road, victualler, May 5
Hume William, Berwick-upon-Tweed, corn merchant, May 7, final
Heſketh Joſeph, and William Jones, Liverpool, grocers May 11
Harris Robert, Maidſtone, woollen draper, May 9
Hard William, Eaſt Grimſtead, breech maker, April 21
Johnſon William, Edgeware road collar maker, May 12
Iſaacs George, and Michael Iſaacs, Bevis-marks, merchants, April 21
Lindſay Peter, Greenwich, baker, May 1
Lewthwaite John, Liverpool, merchant, May 2
Lewes Joſeph, Weſtminſter bridge road, victualler, April 28, final
Lloyd Hugh, Middle Temple lane, money ſcrivener, May 16
Life George, High Harrowgate, innkeeper, May 11
Life John, Ripley, grocer, May 11
Lench Benjamin, John, Curtain road, horſe dealer, June 9
Morgan Richard, Aberdare, apothecary, May 1
Manley Charles, Lyon's inn, merchant, May 2
Montieth James, and James Sequeira, Gracechurch ſtreet, druggiſts, May 12
Miles Samuel, Briſtol, cornfactor, May 7, final
Maitland David, Wigan, walter Campbell, London, and William Wright, Liverpool, May 2
Morley John, Sewardſtone, miller, May 9
Noble James, Kenſington Gravel Pits, brewer, May 2
Norman Thomas, Shenſtone, innholder, May 9
Oakes John, Union ſtreet, coal merchant, May 16, final
Papillon Peter James, St. Swithin's lane, merchant, April 21
Phillips Benjamin, and William Baron, Ewer ſtreet, druggrinders, May 9
Pritchard Jone Storey, Wigmore ſtreet, grocer, April 11
Pickup James, Burnley, cotton ſpinner, May 6
Pearty Bryan, Kindal, ſkinner, May 8, final
Phillips Michael, Norris ſtreet, grocer, May 5, final
Roberts Thomas, Helſtone, grocer, May 4, final
Ruffell John, Morfields, broker, April 21, final
Roberts Henry, Arreton, John Roberts, of Newport, and Mark Gregory, of King's Arms yard, bankers, April 23
Roſs Alexander, Minories, merchant, May 9
Rodd Edmund, London ſtreet, merchant, April 14
Robertſon James, and James Hutchiſon, Fleet-ſtreet, oilmen, May 26
Rouſe William, Worceſter, ſilverſmith, May 4
Roſs Bernard, New City Chambers, merchant, May 5
Schneider Richard William Ulric, White Lion court, merchant, April 18
Stutterd Thomas, Lindley Jabez Stutterd, Lindley and Thomas Littlewood, of Old Field, merchants, April 20
Scott John, and George Scott, South ſtreet, merchants, April 14
Smethurſt James, and James Mangnall, Bolton, dimity manufacturers, April 28
Smedley Iſaac, Maiden lane, hoſier, April 14
Sergent Francis, Wakefield, innkeeper, April 30 final
Southard George, New Bond ſtreet, linen draper, May 5
Sperry Francis, Kent road, coal dealer, May 5, final
Treadgold John, Portſea, cabinet maker, April 25
Tyderman John Simpſon, Colcheſter, ironmonger, April 30
Tinkley George, and John Rilk, Mead's court, leatherſellers, May 2
Wilkinſon James, Leeds, dyer, April 23
Winch William, Tothill ſtreet, butcher, April 25, final
Wright John, Kebroyd Mill, cotton ſpinner, April 23
Wilſon William, Colcheſter, merchant, April 27
Wheatley John, Mark lane, cornfactor, April 25
Willacy John, William Willacy, and Thomas Willacy, Liverpool, millers, April 27
Wilſon John, Kendal, tallow chandler, May 9
Wilkinſon Samuel, and Joſeph Burrough, High Wycombe, linen drapers, May 9, final
Watſon Samuel, Blakeney, corn merchant, May 5
Webſter John, and Joſeph Harriſon, Liverpool, merchants, May 12

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN APRIL.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, was received on the 12th of April at the office of Viſcount Caſtlereagh, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Brigadier-General Auchmuty, to the Right Hon. William Windham:

SIR, *Monte Video, Feb. 6, 1807.*

I have the honour to inform you, that his Majeſty's troops under my command have taken by aſſault, and after a moſt determined reſiſtance, the important fortreſs and city of Monte Video.

The Ardent, with her convoy, arrived at Maldonado on the 5th of January; and I immediately took under my orders the troops from the Cape commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Backhouſe. On the 13th, I evacuated that place without oppoſition, leaving a ſmall garriſon on the Iſland of Gorriti.

On conſulting with Rear-Admiral Stirling, it was determined to attack Monte Video; and I landed on the morning of the 18th, to the Weſtward of the Caretas rocks, in a ſmall bay, about nine miles from the town. The enemy were in great force, with guns on the heights, when we diſembarked; but they did not advance to oppoſe us, and ſuffered me to take a ſtrong poſition, about a mile from the ſhore. A trifling cannonade, and ſome firing at the outpoſts, commenced in the afternoon, and continued occaſionally during our ſtay on that ground.

On the 19th we moved towards Monte Video. The right column, under the honourable Brigadier-General Lumley was early oppoſed. About four thouſand of the enemy's horſe occupied two heights to his front and right. As we advanced, a heavy fire of round and grape opened upon us; but a ſpirited charge in front, from the light battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, diſperſed the corps oppoſed to him, with the loſs of a gun. The enemy on the flank did not wait a ſimilar movement, but retreated. They continued retiring before us, and permitted us, without any further oppoſition, except a diſtant cannonade, to take up a poſition about two miles from the citadel. Our advanced poſts occupied the ſuburbs, and ſome ſmall parties were poſted cloſe to the works; but in the evening the principal part of the ſuburbs was evacuated.

The next morning the enemy came out of the town and attacked us with their whole force, about ſix thouſand men, and a number of guns. They advanced in two columns; the right, conſiſting of cavalry, to turn our left flank, while the other, of infantry, attacked the left of our line; this column puſhed in our advanced poſts, and preſſed ſo hard on our outpicquet, of four hundred men, that Colonel Browne, who commanded on the left, ordered three companies of the 40th, under Major Campbell, to their ſupport: theſe companies fell in with the head of the column, and very bravely charged it; the charge was as gallantly received and great numbers fell on both ſides; at length the column began to give way, when it was ſuddenly and impetuouſly attacked in flank by the rifle corps, and light battalion, which I had ordered up, and directed to the particular point. The column now gave way on all ſides, and was purſued, with great ſlaughter and the loſs of a gun, to the town. The right column, obſerving the fate of their companions, rapidly retired, without coming into action.

The loſs of the enemy was conſiderable, and has been eſtimated at fifteen hundred men; their killed might amount to between two and three hundred; we have taken the ſame number of priſoners, but the principle part of the wounded got back into the town; I am happy to add, that ours was comparitively trifling.

The conſequences of this affair were greater than the action itſelf. Inſtead of finding ourſelves ſurrounded with horſe, and a petty warfare at our poſts, many of the inhabitants of the country ſeparated, and retired to their ſeveral villages, and we were allowed quietly to ſet down before the town.

From the beſt information I could obtain, I was led to believe that the defences of Monte Video were weak, and the garriſon by no means diſpoſed to make an obſtinate reſiſtance; but I found the works truly reſpectable, with one hundred and ſixty pieces of cannon; and they were ably defended.

The enemy, being in poſſeſſion of the Iſland of Ratones, commanded the harbour; and I was aware that their gun-boats would annoy us, as we apprehended. A two-gun battery was conſtructed on the 23d to keep them in check, and our poſts were extended to the harbour, and completely ſhut in the garriſon on the land ſide. Their communication was ſtill, however, open by water, and their boats conveyed to them troops and proviſions: even water for the garriſon was obtained by theſe means; for the wells that ſupply the town were in our poſſeſſion.

On the 25th, we opened batteries of four twenty-four-pounders and two mortars, and all the frigates and ſmaller veſſels came in, as cloſe as they could with ſafety, and cannonaded the town. But finding that the garriſon was not intimidated into a ſurrender, I conſtructed, on the 28th, a battery of ſix twenty-four pounders, within a thouſand yards of the South Eaſt baſtion of the citadel, which I was informed was in ſo weak a ſtate that it might be eaſily breached. The parapet

pet was soon in ruins, but the rampart received little injury, and I was soon convinced that my means were unequal to a regular siege; the only prospect of success that presented itself was to erect a battery as near as possible to a wall by the south gate, that joins the works to the sea, and endeavour to breach it. This was effected by a six-gun battery within six hundred yards, and though it was exposed to a very superior fire from the enemy, which has been incessant during the whole of the siege, a breach was reported practicable on the 2d instant. Many reasons induced me not to delay the assault, though I was aware the troops would be exposed to a very heavy fire in approaching and mounting the breach. Orders were issued for the attack an hour before daybreak the ensuing morning, and a summons was sent to the governor in the evening to surrender the town. To this message no answer was returned.

The troops destined for the assault consisted of the rifle corps under Major Gardner, the light infantry under Lieutenant Colonel Brownrigg and Major Trotter, the grenadiers under Majors Campbell and Tucker, and the 38th regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel vassal and Major Nugent.

They were supported by the 40th regiment under Major Dalrymple, and the 87th under Lieutenant-Colonel Butler and Major Miller. The whole were commanded by Colonel Browne. The remainder of my force, consisting of the 17th light dragoons, detachment of the 20th and 21st light dragoons, the 47th regiment, a company of the 71st, and a corps of 700 marines and seamen, were encamped under Brigadier-General Lumley, to protect our rear.

At the appointed hour the troops marched to the assault. They approached near the breach before they were discovered, when a destructive fire from every gun that could bear upon it, and from the musketry of the garrison, opened upon them. Heavy as it was, our loss would have been comparatively trifling, if the breach had been open, but during the night, and under our fire, the enemy had barricadoed it with hides, so as to render it nearly impracticable. The night was extremely dark. The head of the column missed the breach, and when it was approached it was so shut up, that it was mistaken for the untouched wall. In this situation the troops remained under a heavy fire for a quarter of an hour, when the breach was discerned by Captain Renny of the 40th light infantry, who pointed it out, and gloriously fell as he mounted it. Our gallant soldiers rushed to it, and, difficult as it was of access, forced their way into the town. Cannon were placed at the head of the principal streets, and their fire for a short time, was destructive: but the troops advanced in all directions, clearing the streets and batteries with their bayonets, and overturning their cannon. The 40th regiment, with Colonel Browne, followed. They also missed the breach, and twice passed through the fire of the batteries, before they found it.

The 87th regiment was posted near the North gate, which the troops who entered at the breach were to open for them, but their ardour was so great that they could not wait. They scaled the walls and entered the town as the troops within approached it. At daylight every thing was in our possession except the citadel, which made a shew of resistance, but soon surrendered, and early in the morning the town was quiet, and the women were peaceably walking the streets.

The gallantry displayed by the troops during the assault, and their forbearance and orderly behaviour in the town speak so fully in their praise, that it is unnecessary for me to say how highly I am pleased with their conduct. The service they have been engaged in since we landed, has been uncommonly severe and laborious, but not a murmur has escaped them; every thing I wished has been effected with order and cheerfulness.

Our loss during the siege was trifling, particularly as we were not sheltered by approaches, and the enemy's fire of shot and shell was incessant. But it is painful for me to add, that it was great at the assault. Many most valuable officers are among the killed and wounded. Major Dalrymple of the 40th was the only field officer killed. Lieutenant-Colonels Vassal and Brownrigg, and Major Tucker are among the wounded. I am deeply concerned to say that the two former are severely so. The enemy's loss was very great, about height hundred killed, five hundred wounded, and the governor Don Pasquil Ruis Huidobro, with upwards of two thousand officers and men are prisoners. About fifteen hundred escaped in boats or secreted themselves in the town.

From Brigadier-General the honourable W. Lumley and from Colonel Browne, I have received the most able and the most zealous assistance and support. The former protected the line from the enemy during our march, and covered our rear during the siege. The latter conducted it with great judgment and determined bravery.

The established reputation of the royal artillery has been firmly supported by the company under my orders, and I consider myself much indebted to Captains Watson, Dickson, Carmichael, and Willgress, for their zealous and able exertions. Captain Fanshaw of the engineers was equally zealous, and though young in the service conducted himself with such propriety that I have no doubt of his proving a valuable officer. Owing to great fatigue he was taken ill in the midst of our operations, and Captain Dixon readily undertook his office, and executed it with the greatest judgment.

From the heads of corps and departments, from the general staff of the army, from the medical,

medical, and from my own perſonal ſtaff, I have received the moſt prompt and cheerful aſſiſtance.

It is inſufficient to ſay, that the utmoſt cordiality has ſubſiſted between Rear-Admiral Stirling and myſelf; I have received from him the moſt friendly attention, and every thing in his power to grant.

The captains and officers of the navy have been equally zealous to aſſiſt us; but I feel particularly indebted to Captains Donnelly and Palmer for their great exertions. They commanded a corps of marines and ſeamen that were landed, and were eſſentially uſeful to us with the guns, and in the batteries, as well as in bringing up the ordnance and ſtores.

This diſpatch will be delivered to you by Major Tucker, who was wounded at the aſſault; and as he has long been in my confidence, I beg leave to refer you to him for further particulars.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. AUCHMUTY,

Brigadier-General commanding.

To the Right Honourable William Windham, &c. &c. &c.

P. S. I am extremely concerned to add, that Lieutenant-Colonels vaſſal and Brownrigg both died yeſterday of their wounds. I had flattered myſelf with hopes of their recovery; but a rapid mortification has deprived his Majeſty of two moſt able and gallant officers.

Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing of the forces under the command of Brigadier General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, between the 16th of January, the day of landing at the Punta De Caretas, to the 20th of January inclusive.

Between 16th and 20th Ult.—1 Lieutenant, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, killed; 2 majors, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 119 rank and file, wounded: 1 rank and file, miſſing. *During the ſiege*—1 captain, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 enſign, 12 rank and file wounded; 71 rank and file, miſſing. *At the aſſault*—5 majors, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 105 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants 4 enſigns, 4 ſtaff, 18 ſerjeants, 5 drummers, 235 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 major, 4 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 ſerjeants, 6 drummers, 126 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenant colonels, 2 majors, 6 captains, 10 lieutenants, 5 enſigns, 4 ſtaff, 20 ſerjeants, 6 drummers, 366 rank and file wounded; 8 rank and file, miſſing.

Captains Willgreſs and Crookſhanks, and 31 rank and file, included in the above, have ſince returned to their duty.

J. BRADFORD, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Officers killed and wounded.

Killed upon landing—Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, of the 40th. *Slightly wounded upon landing.*—Major Trotter, of the 88d. Major Campbell, of the 40th. Captain Willgreſs, of the Royal Artillery. Captain Crookſhanks, of the 38th. Captain Rogers, of the 40th. Lieutenant Chawner, of the 95th.—*Killed during the ſiege.* Captain Beaumont, of the 87th. *Wounded during the ſiege.*—Lieutenant O'Brien, of the 87th. The Honourable G. Irby, Midſhipman. *Killed in the aſſault.*—Major Dalrymple, of the 40th. Captain Rennie, of ditto. Lieutenant Alſton, of ditto. Captain Maſon, of the 38th. Lieutenant Irwine, of the 87th. Captain Dickenſon, of the 95th. *Wounded in the aſſault.* Lieutenant Colonel Brownrigg, of the 11th, ſince dead. Lieutenant Smith, of the 40th. Enſign Cancern, of ditto. Lieutenant Evans, of the 87th, ſeverely. Lieutenant M'Rea, of ditto, ſeverely. Lieutenant Colonel vaſſal, of the 38th, ſince dead. Captain Shipton, of ditto, ſeverely. Lieutenant Brownſon, of ditto, dangerouſly. Enſign White, of ditto, ſeverely. Enſign Willſhire, of ditto, ſlightly. Enſign Fraſer, of ditto, ſince dead. Paymaſter Willſhire, of ditto, ſeverely. Adjutant Hewill, of ditto, dangerouſly. Aſſiſtant-Surgeon Garrat, of ditto, ſlightly. Captain Whetham, of the 40th, ſeverely. Lieutenant Wallace, of ditto, dangerouſly. Lieutenant Johnſon, of ditto, ſeverely. Lieutenant Ramus, of ditto, ſeverely. Major Tucker, of the 72d, ſlightly. Aſſiſtant-Surgeon Wildair, of the 87th, ſeverely. Lieutenant Scanlan, of the 95th, ſlightly. Lieutenant M'Namara, of ditto, ſlightly.

Captain Donnelly, of his Majeſty's ſhip Ardent, arrived on the morning of the 12th of April, at the Admiralty-office, with diſpatches from Rear-Admiral Stirling, commanding a ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips in the Rio de la Plata, of which the following are copies:

Diadem, off Monte Video, 8th Feb. 1807.

SIR,

I have peculiar ſatisfaction in congratulating my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty on the capture of Monte Video, as well from the importance of the conqueſt, as from the honour which has thereby been acquired by his Majeſty's arms.

Immediately on the arrival of Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, at Maldonado, it was determined to inveſt this place, and and having aſſembled our force off the Iſland of Flores, a deſcent was effected on the 16th Ultimo, near Carretea Point, which is about ſeven miles to the Eaſtward of the town. The enemy had aſſembled in conſiderable numbers, and with ſeveral pieces of Artillery ſeemed determined to oppoſe our progreſs.

The navigation of the Rio de la Plata, with the ſtrong breezes which we have experienced for ſeveral weeks, rendered the landing of troops, and aſſiſting their operations, very difficult, but the place choſen was happily adapted

adapted to allow the covering veſſels, under the direction of Captain Hardyman, to approach ſo cloſe as to command the beach, and not withſtanding the weather threatened, and was unfavourable, the ſoldiers got all on ſhore without a ſingle accident of any kind, and were in poſſeſſion of the heights before ſix o'clock, with ſuch things as the general wanted.

On the 19th the army moved forwards, and as an attempt to haraſs the rear was expected. I directed boats to proceed cloſe along ſhore to look out for and bring off any wounded men, whilſt the covering veſſels were placed to prevent the enemy from giving annoyance, and I had the happineſs to hear that all the ſufferers were brought off in deſpite of well directed efforts to deſtroy them. In the evening I dropped, with the fleet, off Chico Bay, near which the army encamped, within two miles of the city.

I had landed about eight hundred ſeamen and royal marines, under the orders of Capt. Donnelly, to act with the troops; and, as I ſaw no advantage could reſult from any effort of ſhips againſt a ſtrong fortreſs, well defended at all points, and which, from the ſhallowneſs of the water, could not be approached within a diſtance to allow ſhot to be of any uſe, I diſpoſed the ſquadron ſo as to prevent any eſcape from the harbour, as well as to impede a communication between Colonna and Buenos Ayres, and confined my whole attention to give every poſſible aſſiſtance in forwarding the ſiege, by landing guns from the line of battle ſhips, with ammunition, ſtores, proviſions, and every thing required by the commander of the forces.

The diſtance which the ſhips lay from the ſhore, with the almoſt conſtant high winds and ſwell we had, and the great way every thing was to be dragged by the ſeamen, up a heavy ſandy road, made the duty exceſſively laborious. The ſquadron had almoſt daily fourteen hundred men on ſhore, and this ſhip was often left with only thirty men on board.

The defence made by the enemy protracted the ſiege longer than was expected, and reduced our ſtock of powder ſo low that the king's ſhips, with all the tranſports, and what a fleet of merchantmen had for ſale could not have furniſhed a further conſumption for more than two days, when a practicable breach was fortunately made, and on the 3d inſtant, early in the morning, the town and citadel were moſt gallantly carried by ſtorm.

In a converſation with the general on the preceding day, I had made ſuch diſpoſition of the ſmaller veſſels and armed boats, as appeared moſt likely to anſwer a deſired purpoſe, and ſo ſoon as Fort Saint Philip was in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh troops, lieutenant William Milne, with the armed launches, took poſſeſſion of the Iſland of Rattones, mounting ten guns and garriſoned by ſeventy men, which ſurrendered without any reſiſtance, although it is well adapted for defence, and might have given conſiderable annoyance. A very fine frigate mounting twenty-eight guns was ſet fire to by her crew, and blew up with an awful exploſion; as alſo three gun boats, but the other veſſels in the harbour were ſaved by the exertion of our people.

It has been much the cuſtom to ſpeak ſlightly of the reſiſtance to be expected from the Spaniards in this country; and with confidence of the facility which has been given to naval operations, by a prior knowledge of the river, but the battles lately fought prove the former opinion to be erroneous, and experience evinces that all the information hitherto acquired has not prevented the moſt formidable difficulties.

The conduct of the captains, officers, ſeamen, and royal marines of the ſhips and veſſels, which I kept with me for this ſervice, has met with my entire approbation; and I feel perſuaded that I ſhould have had occaſion to expreſs my ſatisfaction with the exertions of the officers and crews of the Diomede and Protector, if I had not been obliged to detach them on other ſervice.

CHARLES STIRLING.

Total—6 ſeamen killed, 28 wounded, 4 miſſing.

The ſhips taken in the harbour were 57, beſides 15 ſloop-rigged gun boats; 6 row boats with guns.

Nothing but ſome affairs of outpoſts have occurred between the Ruſſian and French armies ſince the bloody battle of Eylau. The ſiege of Stralſund has been raiſed, and the Swedes have gained conſiderable advantages over the retreating French.

Admiral Duckworth having paſſed the Dardanelles with an Engliſh fleet, anchored before Conſtantinople, with a view to give weight to the negociations with the Porte. The foreign journals in the French intereſt have given ſome details of this buſineſs, not worth repeating; but official diſpatches from the Engliſh Admiral are daily expected.

Various inſurrections, which have broken out in India, ſeem to call for the exertion of more wiſdom in the Engliſh government than it is feared appertain to the preſent adminiſtration.

At home we have to record another event, which has excited great alarm among the friends of their country and the principles of its conſtitution—we mean the SUDDEN DISSOLUTION OF THE PARLIAMENT AFTER IT HAD SAT BUT A FEW MONTHS!

MARRIAGES,

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

MARRIED.

DAVID SCOTT, eſq. of Dunninald, Forfarſhire, to Miſs Caroline Grindall, of Portland-place.

Capt. Stuart, of the 16th Light Dragoons, to Miſs Anſon, ſiſter to Viſcount A.

Walter Smythe, eſq. of Brambridge, Hants, to Miſs Louiſa Boycott, daughter of the late Thomas B, eſq. of Rudge, Salop.

William Phillimore, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Almeria Thornton, youngeſt daughter of the late Godfrey T. eſq. of Muggahangar, Bedfordſhire.

Lieut. Col. Read, of the Bengal Eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Reade, only daughter and heireſs of the late Thomas R. eſq. of Little Stoke, Oxfordſhire.

The Hon. Col. Parker, of Enſham-hall, Oxfordſhire, to Miſs Eliza Wolſtenholme, daughter of William W. eſq. of Holly-hill, Suſſex.

At Walthamſtow, M. T. Harris, eſq. ſecond ſon of General H. of Belmont, Kent, to Emma, youngeſt daughter of the late William Money, eſq.

Dennis O'Leary, eſq. of Groſvenor-place, to Miſs Ellen Hutton, daughter of Dr. H. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

At Newington, William Mordue, eſq. of Wallſend, Northumberland, to Miſs Letitia Macnab, of South-place, Kennington.

At Sunbury, W. T. Williams, eſq. of Charlotte-place, Bloomſbury, to Miſs Crawſhay, of Cyfartha, Glamorganſhire.

Capt. C. Kempthorne Quaſh, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Mary Anne Owen, of Norfolk-ſtreet, Strand.

John S. Story, eſq. of St. Alban's, to Miſs Bridecake, of Craven-ſtreet.

At Acton, James Wolfe Murray, eſq. of Cringlebe, North Britain, to Miſs Iſabella Strange, eldeſt daughter of James S. eſq. in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company on the Madras eſtabliſhment.

Mr. Francis Deſanges, third ſon of William D. eſq. of Spitalfields, to Miſs Amelia Kuſe, eldeſt daughter of George K. eſq. of Chicheſter.

At Edmonton, James Lonſdale, eſq. of Store-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, to Miſs Thornton, of Southgate.

DIED.

In Berner's-ſtreet, in his 46th year, *John Opie, eſq.* Profeſſor of Painting in the Royal Academy.—*A particular account of this eminent artiſt, will be given in our next Number.*

Mrs. Blegborough, wife of Henry B. eſq. of Richmond, Yorkſhire, 71.

In Broad-court, Bow-ſtreet, *Mr. Mark Supple*, a native of the ſouth of Ireland, and upwards of 25 years a reporter of the debates in parliament for various newſpapers.

In Hanover-ſquare, *John Tirel Morin*, eſq.

In James-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, in his 34th year, *Mr. Joſeph Francis*, a man of great worth, and the moſt amiable diſpoſition; and who, it was fondly hoped, would long have been a bleſſing to ſociety in the ſtation which he occupied, and a ſource of happineſs to many friends by whom he is deeply lamented.

In Cannon-ſtreet, in her 35th year, *Mrs. Sarah Muckleſton*, wife of Mr. Rowland M. She poſſeſſed and conſtantly exemplified truly Chriſtian piety and cheerfulneſs, and was eminently exemplary in her reſignation to the diſpenſations of Providence in ſeaſons of perſonal affliction and domeſtic calamity. Few perſons have adorned the relations of a wife, a mother, and a friend with greater affection, fidelity, and zeal. As in her diſpoſition and deportment through life ſhe had conſtantly glorified God and ſerved her generation according to his will, ſo, in her illneſs and death, ſhe was eminently ſupported and animated by hopes full of glory and immortality. Tenderly as ſhe loved her family and friends, yet ſhe "deſired rather to depart and be with Chriſt," that ſhe might glorify and enjoy him for ever. Her demiſe has occaſioned an irreparable chaſm in her family and the circle of her friends. Her remains were interred in Bunhill-fields burying-ground.

In Carter-lane, Doctor's-commons, *Mr. Kyd Wake*, printer, who, in the year 1795, was convicted of inſulting his Majeſty on his way to the parliament-houſe, and ſuffered an impriſonment of five years for it. His death was occaſioned by his being cruſhed between the wheel of a waggon and a poſt in Paul's-chain, St. Paul's Church-yard.

In Store-ſtreet, Bedford ſquare, *Mrs. Leigh*, relict of Gerard L. eſq. of Doctors'-commons.

At Iſlington, *Mrs. Ayſcough*, widow of Mr. William A. of Windſor, 82.

In Upper Seymour-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, *Lionel Colmore, eſq.*

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place, the *youngeſt daughter* of David Sutherland, eſq.

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, *Robert Catts, eſq.* late commiſſary of the Bengal eſtabliſhment, 51.

Lieutenant-colonel Bromfield, of Southfield, in Jamaica, ſecond brother to Stephen B. eſq. of Haſſington Mains, Berwickſhire.

In Cumberland-ſtreet, *Mrs. Abernethie*, wife of John A. eſq.

At St. James's-palace, the *Hon. Frances Tracy*, firſt bed-chamber woman to her Majeſty, and only ſurviving ſiſter of the late Viſcount T. 93.

At her mother's houſe, in Harley-ſtreet, in the 12th year of her age, the *Hon. Miſs Anne Rodney*, youngeſt daughter of Lady R. and ſiſter to the preſent Lord R.

At

At his ſeat at Stanton Downham, Suffolk, in his 79th year, *Charles Sloane, Earl of Cadogan, Viſcount Chelſea*, and a Truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum. This venerable nobleman was twice married. By his firſt lady he had ſix ſons, three of whom died in the ſervice of their country. Thomas, who was in the royal navy, was loſt in the Glorieux man of war; George, who was in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company, was killed in India; and Edward, who was a captain in the army, fell a victim to the climate, at St. Lucie. His Lordſhip's two eldeſt daughters, by his ſecond marriage, are the wives of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellefley, and the Hon. Henry Wellefley, brother to Marquis Wellefley. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his ſon, Charles Henry Viſcount Chelſea, now Earl of Cadogan.

In Whitechapel, *Mrs. Cuff*, wife of Joſeph C. eſq.

In Queen-ſquare, *Anna Maria*, third daughter of J. Nailer, eſq.

In Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, *Mrs. Thomſon.*

At his chambers in Lincoln's-inn, *Walter Long, eſq.*

In Gracechurch-ſtreet, *John Poole Baratty, eſq.*

At the Chapter Coffee-houſe, Paternoſter-row, *Miſs Elizabeth Brunn.*

In Harley-ſtreet, *Lady Alſton*, relict of Sir R. A. bart. of Odell, Bedfordſhire.

At Stamford-hill, *Henry George Heintz, eſq.* eldeſt ſon of Elias H.

In Mile-end-road, *Francis Newham, eſq.* 74.

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, *Mrs. Allen*, 90.—*J. Randall, eſq.* formerly of Queenhithe.

At his houſe in Queen's-ſquare, Bloomſbury, deeply lamented by all who knew him, *William George Sibley, eſq.* treaſurer of the Hon. Eaſt-India Company. In his official department he invariably diſcharged his duty with fidelity and aſſiduity, and in all reſpects with ſatisfaction to the company and honour to himſelf. He was a loyal ſubject, and a real and true patriot. In private life, a tender and affectionate huſband, a ſteady friend to the deſerving, kind to the poor, and benevolent to all. An enemy to all oſtentation, he was religious without the leaſt tincture of bigotry, and ſtrictly moral without the affectation of being better than others: throughout life he ſtood approved in every ſenſe of the word a truly good and upright man. He has bequeathed nearly the whole of his property to his widow, whom he appointed executrix to his will, and his brother executor; and, being deſirous to relieve them as much as poſſible from perſonal attention to the truſt, he added a gentleman of the law to aſſiſt them, leaving him a ſuitable legacy for the trouble it might occaſion him. The late Mr. Sibley had been many years a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and a governor of Chriſt's, and likewiſe of the Foundling, Hoſpitals; under the chapel of which latter charity his remains were depoſited on the 28th of March, attended by his relations, two other gentlemen, and the clergy belonging to the Foundling; ſeveral of the governors meeting the funeral in the chapel to pay their laſt tributes to a departed and reſpected friend. The ſervice was moſt ſolemnly performed by the Rev. John Lée Martin, rector of St. George the Martyr, Queen-ſquare, the children of the hoſpital concluding it with a pſalm appropriate to the melancholy occaſion.

In Weſtmoreland-ſtreet, Mary-le-bone, in her 27th year, *Mrs. M. Leach*, a beautiful but unfortunate young woman, who for upwards of three years performed many of the principal parts in Mr. Collins's company at the theatres of Portſmouth, Southampton, Chicheſter, and Wincheſter. She joined this company in September, 1802, and had been during that ſummer performing at Brighton. She quitted Mr. Collins in the beginning of 1806, with expectations which were cruelly diſappointed. In April, 1806, ſhe went to Waterford in Ireland, where ſhe remained but a ſhort time. She tried the theatres of Youghall and Trallee. While at the latter place, ſhe received an offer from the managers of the Dublin theatre. After ſuffering many hardſhips, in travelling 160 miles in a common Iriſh car in the depth of winter, being eleven days on the road, ſhe arrived at Dublin. Unfortunately, ſhe did not pleaſe the Dublin audience; and, after performing three or four times, ſhe gave it up and came to London, with little money and no proſpect of any engagement. The vexation produced by theſe and other unfortunate circumſtances, brought on a diſorder which ſoon terminated her exiſtence in the prime of life.

At Brompton, aged 73, *Sawrey Gilpin, eſq. R. A.* a celebrated painter, particularly of horſes and wild animals. He was deſcended from an ancient family in the county of Cumberland, which has given to the world many characters juſtly celebrated for their talents and virtues. He was born at Carliſle (of which city his only ſurviving brother, Joſeph Dacre Gilpin, eſq. is the preſent mayor), and in early youth, under the inſtruction of a moſt excellent and ingenious father, imbibed, along with his late brother, the Rev. William Gilpin, the tourift, a ſtrong propenſity for the polite arts. This was ripened as he advanced in life, into a conſpicuous talent, and enabled him to execute paintings, which are juſtly admired for the great truth and ſpirit of the compoſition, and extreme chaſteneſs of colouring. His excellence conſiſted entirely in pourtraying animals, the anatomy of which he was completely converſant with, from the humbleſt of the domeſtic tribe to the roaring wanderers of the woods. He ſelected thoſe in groupes, the admirable imitations of which will confer a laſting celebrity upon his name. Many of his moſt capital pictures are in the poſſeſſion of noblemen and collectors. The Prince of Wales's and the Duke of Hamilton's

collections are both enriched with the productions of his pencil; but, we believe, his chef-d'œuvre is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Whitbread. It conſiſts of a group of tigers, and is a noble and ſpirited compoſition. He excelled much in giving an expreſſion of terrible, but majeſtic fierceneſs, to that nobleſt of all animals, the lion; ſome of his ſlighter ſketches, ſtudied from the life, give a ſtriking repreſentation of the ſullen dignity which is the peculiar characteriſtic of that royal animal. The etchings of cattle, which accompany his brother's deſcriptive writings, are his productions.

At Plymouth, *Lieutenant-colonel John Hatfield.* He was born on the 14th of February, 1738, at the ſeat of his father, the Rev. Leonard Hatfield, Killanure, near Athlone, in the county of Weſtmeath, Ireland. Early evincing a predileſtion for an active life, in the year 1755, he became a midſhipman in the royal navy; but ſhortly after exchanging the naval for military ſervice, he received a pair of colours in the 43d regiment of foot; and was a partaker of the glory acquired by the ever to be regretted Wolfe, on the plains of Quebec. During that war, he was engaged in all the moſt memorable ſcenes of victory and conqueſt in the weſtern hemiſphere, which have ſhed ſuch luſtre on the adminiſtration of the great William Pitt; and towards the concluſion of the conteſt, he was dangerouſly wounded at Jamaica, by the falling of a barrack, cauſed by the exploſion of a magazine. At the peace that followed this ſeries of victories, the regiment returned to England; and previous to the diſaſtrous war that followed, he roſe to the rank of captain of the grenadiers. The regiment being detached to America on the eve of that war, he was preſent when the firſt blood was unhappily ſpilled in that conteſt; and during the continuance of it, he was actively employed in a ſeries of arduous ſervices, being chiefly both in that and the preceding war attached to the flank companies. Towards the cloſe of the war, after the ſurrender of Charleſtown, South Carolina, in conſideration of his merit and ſervices, and to relieve his conſtitution, greatly injured by the latter, he was appointed by Sir Henry Clinton governor of the forts on Sullivan's Iſlands, commanding the approach to that town by water, which he held during the war. After the regiment returned to England, his health being much impaired, he petitioned his Majeſty for the command of an independent company; and ſoon after was, in conſequence of this application, appointed to the garriſon of Plymouth, where he reſided in that capacity for many years, until the laſt alteration in that department, when he retired from the ſervice on full pay. On the 19th of March, 1783, he was appointed major in the army; and on the 1ſt of March, 1794, he roſe to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. From the complaints contracted during the ſpace of thirty years paſſed in active ſervice, his health for many years was very indifferent, but his ſpirits ſeldom failed; and though for the laſt two or three years he had been gradually declining, yet his death may in ſome degree be attributed to grief, for the loſs of an highly-eſteemed and reſpectable friend, who expired in the prime of life. The conduct of Colonel Hatfield, during the former part of his life, procured him, from his companions and acquaintance, the honourable epithet of *honeſt Jack Hatfield!* That his attachment to early friendſhip was ſincere, the circumſtance before-mentioned bears ample teſtimony: that he was a faithful friend and well-wiſher to the united empire, the writer of this ſketch can truly aſſert; and that he was a meritorious and loyal ſervant of the public, and deſerving the thanks of a grateful country and its illuſtrious ſovereign, will be proved from the following liſt of his ſervices:—

1755 } He ſerved as a midſhipman in the royal
1756 } navy.
1757 Was appointed enſign in the 43d regiment, and ſerved in Nova Scotia againſt the Acadians and Indians.
1759 At the reduction of Quebec, under General Wolfe.
1760 At the defence of Quebec, under General Murray; and at the reduction of Montreal, and Canada, under Lord Amherſt.
1761 At the reduction of Martinique, under General Monckton.
1762 With the light infantry of the army under General Waliſh, at the reduction of the Grenades, St. Vincent's, and St. Lucie.
At the taking of the Havannah, under the Earl of Albemarle.
1763 Dangerouſly wounded at Jamaica.
1764 Returned to England, and continued doing duty with the regiment.
1771 Purchaſed a captain-lieutenancy.
1774 Went out with the regiment to Boſton, was then captain of grenadiers, and ſerved in that capacity in the following ſervices:
1775 At Lexington, under the Duke of Northumberland; under Sir William Howe at Bunker's Hill, Brook Line, Long Iſland, White Plains, Fort Waſhington, New York Iſland, Brandywine, German Town, and in all the movements of that army during the winter and ſummer campaigns of 1777 and 1778.
Under Earl Cornwallis a ſummer and winter's campaign through the Jerſeys.
1778 Under Sir Henry Clinton at the evacuation of Philadelphia; at the affair of Monmouth, in the Jerſeys.
1779 } At the ſiege of Charleſtown, South
and } Carolina.
1780 } Appointed governor of the forts on Sullivan's Iſland.
1783 Evacuated ſaid forts, and returned to England.

In

In Fleet-ſtreet, *Mr. John Pridden*, lately a bookſeller there: one of the many inſtances that integrity and perſeverance introduce their attendant votaries to eaſe, affluence, and ſatisfaction. To animate others to appreciate the value of unſullied honour, or bear up againſt the torrent of ſtern oppreſſion, a few particulars reſpecting the life of this truly worthy man cannot be here omitted. He was born July 20, 1728, at Old Martin-hall, in the pariſhes of Ellesmere and Whittington, in Shropſhire, of very reſpectable and rather wealthy parents. But his father dying when he was only twelve years old, and his mother marrying again, the object of our remarks ſoon experienced the moſt unmerciful and cruel treatment of his ſtep-father. Indeed, the ſeverity he endured was ſo great that he was frequently laid up, and often reſcued by his neighbours from the tyrannic graſp of his father in-law. Nothing could ſubdue the inexorable temper of his foſter parent; and the oppreſſed youth determined to leave his home, and try his fortune in the metropolis. This happened ſoon after the breaking out of the French war in 1744, when, having proceeded on his journey as far as Worceſter, and finding there a hot preſs for ſoldiers, he did not reliſh the probability of a military attachment, but adopted what he conceived to be the leaſt of two evils, and returned. For this ſelf-defenſive offence he was regularly and ſyſtematically thraſhed every Tueſday and Saturday for nearly three years, when, unable any longer to endure his unmerited ſufferings, he once more bade an eternal adieu to his unpropitious habitation, and arrived in London on the 25th of March, 1748, where he ſoon found protectors in the late Mr. Nourſe, of the Strand, and Mr. Richard Manby, of Ludgate-hill; the latter of whom he ſucceeded in buſineſs. He married, March 27, 1757, Anne, daughter of Mr. Humphry Gregory, of Twemlow, near Whitchurch, Shropſhire, by whom he had fourteen children, nine of whom died young, of the ſmall-pox, and two ſons and three daughters now ſurvive him. His wife died April 1, 1801. The libraries of many very eminent and diſtinguiſhed characters paſſed through his hands; his offers on purchaſing them were liberal; and, being content with ſmall profits, he ſoon found himſelf ſupported by a numerous and reſpectable ſet of friends, not one of whom ever quitted him. Before the American revolution, his houſe was the rendezvous of the clergy of that country; and when that unfortunate event took place, both his purſe and his table were open to their wants. About twenty-two years ago he became totally blind, but was relieved from that malady by the judicious hand of Baron de Wenzel, and enjoyed his eye-ſight to the laſt. He was naturally of a weak habit of body; but his extreme temperance and uninterrupted complacency of mind inſured to him an almoſt conſtant flow of health and ſpirits. To do good was his delight; to communicate happineſs to all he could was his unceaſing aim. He was a moſt amiable and indulgent parent, a ſincere friend, and, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word, an honeſt man. The following anecdote ſtrikingly evinces the goodneſs of his heart: Seven years ago, on the failure of his leſs fortunate next door neighbour, he invited him to his houſe, and relinquiſhed buſineſs, to give him the opportunity of keeping on the ſpot: his kind intentions met with ſucceſs; and he frequently expreſſed the pleaſure he felt at ſeeing his friend proſper under his roof.

In Great Cumberland-place, *Sir Hyde Parker*, admiral of the red, the ſecond ſon of Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, baronet. He entered into the naval ſervice of his country when very young, under the auſpices of his father; and after having ſerved as a petty officer on board the Squirrel, was removed into the Brilliant; in which he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, on the 25th of January, 1758. From this ſhip he accompanied his father, in the ſame capacity, on board the Norfolk, then under orders for the Eaſt Indies, and having arrived there, was very rapidly promoted to the rank of Poſt-Captain, by commiſſion bearing date July 18th, 1763. The ſhip he took the command of on this occaſion is ſaid, by Mr. Hardy, to have been the Bellaine, though no ſuch ſhip appears on the liſt of the royal navy. From this period till the year 1775 the naval annals are ſilent concerning him; in the latter year, we find him appointed to the Phœnix, in which he proceeded to North America, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in various petty encounters, particularly, when having, on the 9th of October, 1776, been detached with the Roebuck and Tartar under his orders, he forced a paſſage, above the American works at Jeffry's Hook, on York Iſland. For his conduct on this occaſion, his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer on him the honour of knighthood. Though Sir Hyde continued in active ſervice in the ſame ſeas for the two ſucceeding years, nothing particularly intereſting occurred, and the Phœnix being in want of a complete repair, he returned in her to England about the beginning of the year 1779. Sir Hyde ſtill retained the command of the ſame ſhip in which he was ordered at the cloſe of the year to Jamaica. He ſailed in the month of December, in company with Sir George, afterwards Lord Rodney, who was deſtined for Gibraltar. Sir Hyde having parted company, proceeded with the convoy, which had been conſigned to his charge, to the place of his deſtination, and having ſeen it ſafe into port, continued to cruiſe in thoſe ſeas with conſiderable ſucceſs, till the month of October, when a tremendous hurricane, which then laid waſte almoſt the whole of the iſlands in that quarter of the world, proved fatal to the Phœnix. She was wrecked on the iſland of Cuba, after having received the greateſt injury during the tempeſt: of the crew, twenty were unfortunately waſhed overboard with the main maſt; all the remainder, together with Sir Hyde, amounting to two hundred and forty perſons, reached

the shore in safety. In this disastrous and trying situation, the abilities of the commander shone conspicuously; by his exhortations the survivors were animated to use every exertion for their preservation, not only from their immediate evils, but from those they might naturally apprehend. They were cast on a shore in the possession of their enemies; where Sir Hyde Parker, with indefatigable industry, caused a temporary fortification to be erected, and having procured some cannon, together with ammunition, from the wreck, caused them to be mounted in the best manner he could, so as to command the approach. He had also the precaution to send off immediately his first lieutenant, Mr. Archer, in one of the ship's boats, to Jamaica, for assistance, and had the good fortune, in seven days after the loss of the ship, to be relieved from his anxiety for his brave companions in distress, by the arrival of vessels which conveyed them in safety to Montego Bay. Soon after this disaster, Sir Hyde arrived in England, and was appointed to the Goliath, of seventy-four guns, a ship then under equipment for the Channel service. In this command he accompanied Lord Howe, in September, 1782, on the expedition for the relief of Gibraltar, and in the partial encounter which took place on that occasion between the British fleet and the combined armament of France and Spain, led the van, and had four men killed, with one of his lieutenants, and the master, together with fourteen seamen or marines, wounded. Peace taking place soon after this period, Sir Hyde returned to England in the Goliath, and again sailed to Gibraltar on the 14th of October, 1783. On his second return from thence, the Goliath was stationed as a guard-ship at Portsmouth, and he retained the command of her during the usual period. On the apprehended rupture with France in the year 1787, Sir Hyde was appointed to the Orion, of seventy-four guns; but the point in dispute being soon adjusted, the Orion was put out of commission, and Sir Hyde became unemployed. He continued in retirement from the service till the month of May, 1790, when he received the command of the Brunswick, of seventy-four guns, on the prospect of a rupture with Spain; but this storm soon subsiding like the preceding, Sir Hyde again resigned his command. Hostilities having commenced against France in the year 1793, Sir Hyde was, on the 1st of February, promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the white, and accepted the station of first captain to Lord Hood, who was appointed chief in command in the Mediterranean; he accordingly proceeded thither in the Victory, from which ship he some time afterwards removed into the St. George, and hoisted his flag as commander of a squadron. On the 12th of April, 1794, he was advanced to be rear-admiral of the red, and on the 4th of June following, to be vice-admiral of the blue. Not long after he had been raised to the latter rank, he was present at the partial encounter with the French fleet, in which engagement the Ca Ira, of eighty guns, and the Censeur, of seventy-four, became prizes to Admiral (since Lord) Hotham, who had succeeded to the command in the Mediterranean. On the 1st of June, 1795, Sir Hyde was further advanced to be vice-admiral of the red. No other very remarkable occurrence happened during his service in those seas, except a second skirmish with the French squadron, on the 13th of July, in which l'Alcide, of seventy-four guns, surrendered, but was afterwards unfortunately blown up. Sir Hyde returned to England in the year 1796, and was very soon afterwards appointed to the Jamaica station, where, by the judicious arrangement of his cruisers, he most materially annoyed the trade of the enemy. Having remained there three years he returned to England, and was almost immediately appointed to a command in the Channel fleet. Nothing interesting occurred in this species of service, neither are there any further particulars worth noticing till his appointment to the chief command of the fleet destined for the Baltic, on which occasion he hoisted his flag on board the London. After the conclusion of the treaty, which the memorable engagement at Copenhagen produced, Sir Hyde struck his flag, since which time he has not occupied any active situation in the naval service of his country. On the 14th of February, 1799, he was raised to the rank of admiral of the blue squadron; he was further promoted to be admiral of the white on the 23d of April, 1804; and, lastly, on the 9th of November, 1805, to the same rank in the red squadron.

Edward Edwards, esq. R. A.—This gentleman was born in the parish of St. Anne, Soho, in the year 1737. He had no considerable advantage from a regular classical education, being at first intended for a genteel mechanical employment, as best suited to the limited means and prospects of his family; from whom, if he did not inherit fortune, he more happily derived an independent spirit, which dignified his thoughts and actions through life. He so availed himself, however, of opportunities, that he soon became well founded in general grammar or principles of language, and particularly in the knowledge of the French tongue, in which he was thought to have acquired nearly the vernacular pronunciation. His weakly frame determined the figure of his body; and in proportion as this more and more manifested deformity, so did the powers of his mind seemingly augment. Notwithstanding the many examples of this kind, besides that of the illustrious Pope, it does not appear that physiologists have offered any thing explanatory or hypothetical on the subject. Marmontel gives an account of a gentleman (M. Vauvenargue) whose defect in symmetry of body was amply compensated by his extraordinary mental endowments. Very early, however, Mr. Edwards shewed signs of a disposition favourable to the Sister Arts. That [illegible] disposition of mind exists more or less friendly

friendly to the reception of impreſſions from different cauſes, which education cannot change, Helvetius could not deny, if he admitted that the intellectual functions depended, in any degree, upon the original organization. His love of truth, of the rules of moral conduct, of religion and piety, kept equal pace with the ardour of his attachment to the Arts. It appearing to be his proper deſtination, Mr. E. was encouraged to ſtudy Painting, and to fix himſelf in the purſuit of its excellencies. Fortunately, about this period the late Duke of Richmond opened his gallery of ſculpture for the benefit of ſtudents. This ſtands a ſtriking inſtance of the importance, to a nation, of well-directed patronage and encouragement: the eſtabliſhment of the Royal Academy was owing, principally, to its conſpicuous advantages. Mr. Edwards viſited the Duke's collection with diligence and delight. He there formed his elementary ideas of proportion and taſte. Prior, however, to the Royal Academy, the Society of Arts offered premiums for performances in the Polite Arts; and Mr. Edwards, at different times, made ſucceſsful appeals to their judgment. Our Artiſt was among the firſt pupils of the Academy. Having ſeized every occaſion of improvement afforded in London, he became inflamed with the deſire of viewing the models of perfection in Italy. Accordingly, in the year 1775 he ſet out on a journey to Rome, by the route of France. It is obſervable, that, in one of his letters from Paris, he remarked, "that the corruption of all ranks of people there was ſuch as muſt neceſſarily ſoon occaſion the deſtruction of the exiſting order of things in that country." And all his letters from France and Italy contained expreſſions of "thankfulneſs to Heaven for being an Engliſhman, and for not having ſuch heavy cauſes (apparent at leaſt) to dread the Divine Vengeance on his native land."—He was at Rome in the year of the grand Jubilee, remarkable for profeſſional ſplendour. At one of his viſits to St. Peter's, a circumſtance occurred, which, ſeriouſly conſidered, would make every one exceedingly cautious in determining upon identity of perſon: He ſaw a prieſt officiating in the church whom he firmly believed to be a relation of his, a ſtaunch proteſtant, and whom he had left in London, engaged in a very different avocation from that of a prieſtly function; and ſo very ſtrong was the likeneſs to his friend, of the perſon and the voice of this eccleſiaſtic, that Mr. E. was not undeceived till he came cloſe to his ſide.—Mr. E. in his travels did not confine his obſervations to the works of ſculptors and painters only; he extended his obſervations alſo to men and manners; and, had he written a journal of them, with the addition of his acute reflections, it would have been a curious and uſeful fragment, to have added the ſketches he made while abroad of the dreſſes of the people of the different countries and diſtricts through which he paſſed. Our Artiſt alſo read much, and digeſted and made the truth of what he read his own; for he was endowed with an extraordinary memory. His converſation was conſequently moſt agreeable and edifying: no one could incline attention to him, without becoming a wiſer and better man. In the year 1773 Mr. E. was choſen an Aſſociate of the Royal Academy; and in 1788 he was appointed teacher of perſpective in the ſchool of that Inſtitution. His qualification for that department may be ſuppoſed, from his work on perſpective, which is allowed to do credit to the nation, and from his known conſcientiouſneſs in all his undertakings. But he was really, though not oſtenſibly, a proficient in a branch of knowledge but little cultivated: he well underſtood the true principles of architecture. His abhorrence of the vitiated taſte, ſo often publicly diſplayed in the capital, and his deſire to aſſiſt in correcting it, were ſuch as led him, a ſhort time before his death, to expreſs a wiſh to be allowed to deliver, in the Royal Inſtitution, ſome lectures on the ſubject of architecture. This good man, for a long time, employed much of his attention in collecting facts, and arranging them, for a Continuation of Walpole's Anecdotes of eminent Painters, and his peculiarly diſcerning and accurate faculty of mind in a high degree rendered him fit for the undertaking. This work, abounding with attracting and valuable information, is far proceeded with in the preſs, and will ſhortly be given to the world, as, the author lived to reviſe nearly all the ſheets, and has left well-arranged materials for the completion of the whole of his deſign. Mr. E. had a refined ear for muſic; poſſeſſed conſiderable knowledge of that ſcience; and was an excellent performer on the violin. Nor was he deficient in poetical compoſition, although he ſeldom bent himſelf to ſuch exerciſes. It may truly be ſaid, that his judgment in all works of art was ſo cultivated, as to be generally critically juſt. His tender conſtitution, however, demanded conſtant attention from ſome friendly perſon; and this he experienced unremittingly all his days from an only, ſurviving ſiſter. Mr. E., having been indiſpoſed about a fortnight, died, rather ſuddenly, on the 10th of December, without a ſigh. From the report of the ſurgeons who made the examination nothing extraordinary appeared, except about three or four ounces of water in the pericardium. Mr. E. lived a pattern of integrity, honour and piety; and his memory will be reſpected by the lovers of truth, talent, and virtue. He was attended to his grave, in St. Pancras church-yard, by B. Weſt, eſq. preſident, J. Farrington and J. Nollekens, eſqrs. academicians, Mr. Baker, Mr. Eldridge, Mr. Hearne, Mr. Millbourne, jun. Mr. Sotheby, jun. and Sir William Blizard. Mr. E. left little or no property. This circumſtance was immediately conſidered, and liberally decided upon by the Preſident and Council of the Royal Academy, in a manner equally honourable to themſelves and to the memory of their teacher.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and ſent free of Poſtage, are always thankfully received. Thoſe are more particularly acceptable which deſcribe the Progreſs of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceaſed.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE laſt annual report of the Durham blue-coat charity ſchool, places in a moſt pleaſing point of view, the benevolent exertions of the governors and viſitors, the ability and attention of the teachers, the docility and regularity of the ſcholars, and the urgent deſire which parents manifeſt to have their offſpring admitted to the benefits of this inſtitution. An excellent ſyſtem of education and induſtry has been recently introduced, and has already been productive of the moſt beneficial effects. Though the funds are in a ſtate of unprecedented proſperity, they are very inadequate to the number of applications; and twenty ſupernumerary ſcholars have been admitted for *education only*, till increaſing means or regular vacancies open to them the benefits of cloathing. Several boys have been appointed monitors, and ſuperintend the lower claſſes. Six of the girls have been appointed aſſiſtants, and, having diſcharged their duty with diligence and propriety, three of them have been placed out in creditable and advantageous ſituations of ſervice, after having been liberally furniſhed with every neceſſary, under the direction of the ladies of the Committee. Should meritorious objects ariſe in the ſchool, the like rewards will be beſtowed yearly.

Among the many noble and uſeful improvements which are now carrying into effect by the magiſtrates of Newcaſtle, for the ſecurity and comfort of its inhabitants, there is none which is more worthy of being recorded, than their benevolent views to better the condition of the poor belonging to the different hoſpitals under the patronage of the Corporation. In addition to the general repairs which the buildings are at preſent undergoing, by an act of Common Council, a generous addition has been made to their allowance.

Married.] At Hartlepool, William Sedgewick, eſq. captain in the Hartlepool volunteer artillery, to Miſs M'Donald.

At Warden Church, near Hexham, Mr. James Mulcaſter, one of the principal agents of the governors of Greenwich Hoſpital, at Langley Lead-mill, to Miſs Wallace, of Middle Deanraw.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Lieut. Thornton, of the Suſſex militia, 22.—Mrs. Mary Jackſon, a maiden lady, 80.—Mr. James Trinham, 78.—Mr. James Thompſon, a partner in the houſe of Thompſon and Robertſon, woollen-drapers, 29.—Mr. Wm. Harriſon, partner in the houſe of Shortridge and Co.—Mrs. Ord, a maiden lady.—Mr. John Renaldſon, ſhipbuilder, 89.—Margaret Glanton, in her 100th year. She retained all her faculties till within a few days of her death.—Mr. James Stobie, 75.

At Ryhope, Mr. Hall, upwards of forty years one of the riding officers of the cuſtoms at Sunderland, 88.

At Brunton, John Dawſon, eſq. 54.

At Helmington Hall, Durham, the ſeat of the Rev. Robert Spencer, Lady Maxwell, relict of the late Sir Robert M. bart. of Orchardſon, in Scotland, and aunt to Mrs. Spencer.

At Stamfordham, in his 77th year, Mr. William Johnſon, who for upwards of 55 years, with much credit, kept an inn at that place. He was alſo for many years ſurveyor of bridges for the county of Northumberland, and under his direction the preſent uſeful ſtructures acroſs the Tyne at Chollerford and at Hexham, were erected.

At Durham, Mrs. Mary Maynard, 98.—Mr. W. Mather, 90.—Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Mr. Thos. R. 47.—Mrs. Lambert, relict of Mr. John L. 59.—Mr. Thos. Wardell, 24.—Mrs. Mary Hutchinſon.—On his way from London, Charles Keith, M. D.

At Benton, in child-bed, Mrs. Dodds, wife of Mr. Ralph D. viewer of Benton colliery.

At South Diſſington, Mrs. Eliz. Maſon, 86.

At Acomb, near Hexham, the Rev. James Mewborn, ſurrogate of the dioceſe of York, 45.

At Jardine Hall, Sir Wm. Jardine, bart. of Applegarth.

At Richardſon's-ſtead, near Berwick, Ann Ferguſon, pauper, 107. She never uſed ſpectacles, and till within a year of her death, waſhed and mended her own clothes.

At Belford, Mr. Abraham Logan, ſchoolmaſter, 75.

At Low Burton, Charles Francis Forſter, eſq. one of the juſtices of peace for Northumberland, 78.

At Hexham, Mr. Wm. Bell, of the White Hart inn, 86.—George Delaval Shafto, eſq. of Carrycoats, 44.—Mr. Bird, many years an officer of exciſe, 79.

At Hill Houſe, Berwick, John Somerville, eſq. of Ivelaw, 82.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Cockermouth, Mr. Wilkinſon, brewer, to Miſs Jane Mark.

At Holywood, Mr. M'Knaught to Miſs J. Stott, daughter of J. Stott, eſq. banker.

At Carliſle, Mr. Richard Lowry, attorney, to Miſs Jane Wilſon, fifth daughter of the late Alexander W. eſq. banker.

At Croſſcannonby, Benjamin Biglands, eſq. merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Wood, of Maryport, eldeſt daughter of the late Thos. W. eſq. ſhipbuilder.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mr. James Langrane, one of the Carliſle diviſion of Cumberland rangers.—Mrs. Mary Carrick, of the George inn.—Mr. Joſeph Hewitt, 77.—Mr. Fairbairn, proprietor of ſtage-coaches, and formerly maſter of the Buſh-inn.—Mr. Joſeph Nanſon.—Mrs. Bowſer, wife of Mr. Benjamin B.

At Penrith, Mrs. Moſs, relict of Mr. Joſeph M. 64.—Mr. John Wilkinſon.

At Egremont, Mrs. Vickars, 76.—Mr. John Benſon.

At Keſwick, Mr. Henry Powley, 72.

At Kirkby Lonſdale, T. Dent, eſq. 59.

At Under Barrow, near Kendal, Mrs. Brookes, 78.

At Wright Green, Mrs. Mary Robinſon, 99.

At Barrasford, Mrs. Iſabella Robiſon, 91.

At Whitehaven, Miſs Robinſon, 24.—Mr. Joſeph Grainger, 55.—Mrs. Clement.—Mrs. Fiſher, 65.—Mrs. Eleanor Grayſon, a maiden lady.

At Silly Banks, near Whitehaven, Mr. Jacob Coupland, 89.

At Wigton, Mrs. Todd, late of the Queen's-head-inn.

At Culgarth, Mr. Paul Richardſon, 72.

YORKSHIRE.

From the ſtatement delivered as uſual at the Quarter Seſſions, held at Pontefract, it appears that the quantity of woollen cloth manufactured between the 25th March, 1806, and the 25th March, 1807, is as follows:

	Pieces.	Yards.
Narrows milled,	175,334,	or 6,430,101;
Broads —	290,269,	9,561,178.

Thus the whole manufactory this year produced 15,991,279 yards, being 281,294 yards leſs than laſt year. This decreaſe is attributed to the unſettled ſtate of our political relations with America, and to the complete aſcendancy acquired by the French over the continent.

The foundation-ſtone of the ſouth-eaſt corner of the lock of the Humber dock at Hull, was lately laid with much ſolemnity. The whole of this great undertaking will coſt 200,000l. which is entirely defrayed by the corporations of the dock-company, the mayor and burgeſſes, and the Trinity-houſe.

Married.] At Wakefield, Edward Morgan, eſq. of the royal marines, to Miſs Davies.—Mr. Joſeph Hall, of Thornhill, youngeſt ſon of the late Henry H. eſq. of Leeds, to Miſs Mary Sykes.

At Ledſham, Mr. Wainewright, of Pontefract, ſurgeon, to Miſs Jackſon, daughter of Thomas J. eſq. of Fairburn.

At York, William Robbins, eſq. of London, to Miſs Dimſdale.

At Leeds, Benjamin Hird, Eſq. M. D. to Miſs Ridſdale.

At Selby, Gill Stedman, eſq. of Pakenham, Suffolk, to Miſs Foſter, daughter of the late John F. eſq.

At Doncaſter, the Rev. T. R. Gleadow, of St. Neots, Huntingdonſhire, to Miſs Littlewood.

Died.] At York, Mr. John Fothergill, 64, deſcended from an ancient family that was eſtabliſhed in the north of England at the period of the Norman conqueſt. He was a near relation of the late Dr. Fothergill, and one of the people called Quakers, whoſe ſociety he eminently adorned by his ſound principles, and a life of exemplary virtue. The conduct of a large manufactory engaged the greateſt part of his time, in which he evinced an induſtry the moſt perſevering; an integrity the moſt ſpotleſs; a ſweetneſs of ſoul which neither the blaſts of diſappointment, nor the ſtings of ingratitude, could ever ruffle, and an active principle of benevolence and charity, flowing in ſecret ſtreams to the diſtreſſed, that might juſtly entitle him to the name of Father rather than Maſter of his numerous dependants. The tender ties of huſband, parent and brother, did not more bind him to the hearts of his relatives, than the gentleneſs of his manners and the intelligence of his mind. His powers of converſation, his various knowledge, his lively wit and his pleaſant humour, endeared him to all who approached him, and gave an uncommon attraction to his ſociety. To the circle in which he moved his loſs is irreparable. The lamentations of his equals, and the tears of the poor, alike bedewed his grave. His rare virtues, recorded in the hearts of his ſurvivors, are his epitaph, and his memory is bleſſed.

At Hull, Mrs. Charlotte Broadley, ſiſter to Robert Carliſle B. eſq.—Mr. Thomas Reaſton, 86.—Mr. James Jackſon, ſurgeon, 24.—Mr. William Headon, maſter of the ſhip Sally, in the Dantzic trade.—Joſeph Robinſon Pearce, eſq. 55.—Mr. Edward Jackling, ſhip owner, 66.—Mrs. Rawſon, mother of Mr. William R. one of the proprietors of the Hull Advertiſer.

At Eaſt Moor, near Wakefield, in her 103d year, Mrs. Suſannah Robſhaw. Till within a ſhort time of her death, ſhe was able to walk about, and to read, knit, and ſew without ſpectacles. She has had 23 children, three of them at a birth, one on each of three ſucceſſive days; the oldeſt and youngeſt of her children are ſtill alive.

At Welburne, near Caſtle Howard, Mr. George Daniel, late of Hull, bookſeller, 38.

At Scarbro', Mr. William Hebden, one of the common councilmen of that borough, 59.—Mrs. Granciers, relict of Lieut. G. of the royal navy, 90.

At

At York, Mrs. Blackburn, relict of Robert B. esq. a captain in the naval service of the East India Company.—Mr. Thomas Smithson, 67.—Robert Taylor, esq. formerly a merchant at Kingston in Jamaica.—Mr. John Playtor, forty years agent to the cheesemongers of London, 73.—Mr. Samuel Simpson.—Mr Seth Agar, grocer, and one of the common councilmen of the corporation of Monk Ward.

At Pontefract, Major Fox, formerly town-major of Carlisle, 73.

At Thirsk, William Whytehead, esq. formerly an eminent attorney at that place, 77.—Mrs Shephard.

At Wooldale, near Huddersfield, Lieut. Preston of the royal navy, 89.

At Womersly, near Pontefract, Miss Mary Noble, fourth daughter of the Rev. John N. vicar of the former place.

At West Melton, near Barnsley, William Ward, esq.

At Richmond, Mr. James Haward, surgeon, 76.

At Pocklington, the Rev. Edmund Hadley, a Roman Catholic minister.—The Rev. Kingsman Baskett, 84.

At Kirkby Overblow, Mrs. Metcalfe, wife of the Rev. Mr. M. 58.

At Burley Lodge, near Otley, Mrs. Dyneley, wife of the Rev. Robert D.

At Tadcaster, the Rev. Edward Marshall, formerly Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and late vicar of Duxford in that county, 80.

At Gilling, Lieutenant John Sotheran, commandant of the Helmsley volunteer infantry, 62.

At Busby Hall, in Cleveland, Mrs. Marwood, wife of William M. esq.

At Leeds, Mr. Parkinson, surgeon.—Mr. Richard Brumfit, 73.—Mr. S. Sanderson, partner in the firm of Sanderson, Danderson and Sanderson, linen-drapers.—Mr. Abraham Nichols, printer.—Mrs. Rhodes, wife of Mr. R. merchant, 75.—The Rev. James Kitching, vicar of Pickhill, 62.—Mr. Jos. Wright, merchant.

LANCASHIRE.

A splendid naval monument to the memory of the late Lord Nelson, is about to be erected at Liverpool, by public subscription. It is to be executed by Mr. George Bullock, sculptor, of that place, for 8000l. in *artificial stone*, (a composition of different vitrified substances,) which unites the beauty of marble with the durability of bronze. Mr. Bullock has published the following description of the model, which has been approved of by the committee:—"In the statue of Lord Nelson, I have endeavoured to express that calm and dignified composure for which he was so pre-eminently distinguished in the hour of danger;—his effigy is, therefore, plain and simple, placed in a firm and decided attitude; the union flag and anchor are introduced as the distinguishing marks of his professional rank, at the same time pointing out the means by which his fame and glory were obtained. The pedestal on which the hero stands, is encircled with a double coil of British cable resting on the plinth, and enriched by the representation of his four principal engagements, viz. St. Vincent, the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar; four figures of Victory, whose hands are united by crowns of laurel, suspended over each battle, are the supporters of this column, representing an unbroken chain of splendid victories. The cornice of the column is composed of leaves of British oak. On the sub-plinth are seated four nautical figures, emblematical of the four great battles fought; the figures do not convey any idea of captivity more than is absolutely necessary to shew defeat: the body of the sub-plinth is enriched with the heads of the four ships in which these brilliant exploits were atchieved, at once perpetuating the glory of the British navy, and the ships by which his glory was confirmed. The heads of the men of war are to be FAC SIMILES of the respective ships as in action, conveying to posterity the indentity of the individual vessels which contributed to fix its fame on an immutable base. The whole is erected on a mural base, guarded by four lions couchant, emblematical of the indigenous and naval valour of Great Britain, forming the grand bulwark to the whole, and intimating, that courage is the surest guide to naval glory. On the projecting sides of the mural base, in raised bronze letters, appears a description of each battle, and of every ship engaged, together with that of its opponent, and on the front the sum total of the vessels taken and destroyed, by which each captain's name becomes enrolled with that of his ship, and is handed down to future ages, together with his beloved and lamented chief. This monument, the grateful effusion of liberality to British valour and departed excellence, rises from an encircled quadrangle, containing 1500 feet of water, to be supplied with the pipes already fixed, and which can easily be brought to feed the reservoir, appearing to issue from four heads placed in the intermediate spaces of the mural base, representing the four great and principal rivers of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, as contributing to commerce, and promoting that naval exertion, the cultivation of which has so firmly cemented the maritime interest and power of this proud and happy island. The circle is encompassed by a correct imitation of boarding-nets, illuminated by ships' lanthorns, the whole forming an enriched naval pillar, of an order almost new, strictly conforming to the rules of Corinthian architecture in all its dimensions, and possessing the peculiar recommendation of being indebted to no *foreign or adventitious ornament* for its support: no *heathen mythology* is here introduced, nor any foreign attribute; as it has been my principal ambition to erect such a nautical monument with *British materials*, as shall at once tell the history of that hero, whom Britons

tons ſtill lament, and convey to poſterity the plain unvarniſhed tale of *Britiſh courage, fortitude, and glory.*"

The debtors confined in Liverpool gaol have preſented a petition to the Houſe of Commons, praying relief from the circumſtances of diſtreſs under which they labour. The number of debtors is 66, and there are among them ten perſons, whoſe united ages amount to 586 years, the amount of whoſe debts does not exceed 137l !—and 35 others, who have 164 children now living on the bounty of the humane, or ſupported by the pariſh!

Married.] At Manchester, Samuel C. Hilton, eſq. of Pennington, to Miſs Martha Clowes, daughter of the late Colonel C. of Broughton Hall.

At Preſton, Mr. George Rigg, of Kendal, to Miſs Mary Harriſon.

At Liverpool, Mr. H. Humphrey, printer, to Miſs Ann Waſhington Smith, of Virginia, America.—John Robinſon, eſq. of London, to Miſs Mary Edmondſon, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Alfred E. of Burns, near Keſwick.—Mr. William Byrom, architect, to Miſs Sarah Hope, daughter of John H. eſq. —Major Fraſer, aid-de-camp to Lieutenant-general Nugent, to Miſs Rowland, niece of the late Gabriel R. eſq. of Jamaica.

At Walton, Mr. John Mayor, of Freckleton, to Mrs. Ellames, of Edge Lane Hall.

Died.] At Tildeſley, near Manchester, Ann Higſon, 74, a pauper, who had been relieved and had her rent paid for ſome time. On examining her houſe, a large quantity of wearing apparel was found, and forty pounds eight ſhillings in caſh; in ſhillings and ſixpences, 14l. 8s.; 103 half-crown pieces, with a note of hand for ſeven guineas.

At Hornby, Mr. George Warbrick, of the King's Arms inn.

At Scales, near Ulverſton, Mr. Thomas Cooper, 90.

At Madeira (whither he had gone for the recovery of his health) William Parker, fourth ſon of the late Timothy Parker, eſq. of Hornby Hall, in his 20th year. His ſuperior attainments, at this early age, combined with a genuine piety and the moſt amiable diſpoſition, formed the brighteſt hope of his numerous friends.

At Urſwick, near Ulverſton, the Rev. Richard Fleming, 85.

At Garithwaite Hall, William Rawlinſon, eſq.

At Standiſh Hall, Edward Townley Standiſh, eſq.

At Burnley, 89, Mrs. Heap, grandmother to Mrs Waddington; and a few days afterwards, Mrs. Waddington, of the New Inn, Samleſbury, mother of Mr. W. Cotton, merchant, of Blackburn.

At Dunken Hall, near Blackburn, the Rev. J. Hodgſon, 57. He had been upwards of 30 years catholic prieſt at that place.

At Silverdale, near Lancaſter, the Rev. Mr. Geldart.

At Lancaſter, Mr. George Dixon.

At Wrightington Hall, near Wigan, Edward Dicconſon, eſq.

At Preſton, Mrs. Taylor.—Mr. John Champion.

At Haſlingden, Miſs Bilſborrow, 25.

At Oldham, Mrs. Brennan, relict of Mr. B. ſurgeon.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Colquitt, wife of John C. eſq. town clerk of that place, 51.—Mrs. Jane Wilſon, 70.—Mrs. Armſtrong, 27.—Mrs. Aliſon.—Mrs. Delaney, wife of Mr. William D. 33.—Mr. Stephen Johnſon, 23.—Captain John Smith, 53.—Mr. Deruſſal, barrack-maſter.—Mr. James Woods, 78.—Mrs. Eliz Milnes, 80.—Mr. Richard Cropper, 81.—Mrs. Healey, wife of Mr. H. merchant.—Mr. William Litherland, formerly an upholſterer, which buſineſs he declined 35 years ago.—Mrs. Edmunds, 83.—Mr. William Skaife, 23.

At Bootle, the Rev. Thomas Smith, rector of that pariſh and vicar of Ulverſton; an acting magiſtrate for the counties of Lancaſter and Cumberland.

At Barrow Hill, Cheetham, Mr. William Gregſon, of Manchester.

At Wavertree, Mrs. Williams, widow of Capt. William W.

At Ormſkirk, Mr. John Taylor, 76.

At Monton Green, near Eccles, Mr. Samuel Broadbent, of Manchester.

At Manchester, Mr. Jonathan Lowe.—Mr. John Crompton.—Mrs. Martha Watſon, 68.—Mrs. Barlow.—Mrs. Brooks, widow of Mr. John B. 87.—Mrs. Warren, 65.—Mrs. Irlam.—Mrs. Taylor, widow of Mr. Thomas T. formerly an officer in the Manchester regiment at Gibraltar.—Mrs. Sarah Newton, relict of Mr. Ralph N. 69.—Mr. William Steel.—Mrs. Dickenſon.—Mr. John Bedford, 61.

At Mount Pleaſant, near Aſhton-under-Line, Mr. Ryley, father of the comedian of that name, 86.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Thomas, druggiſt, to Miſs Hughes.

At Sandbach, Mr. Charles Probert, to Miſs Mary Johnſon.

At Gretna Green, Mr. William Kent, ſurgeon, of Nantwich, to Miſs Clark, eldeſt daughter of Charles C. eſq. of Cholmondeley.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mrs. Jackſon, mother of Mrs Brown, of the Green Dragon inn.—Miſs Wild, niece to the Rev. Mr. Kirkby, of Handley.—Mr. Branwell, 69.

At Warrington, Mr. Edward Davies, 26.—The Rev. E. Owen, rector of this place, and maſter of the free grammar ſchool.

At Frodſham, Miſs Baſnett, daughter of Mr. B. one of the coroners of the county.—Mr. Roberts, cotton-manufacturer, late of Manchester, where his ingenuity in improving the manufacture; and his taſteful fancy and ſteady perſeverance in accompliſhing his ſchemes are well known.

At Nantwich, William, only ſon of William Sprout, eſq. merchant and banker.

At Rode-hall, Mrs. Eliz. Wilbraham, laſt ſurviving daughter of the late Francis W. eſq.

At Stapeley, near Nantwich, Mr. Edward Pike, baptiſt miniſter, 57. He formerly reſided at Shrewſbury, but had lately travelled as an itinerant preacher.

At Twemlow, the lady of Egerton Leigh, eſq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Beadſall, Samuel Tertius Galton, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Samuel G. eſq. of Dudſon, near Birmingham, to Violetta, eldeſt daughter of the late Dr. Eraſmus Darwin.

At Darley Dale, Mr. Greaves, merchant, of Hull, to Miſs Martha Radford, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. R. ſurgeon, of Aſhover.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. John Killer, one of the members of the corporation, 69.—Mr. Joſ. Hopkinſon, 59.

At Middle Mayfield, Mrs. Cooper, wife of John C. eſq.

At Scropton, Mr. Eld, 80.

At Dronfield, Mr. Joſ. Hobſon.

At Little Cheſter, Mrs. Haſlam, wife of Mr. John H. 87.

At Swanwick, the Rev. Francis Skerritt, 93, a diſſenting miniſter in the baptiſt connexion upwards of 60 years. He had 6 children, 14 grand children, 35 great grand children, and 2 great great grand children.

At Horſley-park, Mr. Abbot, 81.

At Bowbridge, Nicholas Nicholas, eſq. 67.

At Allen-hill, Matlock, Mr. George Wolley, 80.

At Weſton-upon-Trent, the Rev. William Dawſon.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Car Colſton, Mr. Henry Blagg, 42.

At Scarrington, Mrs. Ludlow, 74.

At Southwell, Mrs. Twells, 84.

At Lenton, Mr. Weſton.

At Watnall, Chriſtopher Rolleſton, eſq. who ſerved the office of high ſheriff for the county in 1805.

At Plungar, near Belvoir-caſtle, Mr. Warrener, 94.

At Nottingham, Mr. Wainwright, 55.—Miſs Mary Thorpe, 18.—Mrs. Randal, relict of Mr. James R.—Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. M. maſter of St. Peter's workhouſe, whoſe benevolence of heart, tenderneſs, and undeviating rectitude, will not haſtily be forgotten.—John Shaw, gent. late maſter of the Wheatſheaf inn, 69.

At Staunton, Mrs. Anne Charlton, 81; the eldeſt and laſt ſurviving daughter of Job Staunton C. eſq. who repreſented the borough of Newark in ſeveral parliaments.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died.] At Hinton Houſe, Mrs. Heneage, ſiſter to Colonel H.

At Stamford, Mrs. Blaze, 58, wife of Mr. B.—And in the ſame houſe, Mr. Blaze, 54, after being a widower about twenty-four hours. Having acquired a competency in trade at Sleaford, this pair, whoſe threads of life have been ſo awfully cut nearly at the ſame time, lately retired to Stamford, to enjoy the earnings of an honeſt application to their calling.

Mr. John Warrington, 81, many years a whiteſmith in Ironmongers'-ſtreet, in Stamford. He had amaſſed conſiderable property, which he has by his will ordered to be diſtributed in the following manner:—1800l. three per cent. annuities to the poor in three claſſes, 100l. to the blue-coat ſchool, and 30l. for the repair of St. Michael's church, all in Stamford. To his ſiſter, who is blind, and in a workhouſe at Bath, he has bequeathed 100l.; and annuities of 80l. a-year to each of two brothers, to whom he ſcarcely ever gave ſixpence in his life time, although one was in an alms-houſe at Liddington, in Rutland, and the other in a workhouſe in Stamford; and notwithſtanding they are both old men, each being nearly 80 years of age, the teſtator has ſpecially provided, that if either of them *marries*, the annuity ſhall no longer be paid to him. In the event of their deaths, the 160l. a-year devolves, in equal proportions, to five pariſhes, viz. Uffington, Tarlington, and Market Deeping, in Lincolnſhire, and Ketton and Empingham, in Rutland, for the benefit of ten of the oldeſt widows; and in caſe there ſhall not be ſo many, then to the ten oldeſt maidens in each pariſh. Seemingly apprehenſive that poſterity might not duly appreciate his *charitable diſpoſition*, ſome time before his death he bought a marble monument for himſelf, and, having cauſed his embryo munificence to be emblazoned upon it, daily feaſted upon the conjectural manna of what men would ſay of him, who ſhould hereafter read of his extenſive bounty!

At Louth, Joſhua Fytche, gent. 80. His property, which was very conſiderable, devolves chiefly to his nephew, a lieutenant in the Inniſkilling regiment of dragoons. It may be juſtly ſaid of him, that he was a real diſciple of the late John Elwes, of penurious notoriety.

At Gainſbro', John Nettleſhip, eſq. 84.

At Withern, near Louth, Mr. John Bullivant, 66, many years a reſpectable land-ſurveyor. What is remarkable, he was never one day at ſchool during his life.

At Willingham, near Gainſborough, the Rev. Robert Wells, D. D. one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the parts of Lindſey, 74.

At Grantham, Wildbore Garner, eſq. one of the juſtices of that borough, 77.—David Lely, eſq. an eminent ſolicitor and town-clerk of the borough.—Poſthumus Bullivant, eſq. ſolicitor, 28.

At Boſton, Miſs Anne Waite, ſiſter of Mr. Alderman W.—Wm. Brockett, eſq. alderman, and twice mayor of this place, 83.

At

At Syſton Park, the lady of Sir John Thorold, bart.

At Sleaford, Lieut. Col. Wade, of the 30th regiment of foot, 47

At Lincoln, Mrs. Rees, of Saxilby, widow of the Rev. John R.—Mr. Wm. Baggaley, 80.—Mrs. Moſs.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Leiceſterſhire and Rutlandſhire Agricultural Society, held at Peterborough, on the 25th of March, it was agreed that the following additional premiums ſhould be offered for the preſent year: To the perſon who ſhall, at the annual meeting for 1807, report the moſt ſatisfactory information, as deduced from actual experiments, of the ſoils and ſituations beſt adapted for orchards, and of the means uſed in their plantation and ſubſequent management, 10 guineas.—For the beſt cow that ſhall have produced not leſs than three calves, and ſhall be in milk at the time of ſhewing, the time of her laſt calving being aſcertained by the owner, 6 guineas.—For the ſecond beſt, 4 guineas.

Married.] At Coleorton, Mr. Kirby, aged 17, to Mrs. Gamble, a gay widow of 65.

Died.] At Billeſdon, Mr Nicholas Joyce, ſurgeon, 76.—Mr. John Phillips, jun.

At Market Harborough, Mrs. Hubbard, 73.

At Somerby, Mr. George Burton, late aſſiſtant in Mr. Phillips's ſchool at Billeſden.

At Loughborough, Sarah, the only ſiſter of Mr. B. G. Wallis, ſurgeon, 28.

At Leiceſter, Mrs. Mary Spencer, 70.

At Wanlip, the Rev. Robert Burnaby, rector of that pariſh, and a juſtice of the peace for the county.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Harborn, William Frears, eſq. merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Joſepha Cairns daughter of E. Cairns, eſq. of Birmingham.

At Little Miſſenden, Joſeph Phillimore, eſq. of the Inner Temple, London, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Walter Bagot, eſq. of Blyth.

At Barr, Mr. James Swaine, of Hamſtead Mill, to Miſs Day.

At Walſall, the Rev. J. W. Wickes, rector of Wardley-cum-Belton, Rutlandshire, to Miſs Roſa Leonard, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. L. of Conduit-ſtreet, London.

Died.] At Litchfield, Francis Cobb, eſq. receiver-general for the county, 82.—On his way to Huntley Hall, from Briſtol Hotwells, where he had been for the recovery of his health ſince his return from Calabria, Captain Bulkeley, of the 81ſt regiment, late aid-de-camp to Major general Sir John Stuart.

At Wolverhampton, Suſan, ſecond daughter of Mr. Thomas Simpſon.

At Swindon, Mrs. Parker, wife of William P. gent

At Coppenhall, Mrs. Collier, relict of John C. eſq. of Church Aſton, Shropſhire.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Aſton, Mr. M. H. Mogridge, of Birmingham, to Miſs S. M. Hands, only daughter of Benjamin H. eſq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Birmingham, Mr. Winwood, of Hartlebury, Worceſterſhire, to Miſs Lamb.—Mr. George Todd, of London, to Miſs Ann Manſell.

At Fillongley, Mr. Joſeph Smith, of Coventry, to Miſs Baker.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, the Rev. John Whitmore, to Miſs Green.

At Warwick, Mr. John Hurſt, of Longford, near Coventry, to Miſs Ann Fowler.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Abel Williams. He had been a Lieutenant in the Birmingham volunteers, but reſigned on account of ill health.—Mr. Andrew Guy Clarke.—Mrs. Eliz. Jorden, relict of Richard J. eſq. of Blyth Farm, Staffordſhire, 70.—Mrs. Mary Biſhop, 67.—Mr. Charles Paine, engraver.—On his journey, Mr. Charles Capper, wholeſale jeweller, of London, 44.—Mr. William Baxter, ſon of the Rev. Richard B. of Stamfordham, Northumberland, 36.—Mr. John Mander, a member of Capt. Legge's troop of Warwickſhire yeomanry.—Mr. John Donald, formerly a merchant of Glaſgow, but who, for the laſt fifteen years, has reſided in this town.—Mr. John Wardell, 28.—Mrs. Newell, relict of Mr. William N.—Mr. Thomas Phillips.—Mrs. Sarah Turner.—Miſs Mary Ann Gordon, eldeſt daughter of John G. eſq. banker.

At Fen End, Balſall, Mr. Willington.

At Coventry, Mrs. Hudſon.—Mrs. Ling.—Mr. John Taylor, 85.

At Alveſton, near Stratford, the Rev. Mr. Jenkinſon.

At Radford, near Warwick, Mrs. Eliz. Haynes, 68.

At Nuneaton, John Burton, ſen. gent. 53.—On the 26th ult. Mr. John Burton, tanner, a man univerſally reſpected by the gentry of his neighbourhood, and beloved by the poor for his kindneſs and affability. During the ſcarcity of the year 1801, his purſe and his houſe were always open to any one who wanted them. An unfortunate law-ſuit laid the foundation of his illneſs (a dropſy) under which he laboured for twelve months, and at length expired, beloved by his numerous kindred, and leaving a widow and eight children to lament his irreparable loſs.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Welſhpool, the Rev. Thomas Farmer, vicar of Chirbury, to Miſs Davies, of Pool.

Died.] At Shipton, Capt. Francis Mytton.

At Shrewſbury, Mrs. Buckley, 83.—Mrs. Atcherley.—Mrs Dicken, relict of Mr. D. formerly ſergeant of the Court of Requeſts in this town.—Mr. Thomas Dodd, one of Captain Benyon's company of Shropſhire volunteers.

At Bicton Heath, Mr. John Rowlands, 88.

At Oſweſtry, Mr. William Lovett, ſon of the late Mr. L. ſurgeon.

At Wollerton, Mrs. Dicken, wife of Rowland D. eſq. 68.

At Drayton, Mr Bayley, wine merchant.

At Wellington, Mrs. Jennins, 75.

At Newtown, Baſchurch, Mr Henry Pickſtock.

At Broſeley, Mr. Daniel Boden, ſurgeon and apothecary. He had practiſed there with deſerved reputation nearly fifty years.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

An extent of nearly five miles of the Worceſter and Birmingham Canal, from Hopwood to Tardebig, has recently been opened. On the ſame day a number of veſſels arrived at the wharf of Tardebig, with upwards of 300 tons of coals, which were ſold immediately, on ſuch terms as to enſure a continuance of ſupply of that indiſpenſable article of comfort. This muſt prove of vaſt importance to the owners of coal-mines communicating with that canal. The concluſion of this work is now anticipated with eagerneſs, on account of the advantage it will be to the port of Briſtol, as this canal is intended to enter the deep water of the Severn below Hereford, which will render the conveyance between Briſtol and Birmingham certain, cheap, and expeditious.

Married.] At Worceſter, the Rev. T. H. Whorwood, of Headington-houſe, Oxon, to Miſs Grape, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. William G.

At Quatt, Elias Iſaac, eſq. banker, of Worceſter, to Miſs Harriet Whitmore, daughter of William W. eſq. of Dudmaſton, Shropſhire.

Mr. Davis, land-ſurveyor and auctioneer, of Eaſtham, to Miſs Harford, of Shelſley.

Died.] At Chaddeſley Corbet, Mrs. Eliz. Denward, 91.

At Worceſter, Mrs. Wharton, wife of Mr. W. of the Lord Nelſon.—Mrs. Storer, of the Union Tavern.—Mr. J. Weeks, collector of the exciſe for the Worceſter diſtrict.—Eraſmus Lloyd, eſq. 72. He ſerved the office of mayor for the city in 1786.—Miſs Raymant, 18.

At Feckenham, Robert Hunt, eſq.

At Sedgeberrow, J. Lavender, eſq. many years banker, of Eveſham.

At Hindup, Mrs Roſs, wife of Mr. R.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Gem, wife of Mr G.

At Lower Wick, near Worceſter, Thomas Wood, eſq. 77.

At Orleton, Mrs. Whitcomb, relict of Edward W. eſq.

At Hanley, Mrs. M. Trovell, 76.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Woolhope, William Vizard, eſq. of London, to Miſs Hodges, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Richard H.

At Leominſter, Robert Hoy, eſq. manager of the Hereford Theatre, to Miſs Catherine Burns, of Penn, near Wolverhampton, Staffordſhire.

Died.] At Ludford Park, aged 74, Nicholas Lechmere Charlton, eſq. formerly colonel of the Worceſterſhire militia, and M. P. for the city of Worceſter. This gentleman was eldeſt ſon of Edmund Lechmere, eſq. M P. for the county of Worceſter, and couſin to that great lawyer Nicholas Lord Lechmere, whom he ſucceeded in the Hanley-caſtle property about two years ago: he took the ſurname of Charlton, purſuant to the will of his maternal uncle, Sir Francis Charlton, bart. whoſe large eſtates at Ludford devolved to him on that condition.

At Home's Farm, near Roſs, Miſs Terrett, eldeſt daughter of Mr. T.

At Hereford, Mrs. Mary Gwatkin, 92.—Mrs. Marſh, 95.—Mr. Carpenter, ſen. 56.—Mrs. Yeomans.—Mrs. Blacker, wife of Wm. B. eſq. of Woodbrook, in the county of Wexford, Ireland, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jacob, archdeacon of Armagh.—Mr. William Linwall, 35, ſerjeant-major of the Herefordſhire yeomanry.

At Roſs, Mrs. Mann, relict of Mr. Edward M. 100.

At Leominſter, Mrs. Davies.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Iſaac Hobhouſe, eſq. of Weſtbury-upon-Trim, to Miſs Royſton, of Newent.

At Walton Cardiff, Mr. John Purſer to Miſs Ann Bullock, of Tewkeſbury.

At Beckington, Mr. N. P. Singer, of Weſtbury, to Miſs Mary Ford, daughter of Wm. F. eſq. banker.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mr. Richard Worthington, eldeſt ſon of Dr. W. of Aſhtonhayes, Cheſhire.—Mrs. Eliz. Salcomb. By her will ſhe has left 20l. to the Infirmary.—Allington Morley, Eſq. late of Blue Bridge Houſe, Eſſex.—Mrs. Roberts, mother of Mr. J. Roberts, bookſeller.—Mr. Edward Pedlingham, ſen.

The Rev. Anſelm Jones, rector of Naunton and vicar of South Cerney.

At Cirenceſter, Miſs Bowley, ſiſter of Mr. B. banker.

At New Farm, near Cirenceſter, Miſs Davies, only daughter of Mr. D. 20.

At Briniſcomb, Mr. Joſeph Lewis.

At Tewkeſbury, Mr. William Morgan, a member of the volunteer cavalry of that place.—Mr. T. Morton, of the Plough Inn.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Lieutenant Ruſſell, of the loyal Woodſtock volunteers, to Miſs Freeman, of Charlbury.—Mr. J. B. Adams, of Doctors Commons, London, to Miſs L. Smith.—Mr. Richard Oſman to Miſs Charlotte Chillingworth.

At Fawley, Mr. Sanders, of Ginge, to Miſs Brown, of Lockinge.

Died.] At Caſſington, Mrs. Alice Durham, wife of Mr. D. of the Red Lion.—At the vicarage, Miſs Stanton, 30.

At Oxford, Mr. John Carr, 49.—Mr. Nathaniel Bartlett, 80.—Mr. William Slatter, 65.—Mrs. Sadler, wife of Mr. S. Rhoolmaſter,

ter.—Mr. James Attwood, 34.—Mrs. Etty, wife of Mr. E. wine merchant, 28.—Mr. John Langſton, 17.—Mrs. Williams, of the Barley Mow, in conſequence of her clothes taking fire.—Mr. Thomas Toovey, 60.—Mr. Richard Hooper, 80.—Mr. James Cole, engraver.

At Aſton, near Bampton, Mrs. Banting; and about a fortnight afterwards, her huſband, Mr. John B.

At Adderbury, Mr. Richards, 89.

At Burford, the Rev. John Smith, diſſenting Miniſter.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Stony Stratford, Mr. William Godfrey, to Miſs Sarah Elliott.

Died.] At Buckingham, Mrs. Catherine Treacher, wife of Mr. John T. of the Swan Inn.

At Ayleſbury, Peter Kennedy, M.D. He was a native of Ireland, but received his education on the Continent, where he acquired a perfect knowledge of the French and Italian languages, which he ſpoke with fluency and preciſion. After reſiding at Rome for a conſiderable time, he came to England, and ſettled at Ayleſbury, where he continued till his death. He married, firſt, the widow of Mr Sam. Shrimpton, of Chipping Wycombe; and his ſecond wife was the ſiſter of the late Sir David Williams, bart of Sarret, Herts; to both of whom he was an affectionate huſband. As a companion, his ſociety was entertaining, and his temper cheerful. Bleſt with a handſome competency, and fond of retirement, he did not ſeek extenſive practice, but was at all times forward in affording profeſſional aſſiſtance to the poor and afflicted. He publiſhed an Account of the Diſtemper in the Ayleſbury Gaol in 1784.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Glinton, near Peterborough, Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, alias Granny Gray, who had been more than 60 years keeper of the Blue Bell public-houſe there. In the former part of her life ſhe had, by two huſbands, 11 children, 6 of whom lived to be married, and all it ſeems made good uſe of their time; ſo that the old woman had 52 grand children (26 of whom are now living), 71 great grand children (42 now living), and 3 great great grand children, now living—amounting altogether to a family of 137 children, of which number 75 are living.

At Kettering, Miſs Mary Kempſton, only ſurviving daughter of Mr. James K.

At Little Creaton, Mr Groom, 82.

At Northampton, Mrs. Fitch, 82.—Mr. John Donne, a member of the Northampton troop of yeomanry cavalry.—Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, 62.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Cole, relict of Mr. James C.—Mr. William Milwood, keeper of the goal for that liberty, 63.

At Wellingborough, Mrs. Mather, wife of Benjamin M. eſq. 68.

At Cold Higham, Mrs Biſhop, wife of the Rev. John B. rector of that pariſh.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Godmanchester, Mr. R. Hicks, ſurgeon, to Miſs Mary Miles.

Died.] At the Views, near Huntingdon, George Sharpe, eſq. 53.

At Elton, Mr. Hollidge, 34.

At Water Newton, aged 87, the Rev. Edward Ketterick, upwards of 54 years rector of that place.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. Stocker, 62.

At Little Stukeley, Mrs. Elizabeth Ellington, 70.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Norriſian prize is this year adjudged to the Rev. Thomas Broadley, M.A. of Trinity-college, for his Eſſay on "The fullneſs of the time when Chriſt came into the world."

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Stewart, ſurgeon, of Hatfield, Eſſex, to Miſs Bond, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Alderman B.

At Ramſey, Thomas Pooley, eſq. to Miſs Deſcow.

Died.] The Rev. Edm. Trant, rector of Toft and Hardwick, and vicar of Caldecot, in this county. He was formerly fellow of Chriſt-college, Cambridge; B. A. 1771, M.A. 1774. Toft and Caldecot are in the gift of the maſter and fellows of Chriſt-college, and Hardwick is in the gift of the Biſhop of Ely. Mr. Trant was an active county magiſtrate, and was much beloved by the inhabitants of Toft, among whom he conſtantly reſided.

At Ely, Mrs. Elizabeth Poole, ſiſter of Mr. Thomas P. 68.

At Buckden, Mrs Green, wife of Mr. C. G. 55.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Muſgrave, relict of the Rev. Edward M. rector of Knapwell.—Mrs Stuart.

At Harſton, Mr. George Taylor.

At Wiſbeach, Miſs Marlow.—Mr. William Kilby, merchant.

At Soham, Mrs. Pechey, 82.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Catton, Mr. Robert Fitt to Miſs Clarke.

At Norwich, Mr. C. W. Corfield to Miſs L. R. Moore.—Mr. James Harvey to Miſs Ann Newman.—Mr. James Simms to Miſs M. Wright.

Died.] At Denton, 90, the Rev. George Sandby, D. D rector of that pariſh in 1750, and chancellor of Norwich in 1768. He was formerly of Merton College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1740. He was afterwards maſter of Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree in 1760, and ſerved the office of vice chancellor of that univerſity the ſame year. With Dr. Sandby died the oral tradition of the expulſion from Merton College, Oxford, of ſix Fellows, by James II. in 1684, which was the cauſe of the Revolution; he was ordained by Dr. Hough, biſhop of Worceſter, one of the ſaid ſix Fellows.

At Downham Market, Mrs. Oſborn, 68.

At

At Swanton Novers, Mrs. Dew, relict of Richard D. gent. 73.

At Ayſſham, Mr. Thomas Bullord, 91.—Mr. Robert Francis, 66.

At Swaffham, Gilbert, the only ſon of William Yarington, eſq.—Mr. Auſtin, 55.—Miſs B. Dalton, ſecond daughter of the late Francis D. eſq. banker.

At Briſton, near Holt, Mrs Nichols, the eldeſt ſurviving daughter of the late Peter Elwin, eſq. of Booton Hall.

At Yarmouth, Miſs Reynolds, daughter of the late John R. eſq.—Mr. William Steward, eldeſt ſon of Wm S. eſq. 21.

At North Lopham, Miſs Sarah Fox, ſecond daughter of Thomas Fox, eſq.

At Norwich, Mrs. Forſter, wife of the Rev. Dr. F. maſter of the free ſchool. By her clothes catching fire, ſhe was ſo dreadfully burned that ſhe ſurvived the accident only twelve hours.—Mrs. Goſnold, relict of Mr. Charles G. 75.—Mr. Chriſtopher Gilney, 59.—Mr. John Dingle, 78.—Miſs Mary Clarke, 23.—Mrs. Ann Garrod, 78.—Mr. William Cuckow, 78.

At Mattiſhall, Mrs. Meale.—Mrs. Norton.

At Litcham, Mr. William Lound, 30.

At Mulbarton, Mrs. Haſeman, 84.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Stoke, by Nayland, Mr. Henry Parſon, jun. to Miſs Mary Ann Simpſon, youngeſt daughter of Edward S. eſq.

Died.] At Munford, near Brandon, William Griffin, gent. 81, formerly a reſpectable nurſeryman of that place, but had retired from buſineſs ſome years. This gentleman had formed moſt of thoſe fine belts and plantations which adorn the vicinity of numerous gentlemen's ſeats in the weſtern part of this county, where ſcarcely a ſhrub or tree was to be ſeen for many dreary miles of heath, not half a century ago!

At Ipſwich, Philip Bacon, eſq. 76. He was a lineal deſcendant from the Lord-Keeper Bacon; was formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1755, M. A. 1764; and was many years lieutenant-colonel of the weſt Suffolk militia.

At Ixworth, Mr. I. Lumley, 48 years pariſh clerk and ſexton of that place, and 35 years apparitor for the hundred of Blackbourn, 74.

At Woodbridge, Mr Davy.—Mrs. Thompſon.—Mr. J. Calver, merchant, 67.—Miſs Jeſſup.

At Worlington, Mr. Edward Burke, fourth ſon of the late Thomas B. eſq. 17.

At Brandon, Mrs. Sufan Snare, 84.

At Bury, Mr. William Sparke, 53.—Mr. William Harrington, 61.—Mrs. Dorling, 72.—Mrs. Mallows.—Mrs. Morris, mother of the Rev. Thomas Brooke M. rector of Shelfanger, Norfolk, 75.—Joſ. Longchamp, gent. keeper of the New Rooms belonging to the Jockey Club at Newmarket.

At Weſtonhall, near Beccles, Wm. Woodley, eſq. 86.

At Sudbury, the Rev. John Piper, A. M. fifty-ſix years vicar of All Saints pariſh in that town, and many years rector of Rede, in this county, 80.

At Stansfield, Z. Turner, gent. many years high-conſtable for the hundred of Riſbridge, 69.

At Wickham Market, the Rev. John Carter, fifty years vicar of Loudham with Pettiſtree, and rector of South Cove.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Rayleigh, Thomas Kennett, eſq. of Great Wakering, to Miſs Charlotte Timſon Harridge, fifth daughter of Thomas H. eſq.

At Colcheſter, Thomas Courtney, eſq. third ſon of the late John C. eſq. of Beverley, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Harriet Campling.

Died.] At Brentwood, the Rev. Thomas Newman, 76. He had been more than 30 years rector of the conſolidated pariſhes of Ingrave and Weſt Thorndon, which he had ſome time ſince reſigned and preſented to his eldeſt ſon.

At Woodhouſe, Eaſt Ham, Robert Wilſon, eſq. 68.

At Halſted, James Scarlett, eſq.

At Heybridge, Mr. Brooke, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Nayland, Mrs. Harris, 82.

At Colcheſter, Mr. James Snell, one of the common-council, and the oldeſt free burgeſs of that borough, 91.

At Chipping-hall, Witham, Mrs. Pick, a maiden lady, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. P. formerly rector of Sandon.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Philip Henry Kemp, to Miſs Mary Kemp, daughter of Mr. A. Kemp, of Oſpringe.

At Eltham, Capt. Frederick Campbell, of the royal artillery, to Miſs Scott, daughter of the late Col. S. of the ſame corps.—John Mockett, eſq. of St. Peter, in the Iſle of Thanet, to Miſs Mary Minter, of Sandwich.

At Dover, Charles Newhouſe, eſq. captain in the royal artillery, to Miſs Harriet Biggs, daughter of Thomas B. eſq. of Dover.

At Deal, Mr. Lawry, ſurgeon in the royal navy, to Miſs Boys, of Sandwich.—Mr. Charles Darby, of Canterbury, to Miſs Hunter, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Danby H.

At Beckenham, Brownlow Matthew, eſq. ſon of the late General Matthew, to Miſs Naylor.

Died.] At Canterbury, Charles Robinſon, eſq. recorder of the city, and brother to the late Lord Rokeby.—Mrs. Ann Marchant, 84.—Mrs. Brickenden.—Mrs. Elizabeth Furley, 74.—Mr. Whitenden, 93.—Lieut. Aird, of the royal waggon train.—Mrs. Eliz. Culmer, 88.—Mrs. Job, wife of Mr. Green J.

At Charing, Mrs. Smith, 86.

At Rolvenden, Mr. Jenner, maſter of the free-ſchool there.

At Buckland Cottage, near Dover, Thomas Horn, jun. eſq.

At

At Pluckley, the Rev. William Diſney, D.D. near 30 years rector of that pariſh: rich in good works, and highly beloved and reſpected by every relative connection. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity College, B. A. 1753, M A. 1756, B.D. 1768, D.D. 1789.

At Wateringbury, Mr. Richard Crow, ſen.

At Farningham, the Rev. John Saunders, vicar of that pariſh, and alſo of Newington, next Sittingbourn, and one of the ſix preachers of Canterbury cathedral.

At Woolwich, Colonel Moorſom, of the royal marines.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Norton, 86.—Mrs. Standing.

At Bore's Iſle, near Tenterden, Mrs. Chalender, 82.

At Rocheſter, Mrs. Wilſon, widow of —— W. eſq. formerly commander of the commiſſioner's yacht at Chatham.

At Chatham, Mrs. Roots.—Mrs Matthews.

At Dover, Mrs. Brown.—Mr. Sandford.—Mr. James Gravener, 78.

At Gillingham, Mrs. Roby, wife of Capt. R. of the royal navy.

At Sheerneſs, Mrs. Coleman, wife of Mr. C. ſurgeon.

SUSSEX.

The commodious chapel, in St. Mary's Lane, in Lewes, which has for ſeveral years paſt been uſed as a warehouſe for wool, and other purpoſes of trade, has been opened by a ſect of diſſenters denominated Armenians. Lewes has now juſt the ſame number of diſſenting congregations as pariſh churches, namely ſeven of each!

The charity ſchool, founded by John Leach, eſq. at Seaford, for the education of poor children, after the method adopted and purſued with ſo much ſucceſs by Mr. Lancaſter, has been opened, and 50 candidates have been admitted. Mr. Lancaſter was himſelf preſent, and after explaining the nature of his plan, clearly pointed out the advantages which muſt reſult from its general adoption. The ſchool-room has been lately erected at the expence of Mr. Leach, and is ſufficiently large for the accommodation of more than 100 children.

Died.] At Catesfield, Mrs. O'Bryen, wife of Rear-Admiral O'B.

At Chicheſter, Lady Viſcounteſs Liſford, 75. She was the ſecond wife of James the late viſcount, lord chancellor of Ireland, and mother to Lieutenant-General Hewitt. She was the daughter of the Rev. Charles Bayly, of Knaveſtock, Eſſex. Being always of a retired diſpoſition, and preferring the happineſs of a domeſtic circle to the glare of public life, ſhe has, ſince the death of her beloved lord and her two daughters, lived in the cloſeſt retirement.

At Weſt Burton, Mr. Clement Biſhop.

At Buckſwood Copſe, near Crawley, Mr. James Creaſſy, civil engineer, 66. He was very eminent in his profeſſion, particularly for his ſkill in embanking and recovering lands from the ſea. Mr. Creaſſy was, at the time of the breaking out of the American war, poſſeſſed of great property in the province of New England, which he left on account of his loyalty; he afterwards went to the Eaſt Indies, with Colonel H. Watſon, and planned and directed the erection of the famous docks at Bengal. He had, as he uſed frequently to ſay, "ſeen a great deal of the world, and had learned to be content with a very little of it."

At Jekleſham, Mr. Cooper, a wealthy yeoman.

At Lewes, Mr. Richard Smith, 64.

At Chicheſter, John Diggens, eſq. banker.

At Rudgwick, Michael Harmes, eſq.

At Pleydon Barracks, Mrs. Webber, wife of Quarter maſter ſerjeant W. of the firſt Somerſetſhire militia.

At Salt Hill, near Chicheſter, Mrs. Murray, wife of John M. eſq. a juſtice of the peace for that city.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Lieut Wickham, commander of the Hearty, to Miſs Rice, daughter of the late Capt. R. of the navy.

W. Butler, eſq. of Havant, to Miſs Harfield, of Thorney.

At Alverſtoke, Mr W. Slade, of the royal navy, to Miſs S. White, daughter of the late Capt. W. of Arundel.

Died.] At Steep-hill, Iſle of Wight, Mr. John Wight, eldeſt ſon of John W. eſq. of Guildford.

At Southampton, Mrs. Sutherland, relict of James S. eſq. judge of the high court of admiralty at Minorca.

At Portſmouth, in his 29th year, Mr. Warren, of the theatre. He was an actor of great general merit and utility; and, in the whole line of ſtrong comic parts has not left his ſuperior. In private life, he was much reſpected for the propriety of his conduct, and for his modeſt and courteous demeanour.—Mrs. Smith.—Mr. Reed, of the Dock-yard.—Mr. William Pine, an eminent aſtronomer, 69.—Mrs. Shier.

At Winchester, Mrs. Delance, widow of John Baptiſt D. ſiſter to Colonel Harnage and Lady Neagle.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Calne, Mr. Hall, of London, to Miſs Greenwood, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Thomas G. vicar of Calne.

Walter Coleman, eſq. of Kingſton Langley, late captain in the county militia, to Miſs Aſhe, only daughter of Robert A. eſq. of Langley-houſe.

At Warminſter, Mr. Evans, to Miſs Marſh, only daughter of Thomas M. eſq.

Died.] At Donhead-hall, Archibald-Edward, the youngeſt ſon of John Gordon, eſq.

At Old Park, Mr. William Eldridge, of Abingdon, Berks.

At Caſtle-houſe, Calne, George Rooke, eſq. formerly captain in the 6th or Inniſkillen dragoons.

At Malmſbury, Miſs Amelia Player.

At

At Eaſtwell, near Devizes, the Rev. Walter Hunt Grubbe.

At Corſham, the Rev. Charles Page, rector of Littleton Drew and of Biddeſtone, 72.

At Chippenham, Mrs. Arnold, relict of Henry A. eſq.

At Devizes, Miſs S. Muſſelwhite, ſecond daughter of Mr. M. 18.—Miſs Lewis.—Mr. Everitt.

At Warminſter, Mr. Langley, of the Anchor Inn.

At Weſtbury, Mr. James Tayler, 87.

The Rev. Samuel Aſhe, late rector of Langley Burrell.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Young, apothecary, of Henley, to Miſs Haſkins, daughter of J. H. eſq. of Newbury.

At Eaſt Hanney, Charles Dewe, eſq. to Miſs Dormer.

Died.] At Sunninghill, the Rev. Robert Thiſtlethwaite, vicar of that pariſh, and formerly of St. John's, Cambridge, B.A. 1752, M.A. 1754. He had poſſeſſed the living upwards of 58 years, and had not abſented himſelf from his pariſh the ſame number of Sundays in that long ſpace of time. During the whole of his uſeful life, he was a complete illuſtration of the exemplary pariſh clergyman; and his truly pious and cheerful diſpoſition endeared him to all ranks of his pariſhioners. Among other legacies he has bequeathed 500l. towards the enlargement of the church at Sunninghill, and 100l. for the augmentation of a charity already eſtabliſhed for the ſick and poor in the ſame pariſh.

At Thatcham, Mrs. Winbolt, 75.

At Frilſham, Miſs Elizabeth Gregory, the elder of two ſiſters of that name, whoſe genius and untaught proficiency in the art of drawing had attracted the notice and patronage of the opulent in more diſtant places, as well as in the vicinity of their native ſpot. Their firſt efforts were made under circumſtances unuſually depreſſing, and with the rudeſt materials. With the fruits of their labours they have long ſupported an aged and widowed mother, and have been remarkable for ſimplicity and innocence of life. The ſurviving ſiſter has lately attempted miniature-painting with conſiderable ſucceſs; but in the delineation of flowers from nature they principally excelled. Seldom have thoſe inimitable works of the divine hand been repreſented by a more faithful or delicate pencil than theirs.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The foundation-ſtone of an intended building, to be called "The Creſcent," has been laid in Paul's field, adjoining the town of Taunton, in the preſence of an immenſe number of perſons. The ſcheme is calculated to add greatly to the ornament, reſpectability, and advantage of that place.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Mayor, bookſeller, to Mrs. Forſter, only daughter of Joſeph Hale, eſq.—E. Morgan, eſq. of Brecon, to Mrs. Beauchamp Cooper.—W. Long, eſq. of Caſtle-cary, to Miſs Oliver, only daughter of the late Samuel O. eſq.—Capt. Northey, of his Majeſty's navy, to Miſs Whitby, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Thomas W. of Creſwell-hall, Staffordſhire.

At Briſtol, Mr. T. Rich, jun. ſurgeon, to Mrs. W. Rich.—John Peart, eſq. of Jamaica, to Miſs Elizabeth Hobbs, daughter of William H. eſq. of Wickwar, Glouceſterſhire.

At Clifton, John Coulſon, eſq. to Miſs Lane, eldeſt daughter of the late Thomas L. eſq. of Farley Caſtle.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Purbecka Langham, grand-daughter of Sir John L. bart.—Charles Lomax, eſq.—Herman Katenkamp, eſq. who formerly ſerved his Majeſty in the capacity of conſul-general in Sicily, Malta, and Spain, with honour to himſelf and benefit to the country.—Mrs. Taylor.—Mrs. St. John, wife of Sir Andrew St. J. 30.—Mrs. Colliſon, wife of Mr. Henry C. 25.—Within an hour of each other, aged 5 years, the amiable twin daughters of Bigot Armſtrong, eſq.—Mrs. Spry, relict of John S. eſq. 85.—William Wilſon, eſq. 70.

At Taunton, the Rev W. Prowſe, only ſon of the late Rev. Mr. P. rector of Camerton.

At Minehead, Mrs. Baker, relict of Capt. Richard B.

At Glaſtonbury, aged 91, John Gibbs, formerly ſerjeant-major in the 8th regiment of foot. He highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the battle of Dettingen, and on other memorable occaſions. After his return to his native country, he was engaged to train the Somerſet militia, in which he continued 30 years, and on quitting it obtained an honorary medal as a reward of merit. He never experienced a day's illneſs.

At Runnington, near Wellington, William Shattock, eſq.

At the rectory houſe, Arington, Mrs. Eliz. Wathen, relict of Samuel Wathen, M.D. 86.

At Walton, Mrs. Preſton, relict of Capt. Thomas P. of the Middleſex militia.

At Clifton, Elizabeth, Dowager Counteſs of Mayo, relict of his Grace the late Archbiſhop of Tuam, and Earl of Mayo. This lady was Miſs Meade, daughter to the late Lady Cavendiſh, and ſiſter to the late Earl of Clanwilliam.—Miſs Auguſta Hicks, ſecond daughter of the late Dr. George H.—Mrs. Vaſſall, relict of John V. eſq. mother of Lieutenant-colonel V. who glorioufly fell at the ſtorming of Monte Video. Her daughter, Mrs. Archer, died in her houſe only a few weeks before, and the only child of Mrs. A. died in the beginning of the ſpring.

At Briſtol, Mr. Whittuck, 80.—Mrs. Torkington, wife of Capt. T. of the royal marines.—Mungo Forbes, eſq. late of Jamaica.—John, the only ſon of the late Capt. Hurd.—Andrew Daubeney, eſq.

At Hambrook, the Rev. Samuel Thomas, many years miniſter of the diſſenting congregation at Frenchay.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Castleton, Daniel Biffett, esq. lieutenant in the royal artillery, to Miss H. Hoddinott, of Sherborne.

Died.] At Nether Compton, Mr. Thomas Fever, 70.

At Folke, Mrs. Webster, mother of Alex. Cunningham, esq. of that place.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Kingdon, attorney, of Lympstone, to Miss Jane Spurway, youngest daughter of Mr. Spurway, of Colyton.

At Salcombe, Mr. Charles Layton, of London, merchant, to Miss Matilda Bryett, daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. vicar of Salcombe.

At Tiverton, John Ritso, esq. to Miss C. Boyce.

Died.] At Sidmouth, Francis, the fifth son of the late Robert Dyneley, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, London, 22

At Langdon-hall, C. H. E. Calmady, esq. an admiral of the blue squadron of his Majesty's navy.

At Drewsteignton, William Ponsford, gent.

At Washfordpine, Mrs. Agnes Lambe, 88.

At Stonehouse Barracks, Lieut.-colonel Smith, one of the field-officers of the Plymouth division of royal marines.

At Cleyludon, —— Farrant, esq. captain of the first troop of cavalry in the East Devon legion.

At Exeter, Henry Seymour, esq. — Mrs. Pearce, widow of Thomas P. esq.

At Heavitree, in his 76th year, the Rev. George Moore, A. M. vicar of that parish, canon residentiary of St. Peter's, Exeter, and archdeacon of Cornwall.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Totnes, Mrs. Elizabeth Cockey, wife of Mr. William C. 93.

At Liskeard, Mrs. Borlase, wife of George B. esq. of Wadebridge, and eldest sister of Henry Peter, of Harlyn, esq.

At Travales, Miss Anna Maria Reed, niece of Thomas R. esq.

At Mawnan, the Rev. Philip Webber, rector of that place. He served for many years the office of mayor and alderman of Falmouth, and was one of the justices of the peace for the county.

At St. Ives, J. Stephens, esq. collector of the customs at that port.

WALES.

Married.] At Landaff Cathedral, Sir Robert Lynche Blosse, bart. of Gabalva, to Miss Charlotte Richards, sister of John R. esq. of Landaff Court, Glamorganshire.

At Llandilo, Carmarthenshire, Mr. William Jones, of Llangadock, aged 24, to Mrs. M. Griffiths, 84, with a handsome fortune.

At Llanchan, Denbighshire, Simon Yorke, esq. of Erthig, to Miss Holland, second daughter of John H. esq of Teyrdan.

Died.] At Swansea, Edward Elton, esq. late of Burley-hill.—Mrs. Berrington, wife of Jenkin Davies B. esq 34.

At Cornbridge, Mr. Thomas Lewis, attorney, 81.

At Sealy Ham, Pembrokeshire, Thomas Tucker, esq.

At Crackenwen, Mrs. Rogers, wife of William R. esq.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Roger Aytoun, esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Joan Keir, daughter of the late James Keir, esq. of Kinmouth.—Patrick Sanderson, esq. to Miss Helen Christie, daughter of the late Archibald Christie, esq. late of Ratho.—James Nairne, esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Hill, daughter of the late Dr. John H. Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Sir J. Ramsay, of Balmain, bart. He is succeeded in his title by his only brother, Capt. T. R.—Vice-admiral John Inglis, of Auchindinny, who commanded the Belliqueux in the battle of Camperdown, and greatly distinguished himself on that occasion.—Dr. John Gardener member of the Royal College of Physicians, 80.—Lady Lockhart.—Mrs. Cochrane Stuart, sister to the late Sir John S. of Alanhank, bart.—Joseph French, Esq. 78.

At Cairnborrow, James Stewart, esq.—86.

At Kilbarchan Robert Stevenson, 100. He had no complaint till a few hours before he died.

At Caroline Park, Miss Ann Cockburn, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Baron C.

At Perth, the Rev. George Fraser, minister of Monedie, in the 86th year of his age, and 40th of his ministry.

At Aberdeen, Mrs. Mary Robertson, wife of the Rt. Rev. Bp. Skinner, of Aberdeen.

At Greenhall, Theophilus Ogilvie, of Achlunies, esq. many years collector of customs at Aberdeen.

IRELAND.

Married.] In Dublin, Hans Hamilton, esq. M. P. for the county of Dublin, to Miss Ann Mitchell, daughter of H. Hugh M. esq.

Died.] In Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Forward, wife of the Hon. William F. second son of the late Countess of Wicklow. Mrs. F. was niece to the late Earl of Charlemont.

At her mother's house, Viscountess Longford, Mrs. Hamilton, of Brown Hall, county of Donegal.—Huling Hughes, esq. inspector of franks in the General Post office.—Miss O'Grady, daughter of the Rt. Hon. the chief Baron.

At Marino, near Dublin, the Countess Dowager of Charlemont, mother of the present earl.

At Millinger, James Murray, esq. civil engineer of the Royal Canal, Dublin, who has left no superior in his profession, and few equals as a private gentleman.

At Bearhaven, Florence O'Sulivan, esq. aged 111 years. He was born in the reign of King William, in the year 1696, and retained his sight, hearing, and the use of his faculties to the last moment. For the last fifty years he lived chiefly on fish, of which he was remarkably

markably fond, particularly maiden reas. He was a man of generous, tender feelings, and is greatly lamented by 215 nephews, and nieces.

At Ballyhaiſe, in the county of Cavan, Ralph Harman, eſq. many years treaſurer of that county.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Antigua, General Vandeleur.

In Grenada, Samuel Oſborne Gibbes, eſq. youngeſt ſon of Sir Philip G. and receiver of confiſcated property in that iſland.

At Tours, in France, Jean Thurel, aged 108; he was a Member of the Legion of Honour, was born at Orain, in Burgundy, in 1699, entered the regiment of Touraine the 17th of September, 1716, and ſerved without interruption for the ſpace of 92 years. He received a muſket-ball in the neck at the ſiege of Kehl, in 1733, and ſeven ſabre wounds, ſix of which were obſervable on his head at the battle of Minden, in 1759. He had three brothers killed at Fontenoy, and a ſon, a veteran and corporal in the ſame company, killed in 1782; there is another, who ſtill ſerves with honour. In 1787, his regiment was ordered to march to the coaſt, to embark; he performed the wholé march on foot; ſaying, that as he never travelled in a carriage, he would not commence then. On the 8th of November, 1787, he was preſented to the king and royal family; he was then ordered a penſion of 300 franks yearly, 200 of which were to revert to his wife in caſe of his death, and on her deceaſe, 100 franks to each of his children. For ſome years he has lived as a veteran at Tours. Buonaparte preſented him with the Eagle of the Legion of Honour, and a penſion of 1200 franks. On the removal of the aſhes of General Monnier, he was one of the four commiſſaries named for that ceremony, and was then appointed, as the oldeſt ſoldier in Europe. To the moment of his death, he preſerved his ſenſes and judgment; and until his laſt illneſs, which was but for a few days, he enjoyed good health.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IT is with great pleaſure we announce the arrival of a valuable Eaſt India fleet, conſiſting of ſixteen ſail, together with eleven whalers, under convoy of the Sampſon man of war. They left St. Helena the 1ſt of February; our next will probably give ſome particulars of their cargoes, &c. &c. We regret to find that the Adamant's convoy out to India, has arrived at a very bad market, being overſtocked with all kinds of European merchandize, conſequently the goods ſent out by this fleet muſt leave a conſiderable loſs to the proprietors.

The ſafe arrival of the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet juſt now has brought a large quantity of ſugars into our market, notwithſtanding which the article has ſold at 1s. per cwt. higher than laſt month, and the public ſales have been very conſiderable, as between the 17th and 28th the following goods were ſold, viz.

	Hhds.	*Trs.*	*Bls.*
By Meſſrs. Coles and Son	911	103	6
Blache, and Co.	1338	161	100
Kymer, and Co.	493	22	
Tyers, Dunkley, and Co.	631	27	
W. Anderſon	326		9
W. Broadhurſt	271	118	
S. Dixon	156	15	
J. Nichols	154	10	

making together 4280 hogſheads, 456 tierces and 115 barrels of Britiſh plantation ſugar, which ſold from 56s. up to 76s. 6d. per cwt. according to quality, the principal part of which was Jamaica's, the remainder Surinam, Trinidad, Demerary, &c. &c. The average price of ſugars (in the London Gazette) ending the 15th inſt. was 36s. 4½d. per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon, on the importation thereof into Great Britain. The quantity of Weſt India coffee ſold between the 17th and 28th was 1032 hogſheads, 99 barrels, and 4935 bags, from 5l. to 7l. 2s. 6d. per cwt. This article has lowered in price nearly 5s. per cwt. ſince our laſt, no doubt owing to the want of an exportation to the northern ports of Europe, thoſe being the principal markets for both our ſugars and coffee. The ſales of Weſt India cotton continues extremely flat; ſome few bags of Demerary cotton ſold from 1s. 7¾d. to 1s. 9¼d. per lb. Berbice 1s. 6⅞d. to 1s. 10⅛d. per lb. Surinams, 1s. 8d. to 2s. per lb. Bahamas at 1s. 5⅛d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb.

1600 cheſts of Indigo were ſold by the Eaſt India Company (private trade) from 4s. to 11s. 9d. per lb. The quality remarkably fine of the latter.

The American government having refuſed to ratify the treaty lately made with this country, has already cauſed a riſe of full 10s. per cwt. in the articles of American pearl and pot aſhes, and moſt likely will have the ſame effect on all the produce of that country; we however hope the exiſting differences will be ſoon ſettled to our mutual ſatisfaction. Foreign barley has advanced from 3s. to 4s. per quarter; peaſe have lowered 2s. per quarter; flour from 2s. to 3s. per ſack; foreign and Engliſh clover ſeed; 3s. per cwt. as alſo has linſeed.

By a ſtatement delivered to the Houſe of Commons, purſuant to order, the amount of Bank of England notes, of 5l. each and upwards, was as follows:

On the 1ſt May, 1806 - - - -	£.12,722,060
On the 1ſt Auguſt - - - - -	12,995,550
On the 1ſt November - - - - -	12,814,900
On the 1ſt February, 1807. - - - -	12,333,430

beſides nearly four millions and a half, at each of thoſe periods, of notes of 2l. and 1l. each.

The total amount of the exemptions granted to foreigners holding property in our funds, amounts, for the laſt three quarters, to only 63,000l.

The African ſlave trade being happily at an end, the merchants in London and at Liverpool are uſing their utmoſt exertions to diſpatch veſſels out to the coaſt for their laſt cargoes thence, which they expect will afford them conſiderable profit in the Weſt India market.

The demand for Iriſh linens (in the Linen Hall at Dublin) for the Spaniſh market (*via Liſbon*) has got the prices of the finer ſort up conſiderably, and is likely to be productive of great benefit to that numerous body of weavers in the North and South-weſt of that kingdom; the coarſer ſorts retain their prices for the Weſt India market, and to this may be attributed the fall on the Exchange between the two countries.

The 3 per cent. conſols this month have been variable from $62\frac{1}{8}$ to $62\frac{3}{4}$.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, at the office of Mr. Scott, 25 Bridge-ſtreet, London:—Aſhton and Oldham Canal, 96l. per ſhare.—Peak Foreſt, 57l.—Warwick and Birmingham, 95l.—Warwick and Napton, 94l.—Grand Junction, 87l. to 90l.—Elleſmere, 55l.—Croydon, 50l.—Lancaſter, 19l. ex. dividend.—Huddersfield, 16l.—Glouceſter and Berkeley, 12l.—Weſt India Dock ſtock, at 145l. to 150l. per cent. paying 10l. per cent. nett per annum.—London Dock, from 110l. to 119l. per cent.—Eaſt India Dock, 115l. to 118l. per cent.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wet and ſevere weather experienced in the early part of the preceding month, impeded, for a time, the ſpring operations of ploughing and ſowing, which, ſince the ſeaſon has been more favourable, have been renewed with much vigour. A large proportion of ſeed is already in the ground, making kind and good work. The low (fens) and high drier ſoils were ſeldom ever, at this ſeaſon, in a better condition; and the late warm weather has much recovered the appearance of the winter crops, and of graſſes, both natural and artificial, which were conſiderably retarded in their growth by the prevailing cold and froſty winds.—In England and Wales, Wheat averages per quarter 76s. 6d.; Barley, 38s. 7d.; Oats, 27s. 10d.

The backwardneſs of the ſpring has alſo occaſioned a large conſumption of hay, although a large ſtock on hand ſells at an advanced price; and to the ſame cauſe may be attributed the reduction in value at the late Fairs, of Lean Stock, Store ſheep, Dairy Cows, &c.—In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 5s. 4d. per ſtone of 8lb.; Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d; Pork, 5s. to 6s.

Young freſh Horſes are much wanted, and ſell at high prices. In the Pig Markets, ſmall ſtores are in great requeſt.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

Love's pleaſing ferment gently now begins
To warm the flowing blood.

WE have as yet had no winter this year, unleſs occaſionally a few cold days, interrupting an extraordinary ſucceſſion of warm *weather*, may be conſidered as deſerving of that appellation. The 16th, 17th, and 18th, of April were cold, with ſtrong eaſterly winds, and ſlight ſhowers of ſleet and ſnow.

March 20. The *apricot*, *Siberian crab*, and *almond-trees* are all in flower; as are likewiſe the *hollow-rooted jamitory*, (*tuſſilago cava*) *vernal whit low graſs*, (*draba verna*) and *coltsfoot*. The firſt leaves of the *goosberry-tree*, the *common lilac*, and the *weeping willow*, alſo are out.

March 23. The ſplathes of water by the ſides of the roads, in which I had found the *cancer ſtagnalis* (mentioned in the laſt month's Report), are, to my great aſtoniſhment, all dried up in conſequence of the unuſual drought of the ſeaſon.

Water lizards (*lacerta aquatica* of Linnæus?) begin to crawl forth from their winter retreats and to appear at the bottom of the ponds. It is ſingular enough that I have never ſeen either the *lacerta paluſtris*, or any kind of *frog* in this part of the country. Toads, however as in moſt other parts are ſufficiently common throughout the whole of the ſpring and ſummer. I have remarked that the water lizards do not now riſe to the ſurface to breathe by any means ſo frequently as they do in hot weather.

March 25. The *viper*, or *adder*, the *common ſnake*, and the *ſwift lizard* (*lacerta agilis*) were all ſeen abroad on this day.

Notwithſtanding the antipathy acquired by moſt perſons during childhood to all ſpecies of lizards (*efts*, or *aſks*, as they are uſually called) it is certain that they are amongſt the moſt harmleſs and inoffenſive of all animals. I have frequently put my finger into their mouths, and have endeavoured to ſcratch the ſkin with their teeth, theſe, however, are ſo ſhort, that they would ſcarcely lacerate the tender ſkin of a bird. Their ſharp pointed tongue is formidable only in appearance, for it is perfectly ſoft: the rapidity with which the lizards dart it out, and again retract it, whenever they are alarmed, is an inſtinctive action intended no doubt to operate upon the fears of their enemies; and thus to contribute towards the ſafety of theſe, otherwiſe, defenceleſs creatures.

March 26. The *ground ivy, (glecoma hederacea) barren ſtrawberry, (fragaria ſterilis) dogs violet, (viola canina)* and *marſh marigold* (*caltha paluſtris*) are in flower.

A *twelve-rayed ſea-ſtar (aſtereas pappoſa)* was this day found on the ſea-beach.

The ſun ſhining unuſually bright on this day, I, for the firſt time, obſerved ſeveral individuals of the *ſaffron yellow butterfly* (*papilio rhameri*) flitting about in the ſhady lanes.

It has been remarked that the appearance of butterflies is, on account of the extreme delicacy of the animals, the ſureſt ſign of ſpring. This is certainly the caſe when they are ſeen in any conſiderable numbers: but it is well known that individuals of ſeveral of the ſpecies occaſionally revive from their torpidity and fly about in warm days even during the depth of winter.

March 31. A *greater ſpotted wood-pecker* was this day ſent to me.

April 7. *Roach* and *dace* begin to ſwim about, and feed at the ſurface of the rivers. The *old ſalmon*, after ſpawning up the rivers, have for ſome weeks paſt been coming down to the ſea. In the ſunny days they may occaſionally be ſeen, in a very weak and emaciated ſtate, baſking themſelves on the ſhallows.

In ſeveral of the *rooks* neſt there are young ones.

April 9. The *cowſlip* is in flower; and the *bramble* has put forth its firſt leaves.

April 13. Walking along the bank of the river, I this day obſerved the bones of a pike, and the body of a large eel, which had been dragged out of the water by an *otter*. Upon enquiry I found that two otters were killed in the neighbourhood not long ago.

April 15. The *black ſnail* (*limax ater*) appears.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of March to the 24th of April, 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.33. March 25. Wind Eaſt
Loweſt 29.33. April 14. Wind S.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 32 hundredths of an inch. On the morning of the 11th, the mercury ſtood at 29·82, and on the next morning it was no higher than 29·50.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 62°. April 24. Wind S.W.
Loweſt 26°. —— 18. Wind N.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 10°. On the 15th inſt. the thermometer was no higher than 43°; and on the 16th it was as high as 53°.

The quantity of rain fallen during the laſt two months is equal to about two inches in depth.

Although the thermometer has been ſix days at 60° or 61°, ſtill the average height for the whole month is only 44·74, which is about equal to the mean heights for the ſame period the laſt two years; but in April, 1802, the average heat was nearly 52°. The mean height of the barometer is 29·90.

Between the 30th of March and the 19th of the preſent month, we had much ſevere weather, and ſeveral very heavy falls of ſnow; on the 18th the ice was in ſome places much more than half an inch in thickneſs.

The wind has been variable. On the cold days it came chiefly from the N N.E. and on the others it was S.S.W. On ſeveral days it changed to every point between ſun-riſe and ſun-ſet.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

WE are deſired, by an old Correſpondent, to ſtate that, as no authenticated inſtance of the exiſtence of a ſingle mad dog, or any caſe of hydrophobia, has yet been publiſhed, notwithſtanding many thouſands of dogs were deſtroyed during the late alarm, he wiſhes to receive information of any ſuch inſtances, if there were any, through the medium of the Monthly Magazine.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 157.] JUNE 1, 1807. [5 of Vol. 23.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE STATE OF THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

IF the art of instructing the deaf and dumb of our species to converse with their fellow creatures cannot be traced to times of very remote antiquity, a position I by no means propose to lay down, it is, however, one which must not be ranked among the discoveries that belong *in principe* to the present age. We know of works upon the subject of teaching the deaf and dumb to think and write, and to learn useful arts, so early as the beginning of the seventeenth century. I shall instance one in Italian, by Signor Attinate, printed in 1606; and another in Spanish, by Don Juan Pablo Bonet, printed in 1620. These two books are generally reputed to be the oldest upon the subject extant. We have, besides, the *Surdus loquens* of Doctor Amman, a Swiss physician, who taught several deaf-dumb children to speak in Amsterdam above a hundred years ago, and his *de Loquela*, the former printed in 1692, the latter in 1700. In addition to these documents of what has been before our day, we have proofs that a very few years after the publication of the Italian and Spanish works just mentioned, and before Dr. Amman began to instruct any person whatever, some Englishmen of great learning and ingenuity conceived the extensive and astonishing idea of teaching the deaf-dumb to understand the conversation of others by sight, and to speak themselves; an invention calculated to afford to them a complete participation in the same means of developement and expansion of the mind, enjoyed by the rest of mankind. The faculty of speech was thenceforward made known to those who seemed for ever excluded from its advantages; and the art has been practised, with the intermission of some very short intervals, in some part of Great Britain ever since.

The principles that led to the first idea of teaching those persons to speak who are dumb only in consequence of their being deaf (or the deaf-dumb, as I shall call them, to contradistinguish them from those who are both dumb and deaf by nature), are very simple.

Hearing is the universal medium of intercourse among men; it is also the medium by which men learn to express their thoughts to one another by sounds, that is, to speak. Hearing excites the child to make exertions for producing sounds like those which he learns to understand, day after day, as the usual signals of thought and will among men. Hearing is at the same time the criterion by which a child judges every sound, and regulates his first attempts to mould and exercise his organs in the way that produces sounds like those uttered by the persons about him. The deprivation of hearing from the period of infancy, whether accidental or constitutional, being almost without an exception accompanied with absence of speech, it became the received opinion, that where the sense of hearing was not to be excited, it was impossible for a person so circumstanced to understand oral discourse, much more to pronounce intelligible sounds.

The sense of seeing, however, is very acute; and as our sense of hearing is always observed to be stronger and more accurate in the dark, because then all our powers of attention are concentered upon that one method of perception, so with the deaf, their sense of seeing is generally quicker than ours, because better exercised, and their attention is not divided with a sense so powerful as that of hearing. If, then, ordinary persons can take notice of the variety of changes the muscles of the face undergo in pronouncing any set of articulate sounds whatever; and we admit (what it is impossible to deny) that sounds which are distinct, must have been produced by distinct motions; it follows, to the comprehension of every one, that the acute and well-exercised sight of a deaf person,

whose attention is all bestowed to that one point, may gradually learn to distinguish the motions exhibited on the countenance in pronouncing each word: and that he may at length succeed in making the very same motions; which, if they be exactly the same, and produced in the same manner, cannot fail of being accompanied with the very words uttered by other people.

Our neighbours, the French, who are in general too little inclined to allow the credit due to the inventive spirit of this country, or too much disposed to claim it for themselves, dispute with us the palm of superior genius and humanity, in respect to the unfortunate dumb and deaf. Their governments, since the foundation laid by their munificent Bourbons, have certainly done much to attract the attention of the universe, and claim the principal merit among sovereigns anxious to ease the unfortunate of the oppressive weight of evil. Europe looks with admiration to the progress of the schools of De l'Epée and Sicard in which the mode of instructing is by a language not intelligible to the generality of men; the glory of the English is, that they first, in spite of seeming impossibility, taught to operate in favour of the speechless, the last of miracles, to impart to them the gift of tongues; and that here the bounty of individuals keeps pace with the munificence of princes.

The celebrated Sir Kenelm Digby, an author of the beginning of the seventeenth century (from 1630 to 1660), gives an account of a deaf-dumb young man who was taught to know what was spoken to him.

Dr. Wallis, in the Philosophical Transactions, Nos. 61, and 245,* gives a very minute description of the method by which he taught one deaf and dumb pupil to write, and general notions upon the manner in which he instructed another, a deaf-dumb person, to speak. The first, a Mr. Daniel Whalley, was taught by the doctor to understand the English language mentally, and to become such a proficient in writing, that he could express his own thoughts readily upon paper, and comprehend what was written to him by other persons; the second was Mr. Alexander Popham, brother-in-law to the Earl of Oxford.

It is remarkable, that, notwithstanding instances so conclusive as these, and all which had been done in Italy, in Spain, and in Holland, as well as England, it did not begin to be universally admitted that those who were born deaf were not likewise destitute of the powers of reason, until the contrary was demonstrated in France by the Abbé de l'Epée. The progress which had been made in other countries, however satisfactory in most instances, was but partial, and seemed, after some time, to be lost in obscurity. The consequence was, that many minds, endued with the brightest natural qualities, remained neglected, and confounded with the hopeless ideot. The success of De l'Epée fortunately drew the attention of princes, and crowned heads have since deemed the topic not beneath their glory to notice. Several establishments are now formed in various parts of Europe under the immediate patronage, and at the expence, of the monarchs. The example was set by France: Germany followed: Italy and Spain, which gave birth to the first essays upon this curious subject, have joined in the benevolent undertaking; in England the contributions of private persons support a considerable institution; and Denmark and Russia either have, or are preparing to carry into effect, complete systems of national education for the deaf and dumb on the most extensive scale.

Upon a subject so intimately connected with philological and liberal knowledge, and peculiarly interesting to the mind either of curiosity or benevolence, it may be acceptable to many readers to know what has been done in the various institutions of this nature now in being, where they are established, and by whom. A sketch of the various methods practised in those institutions, will enable the enquiring mind to judge of their comparative advantages, and, if the heart or genius prompt, to contribute to the extension of the blessing.

The method usually practised in the instruction of the deaf and dumb, is to shew them the thing meant to be expressed, and at the same time repeat the sign or gesture which is to be thenceforward understood between the pupil and his instructor as representing it. Then, passing from things evident to the senses, to things intellectual, the master, by gestures, corresponding motions of the countenance, and the approximation of such ideas as the pupil may have already conceived, proceeds to contradistinguish and give a separate gesture-name to each of the sensations, emotions, passions, and operations of the mind; and

* Abridgment.

and, in due order, to qualities and things ideal, as long, length, broad, breadth, time, space, immortality, &c.

Every person who has been present at the representation of a good pantomime, has had an opportunity of witnessing, that appropriate gestures are capable of conveying almost the precise idea of the person who uses them, to the minds of others. The language of gesture is expressive, and it is natural. Its first principles are the same in all countries, and require no instruction. By it the stranger in a foreign country makes known his wants, and understands the intentions of those who approach him. It is the method imparted by heaven, to open a communication among the nations separated since the confusion of tongues. Even the English, whose countenances, of all others, are the most placid and immoveable in conversation, and who are remarked for accompanying their discourse with fewer gestures than any other people, even the English make occasional use of the universal gesticulations for coming, going, threatening, inviting, complimenting, noticing, commanding silence, bidding farewell, assenting, denying, &c. By carrying this language to its natural extent; chusing new and distinct signs for ideas that in themselves are distinct; and successively substituting the written word for the gesticulated sign, until the use of both, as signs for the thing or thought, becomes equally familiar; the deaf and dumb have been, and still are, most usually instructed; such an education comprising properly the arts of conversing by manual signs and by writing.

In addition to the pantomimic method of conversing by gestures, and that of corresponding by the written letters in use among the rest of the nation to which the pupil belongs, a method has been adopted of easier acquirement than the former, to persons already acquainted with orthography, and of much convenience where neither of the other methods can be practised. I allude to a literal language on the fingers, for which there are various schemes, most of which have been tried with some success. The faculties of a human being gain strength from any kind of exercise, however tedious; or imperfect, as these methods, compared with speech, must ever be; and since it is certain that a deaf and dumb person, like any other human being endued with reasoning powers, wants but a set of distinct signs to unravel the chaos within his own mind, and pursue any train of thought which does not depend upon results too abstruse for his unassisted comprehension, it is equally certain that, if we communicate to him a certain set of signs, however incomplete and slow in the execution, he will make a progress of some kind proportioned to the helps he has received. None of these methods, however, can possibly obviate the principal deficiency which they leave still untouched, viz. that of being able to make a ready interchange of thoughts with any individual of the nation in which the pupils are to pass their lives. The languages of pantomime, of letters on the fingers, and of writing, assist, and are undoubtedly useful in a high degree; a correspondence is indeed effected by them, and they lead to the cultivation of the pupil's mind; but none of them restore him to a participation in the cheerful, easy converse, from which his want of hearing has severed him: and, without the power of speaking or understanding oral speech, he still remains solitary in the midst of his friends and of the world.

There are seldom more than one or two among the whole number of any deaf-dumb child's relations, that will take the trouble to learn the meaning and connection of his simplest gestures. They guess as well as they can at the purport of his mode of expressing himself; and in so many incongruous ways as their own minds happen to be variously organised, do they contrive gestures to convey to him their own meaning.

The language of gesticulated signs, therefore, although to a certain degree it may be a help in the initiative instruction, falls short of the purpose of exactness, and writing also falls short of the purpose of speedy communication, two objects which are sufficiently answered by speech alone. The most complete system of gesticulation that can be taught the deaf and dumb, is as foreign a language to those with whom a person in that condition may have afterwards to live, and as difficult to comprehend, as the least intelligible of his own original and peculiar signs.

I have not heard of any persons who took the pains to attain a competent knowledge of such a manner of expressing thought, except the professors and pupils alone; nor is it reasonable to presume that many others would quit their ordinary and important occupations, for a study in itself infinitely complex, without being impelled either by strong ne-

cessity, or the hope of obtaining a recompence in some degree proportioned to the previous fatigue of attending it. Those unhappy persons who are incurably dumb (that is, who want, or are irremediably defective in, the organs requisite to produce articulated sound) have certainly no other resource to express what passes within them: yet even they, if their sense of seeing be not as defective as their hearing, may be taught to read upon, and understand from, the lips of others, every thing that is said in their presence.

The most numerous class of dumb persons, are those who are destitute of speech only in consequenee of their being destitute of the sense of hearing, which excites other men to speak; and not from any defect in the organs of speech, with which they are in most cases as well provided as the generality of mankind. This class of dumb persons is what I designate by the name of the deaf-dumb; and they would have learned to speak from their cradle, if they had not been likewise destitute of the proper instruction to observe and imitate the motions used in speaking; which, in their effects, viz. the variety of sounds, are rendered so perceptible to all who hear. Every individual of this class is capable of being instructed, not only to read the motions of the faces of others as quick as another can hear, but also to produce within his or her own mouth those very sounds with which the motions observed are accompanied.

We have upon record instances sufficient of the exertions of nature in some of these forlorn individuals, to suggest, without any other proof, the possibility of bringing this theory to the same degree of perfection as the system of instructing how to carry on a conversation by the aid of hearing. It is here worthy of remark, that the efforts of nature are to be observed in all and the very same stages through which art will have to follow.

It is presumable that in all ages the dumb have not been destitute of as many signs to express their wants or wishes, as they could in that state be supposed to have had perceptions; for this species of language is not denied even to the brutes.

It is also presumable that dumb persons have always been able to invent for themselves, and that they have always made use of, some particular signs to intimate how far they understood the meaning, gestures, looks, and actions of other people, and the events passing around them: for this is what we see every untutored dumb person do of himself, and with the greater significance in proportion to his greater degree of intellect. This is the initiative stage of instruction.

The famous French professors, the Abbés de l'Epée and Sicard, have founded their system of instruction for the deaf and dumb upon this natural language of signs. By giving the full extent to the inferences that may be drawn from the simple observations just mentioned, they have filled all Europe with the echo of their praise; a praise which every friend of humanity who has had an opportunity of contemplating their success with all its consequences, will say is most justly merited.

In the Philosophical Transactions, No. 312,* there is an account given on the authority of Mr. Waller, the then secretary to the Royal Society, of a brother and sister, natives of the town in which Mr. Waller was born, and both aged about fifty, who, although they had been deaf from their childhood, yet notwithstanding, by observing the motions of a person's lips and face while speaking, understood every thing the person said, and returned proper answers. The pronunciation of this man and woman, although somewhat uncouth from want of being regulated by the ear, was perfectly intelligible.

There is another instance of the exertions of nature in what I shall call the second and third stages of the instruction of the deaf and dumb, related by Bishop Burnet, in the case of a daughter of the Reverend Mr. Goddy, a clergyman of Geneva. The young lady was first observed to have lost her hearing when a child of about two years old; and never afterwards, although she retained some faculty of perceiving when the air was agitated by very loud noises, could hear a single sound of what was spoken. By attentive observation of the mouth and lips of persons speaking, she rendered herself able to understand all that was said in her sight; and moreover, by imitating the motions of their mouths, collected a sufficient number of words to form a jargon of her own; in which she could hold a conversation with her friends, and those whose attention and ingenuity were capable of supplying her lapses and deficiencies. With the approach of dark her conversation ceased, until candles

* Abridgment.

were

were brought. With her sister, however, she held a conversation even in the dark; having learned in bed together to feel the different motions of the words by laying her hand upon her sister's mouth, and thus came at a knowledge of what she said.

The nice sense of feeling here described is very remarkable, but still inferior to what is enjoyed by many blind people, who are said to distinguish the difference of colours by the touch. It is not less natural to suppose, that the sight of deaf persons may acquire a corresponding degree of acuteness, so as to be able to see what is absolutely evident to the touch of any body.

Instances of the accidental articulation of a few words, in a manner more or less perfect, have frequently occurred; but too often, unfortunately, from the principle of instruction not having been understood by those about the deaf person, nor his own attention guided toward the proper means of mastering the necessary combinations of sound, until gradually he should have become able to pronounce every word in the language at will, and of distinguishing upon the faces of persons speaking the words they delivered, the greater part of these promising beginnings have failed of the result that might have been expected from them in judicious hands. Still so encouraging is the prospect held out to perseverance, that a few words of any kind, as a rhime, or a prayer, may be taught many deaf children, without any previous assistance from elementary instruction. By merely repeating a set of words in a uniform manner to a pupil who is very watchful, and possessed of strong mimic powers, it is not unusual to find that he at length succeeds in rendering the imitation perfect.

Undoubtedly it would require more than the labour of a whole life to get through a language in this tedious way. A pupil may be able to repeat his prayer or his rhime by rote, and not understand the meaning of a single word of it separated from the rest, nor be perhaps able to read the same words in any different order of construction. It only proves that it is possible to imitate articulate sounds by imitating the motions that produce them. Instances of the repetition of single words and phrases do not entitle a professor to lay claim to any remarkable degree of merit, unless he can shew that his pupil understand the meaning of every word, and can read them in whatever book or page they are found. That deaf-dumb children can be taught to speak, and to understand the speaking countenance of others, is incontestable; a professor of genius will then, to found just claims to a superior reputation, teach his pupil to pronounce each word in the language he himself speaks; to distinguish them at once, and with precision, upon the lips of others; and thoroughly to understand the meaning of what he himself may utter, or what others say.

The time required for the complete instruction of deaf-dumb children in speaking, and every subsequent useful acquirement or accomplishment, may be computed from the usual course of nature with those who retain their hearing. The superior aptness to learn, and the eager attention, of some children, have, in more than one instance, even anticipated the ingenuity of the professor to whom their progress has done honour. Miss St. Servan, now a pupil of the Abbé Sicard, in Paris, learned, in a short period, to speak: although speaking is not a part of the ordinary instruction in that school; where the art of thinking, silent reading, writing, and the language of gesticulation, form the principal features in the course of education. And Mr. Habermass, of Berlin, who was instructed by Mr. Eschke, to whom he is now an assistant, not only expresses himself with great correctness, but, in the motions of the countenance, reads with instant facility the words expressed by any person who speaks in his presence.

It is surprising that it has been possible to derive so little benefit to the art of instructing the deaf and dumb, from the essays and declamations of the most profuse orthoepists and professors of oratory; seeing that the same species of knowledge upon which depends the instruction of the absolutely deaf, is indispensably necessary to correct all defects or impediments in utterance which are susceptible of remedy, and do not arise from the loss of one or more of the requisites organs. The removal of every removeable cause of defective pronunciation, whether called obstruction, hesitation, or impediment, stammering, stuttering, drawling, lisping, speaking through the nose, &c. depends upon one and the same theory; and whoever possesses the art of teaching the totally dumb to speak, is from that reason competent, in a superior degree, to correct any minor disability; and should be to give the most effectual instructions how to get the better

better of the most minute defect in speaking, as provincial and foreign accents, &c.

There are about twenty different schools in Europe for the education of the deaf and dumb. Of this number there are five established in the United Kingdom; the remainder are all situated upon the Continent.

The school of Paris is the stock from which the greater part of the Continental institutions for the same object have sprung. It was founded by the celebrated Abbé de l'Epée, already mentioned, under a grant from the king: and has been continued without intermission, since his death, by the Abbé Sicard; who, through his merits in this department, has obtained a cross of the Imperial Order of Knighthood, the Legion of Honour, and a seat in the National Institute.

The Abbé uses emblematical gesticulations to develope the understandings of his scholars, and convey his instructions, during the whole course of their education. By gestures they converse with their masters, and among each other. They argue in gestures, and by gestures they assist each other to understand their other lessons, and explain every difficulty. In proper time they are taught to understand the language of their native country in print and writing, and to write themselves. They are afterwards instructed in arithmetic, algebra, drawing, and every exercise or branch of the mathematics that their friends desire, or their abilities fit them for. When their school education is finished, they are sent home to their families, or apprenticed to useful trades. Some of those who have displayed superior abilities for the scholastic profession, are retained as tutors to the rest. Of these, one, named Massieu, is highly famed for his ingenuity, and readiness to reply to any metaphysical question. Indeed, the worthy Abbé seems to be remarkably desirous of pushing on the education of his pupils to a familiarity with the most abstruse points of metaphysical speculation; and he is perhaps so far right; as exercise of this kind, which necessarily requires a vast supply of words, and the nicest discrimination between all their various meanings, may promote a facility of substituting words for thought. I do not, however, pretend to boast of a perfect coincidence with the system of Mr. Sicard, in my own private opinion.

I have mentioned Massieu; I shall here relate an anecdote of him, which caused at the time much amusement throughout Paris:—

Massieu, in one of his excursions through the gay part of the city, was stripped of his watch and purse by some good-natured dames, who never in the least suspected that a deaf and dumb man would *tell tales*. On the young man's return to the institution, he was brought to account for the *accident* which had happened to him. Massieu, it seems, never tells lies—this was a little trial for him; but here too he was candid enough to acknowledge the truth. The ladies were, in consequence, brought before the proper tribunal in the Palace of Justice, and Massieu was obliged to attend. Although this young man is such a celebrated metaphysician, and writes with wonderful swiftness, he was obliged to have an interpreter present in court, and the good Abbé was required to fulfil that office for his favourite pupil. The trial was a very ludicrous one, notwithstanding French *delicacy* spared the modesty of the Abbé as far as was reconcileable with the ends of justice. The ladies were censured for *their mistake*, and the watch and purse recovered.

No legal steps are ever taken in France in which the life, liberty, or interest of a deaf and dumb person is concerned, without assigning and allowing them to chuse an interpreter; a regulation which it would be well to enforce in a country where personal liberty and property are much better secured, generally, by the constitution. I have heard, however, of a very fine young man, the natural son of a late great statesman by a lady of quality, having been shut up in a madhouse without the benefit of any such privilege; although his preceptor, the late Mr. T. Braidwood, was, as I am well informed by persons intimately connected with the family of that gentleman, of opinion that he was far from labouring under any mental derangement or inability whatever. I have not heard whether his imprisonment was the act of his father, with whom he was known not to agree perfectly in political opinions, nor if he be at present in existence; but certain it is, that no mention was made of him in that great man's will, nor in the subsequent arrangement made for the benefit of the widow and a daughter. He must, then, be no more. Peace to the ashes of the dead! It will be enough for the object of my mentioning here the fate of this unhappy young man, if it serve

serve to call the attention of those with whom the power lies, to protect the unfortunate dumb from a deprivation of that justice which is allowed by the laws of our country to the worst of foreigners.

The French government defrays the expence of the school under the direction of M. Sicard, and the children of poor persons are maintained and educated gratuitously. Parents who can afford it, are required to pay a stipulated sum yearly. The gesticulations made use of among the pupils of this school are, in the outline they describe, not unlike the hieroglyphic figures designed by the ancient Egyptians to convey the images of thoughts and things directly to the mind. Thus, a circle turned in the air, denotes, for instance, not only that figure itself, but eternity also; a long line traced offwards in the air with the hand, denotes distance; a line with the finger represents length; an extended motion of the hand and arm designates space, extent, immensity. The signs for persons and things are all taken from some quality or peculiarity. A woman is expressed by putting the hands, as a woman might do, under the bosom; or drawing the hand across the knees, to represent petticoats; or putting one hand to the outside of the thigh, in the attitude of a woman holding her gown in walking. A married woman is denoted by pointing to the part of the fingers where women usually wear their rings, in addition to the general sign for a woman. All the names, in fact, are highly descriptive, and many of them entertaining; I am sure they would prove very much so to an arch boy who is fond of what is called taking folks off. The Abbé Sicard's name is made by putting the hand up to the chin, with the thumb extended on one side, and the fore-finger on the other; the lower fingers closed. This is a gesture which the children have remarked to be habitual to the Abbé when he walks, or stands, meditating. Each of themselves, and of the masters, is designated by his peculiar sign or nick-name; one is by describing the attitude of drawing, another is mentioned by flattening the nose with the finger; another by laying the finger along the nose, as if to intimate a very high one; a fourth is expressed by making the sign of a wide mouth, a fifth is known by a fierce look, &c.

Most of this mimicry is very diverting to common observers; but I can assure the reader that the mimics themselves understand it very seriously; and that each of them seems perfectly content with his own nick-name, which, in their ordinary language, supplies the place of the French name, or surname. This they always write when there is occasion, without any allusion to the feature, custom, or habitual attitude from whence they derive the individual's name in the language of signs, unless you desire to know the reasons upon which such a manner of naming a person is founded.

I have been present at several of the exhibitions of the progress made by the scholars of this institution. Their exercises are very curious, and it is pleasing to observe the rapidity with which they translate the gesticulated meaning into written words. They are, almost invariably, exact to a synonymy. One of them, I remember, on a particular day, when I was present, wrote down *glory*, for *renown*, in transcribing a question which was dictated to him through the interpretation of M. Sicard's gestures; but on the sign which he had mistaken being repeated, he corrected the word immediately; and, without hesitation, wrote the answer underneath in the face of the whole company. The tablet being a large square surface of boards painted black, and in front of the elevated range of benches, the chalk writing was distinctly legible in every part of the examination hall.

The whole then stood thus:

"Qu'est-ce que la renommée?"

"C'est la celebrité, la publicité des grandes actions."

Then, pausing to reflect a moment, he added, as if to shew that he well understood the distinction,—"Elle diffère de la gloire en ce que la gloire tient plus à l'admiration; et ne se donne qu'aux actions, qui sont en elles-mêmes bonnes et genereuses, aussi bien que capables de faire éclât."

"What is renown (or fame)?"

"It is the celebrity, or publicity, of great actions.—It differs from glory in this: that glory partakes more of admiration; and belongs only to actions which are good and generous in themselves, as well as capable of making a noise in the world."

In my next I shall continue the subject, and present to your readers a view of what has been done in other parts of Europe. I am, &c.

Purfleet, A. MANN.
May 12, 1807.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the specimens of our academical drama in the time of James the First, few, I believe, are better known than the Comedy of IGNORAMUS.

In a translation of this play, published at London in 1662, the author is styled R. Ruggles, and by Granger, in his Biographical History (Supplem. 145, 146), *Ralph* Ruggle; but his real christian-name was *George*. He appears to have been originally matriculated as a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, June 26, 1589, and to have afterwards removed to a fellowship at Clare-hall. In 1600, we find him mentioned as one of the taxors of the University (Carter, p. 426); and afterwards as a benefactor to his hall, in money and plate, to the amount of 400l. The last we read of his honours is in 1605, when, during King James's entertainment at Oxford, he was incorporated among the members of the sister university.

The editions of Ignoramus I have met with are, one in duodecimo, printed at London in 1630; another in 1658; a third, "*Editio prioribus omnibus emendatior*," 8vo. Westmonast. 1737; and "*Ignoramus abbreviatus*," 8vo. Lond. 1763.

Of the translations, one by R. C. has been already mentioned, whom Coxeter explains to have been Robert Codrington (Biogr. Dram. vol. II. p. 165). Another version appeared in quarto, 1678, under the title of "The English Lawyer," a Comedy, by Edward Ravenscroft Gent. And a third, forming a thin folio, appeared in 1736, with the following title: "*Ignorami Lamentatio super Legis Communis Translationem ex Latino in Anglicum.*"

The University of Oxford, as we learn from the "Rex Platonicus" of Wake, had entertained James with several complimentary dramas some years before. One of these exhibitions is supposed to have given rise to Shakspeare's Macbeth. But in this instance, Clare-hall produced a drama of a more extended kind. It was originally acted March 8, 1614, and again, by the king's particular desire, May 6, 1615. Mr. Baker (MS. Harl. 7042, p. 479) has preserved the original cast of the characters, copied by Granger in his Biographical History; and among the state papers published by Lord Hardwicke, is a Letter from Mr. John Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carlton, at Turin, dated March 16, 1614, giving an account of the performance. "The second night (he says) was a Comedy of Clare-hall, with the help of two or three good actors from other houses, wherein David Drummond, in a hobby-horse, and Brakin, the recorder of the town, under the name of Ignoramus, a common lawyer, bore great parts. The thing was full of mirth and variety, with many excellent actors (among whom the Lord Compton's son, though least, was not the worst); but more than half marred with extreme length." In Sir Fulke Grevil's "Five Years of King James," also, is another account of its reception. "This year (1614) the king, by the entreaty of Somerset, determined to go to Cambridge, and there was entertained with great solemnity; but amongst the rest there was a play called by the name of *Ignoramus*, that stirred up a great contention betweene the common lawyers and the schollers, in so much as their flouts grew insufferable; but at last it was stayed by My Lord Chancellor, and the explaining of the meaning."

But the principal object of my letter is to state an anecdote which occurs among the Harleian manuscripts in the British Museum, (Harl. MS. 980, p. 161), according to which, neither the plot or execution of the play appear to have originated with Ruggle. I quote the words of the manuscript, in hope that some of your Cambridge correspondents may examine (if it still remains) the copy in Clare-hall library.

"The comedie of Ignoramus, so abusive against lawyers, and supposed to be made by Mr. Ruggell, of Clare-hall, Cambridge, is but a translation of a comedy in Baptista Porta, out of Italian, intituled, *Trapulario*, as may be seen by the comedy itself, extant in Clare-hall library, with notes of Mr. Ruggell's thereon, of his contriving and altering thereof."

Perhaps some other of your Bibliographical Correspondents may add to the anecdotes I have collected.

I am, &c. D. M. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to the observations of Mr. D. Lysons, I beg leave to remark that if my recollection does not materially fail me, for I have not any copy of my own letter to refer to, I did not make "an unqualified assertion" that the History of Bedfordshire published by that gentleman and his brother, contained a

considerable number of errors and inadvertencies; but I think I qualified the assertion by mentioning that such imperfections were almost unavoidable in works of this nature. I certainly regard the publication in question as a highly respectable one, and I consider the public at large as much indebted to those who take so much pains as Mr. Lysons and his brother have done, to contribute to their amusement and information. The errors and inadvertencies which I discerned, or thought I discerned, in it, I took the liberty to point out without any invidious intention. "Most of them (Mr. Lysons says) had been noted for correction even before he had read my letter," which assuredly never would have been written, had I been aware that the same information had been conveyed to those gentlemen in any other mode.

I must just add, that I never had the vanity to consider my corrections as of "much importance;" but I believe they are all well founded, except in the instance of the title of the eldest son of the last Duke of Kent, which I always understood was merely Baron of Harold; but, upon the authority cited by Mr. Lysons, there can be no doubt that the title he bore was that of Earl of Harold. The property possessed by Lady Lucas, the present representative of the Kent family in the county of Bedford, is undoubtedly very large; and perhaps might have been mentioned with the other great estates specified in my former letter, as constituting a distinct class. It may possibly serve to obviate any mistake, to say, that in the estimate of 40,000l. per ann. and upwards, I meant to include the estates of the Duke of Bedford, Lord St. John, and Mr. Whitbread. I am, &c.

Bedford, W. Belsham.
May 3, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING engaged in measuring and delineating the parts at large of St. Paul's cathedral, London, I wish to illustrate my work with such authentic accounts of it, and of its illustrious architect, Sir Christopher Wren, as I can obtain; but I fear that of the learned architect will not be so explicit and diffuse as I wish, unless I obtain further documents of him and of his works than I can yet discover. Much relative matter I am aware is to be found at Oxford, and in some of the public libraries in London, &c.; but it is of his private life. His professional notes, drawings, sketches, &c. that are so valuable to the biographer, I now inquire so earnestly for. Nothing that I am yet acquainted with, in the reach of inspection, will be omitted to be searched into by me; neither pains nor labour shall be spared to make my work as perfect as possible. Of my drawings for it I shall say nothing, because they shall be submitted to the public inspection when the prospectus is ready for publication; of which, Sir, I shall take the liberty of giving you timely notice.

Any information addressed to me (as under), whether concerning manuscripts, drawings, letters, &c. or of where they are deposited; also of where I can see an authentic original of Sir C's. portrait; or, in short, of any account of him or his works, shall receive my hearty thanks and due acknowledgments. The principal portraits were by Kneller and Klosterman, of which I have seen engravings. I should be happy to know in whose possession the paintings are.

I have only to add, that if the public encouragement shall keep pace with the private promise of support that I have already received from many gentlemen of consequence in the architectural profession, and others in private life, no expence shall be spared in having the engravings executed in the highest possible style of excellence. I am, &c.

19, *College-Hill,* James Elmes.
London, Dec. 11, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Cumberland, in his interesting Memoirs, complains of the short lease which authors enjoy of their own works: yet twenty-eight years of copyright can be the lot of few writers; singular, indeed, must be the good fortune of that author who lives to lament over the extinction of his profits, but not of his fame, on seeing his work become the universal property of the booksellers.

In truth, there is no country in Europe where literary property has been so well secured as in England; or where authors have been more richly recompensed. The commercial value of literature has been very much on the increase of late years; and when we know that more than a thousand pounds has been gained by a facetious work, but not eminently so, which has hit the public humour; that the same sum is given for a single poem from a writer whose merits some will dispute; and that two, and even

three thousand pounds have been gained by some bulky compilations; it will hardly be contended that literary property can be insecure, or that a successful author is not repaid for his labours. I do not mean to infer that authors can be too well paid: for either they produce little, and therefore cannot enrich themselves; or they produce rapidly, and therefore must often fail of success.

If we enquire into the state of literary property in Europe, we find that the French complain of the rapid piracies of Holland and Switzerland; and that before a second edition can be prepared at Paris, it is anticipated at the respective presses of those countries. In Spain and Portugal the literary character is not yet sufficiently respected, from the general poverty of their literature, which is still too much restricted to religious and scholastic works. Their new publications are little read at home, and of course no country even borrows them by translation.

I believe literary property is not much more valuable in Germany than in France. The Leipsic and Frankfort fairs, however, form a kind of monopoly of books, which ought to enable booksellers to give a better price to their authors; but are the traders liberal? Have the best German authors ever received sums proportionable to those by which our English writers are daily gratified? My knowledge does not induce me to believe they do; perhaps some of your correspondents may inform us.

An ingenious Italian writer observes, that the French, the English, and the Germans, frequently inquire if Italy has still any of those great geniuses and great writers, who in former ages were the lights and ornaments of Europe? These nations, he adds, would perhaps be astonished that we have so many even as we can boast, if they knew that the greater number of our authors are obliged to consume a great part of their fortune to print their works; and that the more voluminous are the labours of a writer, the worse is the chance for him to get repaid. The cause of this miserable prospect which literary men have ever before their eyes in Italy, it seems, is owing to the privilege which every city in the numerous states of Italy grants to its own subjects; so that an author who publishes a work at Milan, at Pavia, or at Cremona, has no property in that work, when printed in any other principality: hence literary property being rendered insecure, is of little value, either to the booksellers, or the writers; neither having a real property in a new work. Whether these matters are better regulated of late, in that country, remains to be known.

ZENO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DEFENCE *of* BUCER *and the* ENGLISH REFORMATION.

MAY I be permitted to express my astonishment and concern, that the pages of your very respectable Miscellany, should have become the vehicle of a gross, clumsy, and infamous calumny? It matters little whether the subject abused be living or dead. Justice is as much the due of a person in one case, as in the other; and in my humble opinion, there is no difference whatever, morally speaking, between bringing an unfounded charge against a man who is no more, than against one who is capable of defending himself. Nor is it, I think, at all less culpable to attack the fair fame of a person who died two or three centuries ago, than that of one whose name is still fresh among us, and who has left those behind him who are both able and willing to vindicate his reputation.

Without any further preface, Mr. Editor, I demand upon what authority a writer in your last number, without either a real or assumed signature, has peremptorily asserted that "Martin Bucer, the reformer, was born a Jew, and died a Jew?"

When a person presumes to bring a heavy accusation against a man, who in his own day was an object of high respect for his learning and his piety, and whose name stands recorded with reverence for the services which he rendered to the community, of which he was a shining ornament, it is expected that the charge should not only be very accurately stated, but be accompanied with the exactest references, and supported by unexceptionable evidences. When the assertion is anonymous, a scrupulous attention to these particulars is still more requisite. What must be thought then of the moral feelings of a writer, who, disdaining all regard to historical and biographical accuracy, vents a foul aspersion, without condescending to give us his own name, or a single voucher for what he asserts, on the memory of a divine, whose learning and moderation alone, entitle him to respect?

It is not incumbent on me to enter into the delineation of Bucer's life and character;

racter; but that he died a Jew is a manifest falsehood, for the particulars of his pious exit at Cambridge are upon record. Dr. Parker, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, preached his funeral sermon; and Dr. Haddon, the University orator, in a speech at the funeral, drew his character in terms which he would hardly have ventured to use, if such a circumstance had even been whispered or suspected. But how is it that this precious anecdote, which would have been a rich treat to the inquisitive and zealous Romanists, was never brought forward in the season of their triumph, after the accession of Queen Mary? How happened it that when the body of Bucer was taken up and burnt, together with that of his colleague, Fagius, a mean act of revenge worthy of its authors,—how happened it, I say, that the Judaism of Bucer was not then blazoned forth?

If the story of his apostacy had been true, his enemies would not have failed to make the most of it; and that too for the purpose of covering the surviving reformers with confusion and disgrace.

Your correspondent endeavours to represent Bucer as a furious persecutor; and attributes to him principally the burning of two Arians in London, and of Servetus at Geneva. With regard to the former, I challenge your correspondent to produce the least evidence, that Bucer had any concern in their death; and as to Servetus, every body knows that he was tried and burnt treacherously and tyrannically, two years after the death of Bucer. So much for the extent of this calumniator's reading, and the modesty of his assertions.

Throughout this whole rhapsody, the reformation of the church of England is termed Bucerism; and it is even said, that "our lawgivers employed Bucer, to accommodate their statutes to No Popery."

The English Liturgy, in fact, after being reformed by the bishops and other divines, was approved of by the privy council, and published with the King's proclamation, March 8, 154⅞: now Bucer and Fagius did not arrive in England till the latter end of that year, or the beginning of 1549; consequently, neither of them could have had any hand in that Liturgy.

It is true that Archbishop Cranmer desired to have Bucer's opinion upon the English Common-Prayer Book, which the other freely gave him at considerable length; in consequence of which, some regard was had to his animadversions in the revision of the Liturgy. It ought, however, to be observed here, that this learned and moderate divine, in his letter to Cranmer on this subject, says, "that upon his perusal of the service book, he thanked God Almighty for giving the English grace to reform their ceremonies to that degree of purity; and that he found nothing in them, but what was either taken out of the word of God, or at least, not contrary to it, provided it was fairly interpreted." (Collier, E. H. vol. ii. p. 296.) Who after this will have the effrontery to charge the English reformation with Bucerism? What is said of Bucer's being employed about our statutes, I might be excused from answering. It is for the author of this assertion to mention the statutes, and the particulars of the several accommodations made in them to the spirit of persecution; for that, I suppose, is what is intended, under the cant words of "No Popery." When your correspondent shall have produced his testimonies in support of this, and his other paradoxical assumptions, I will examine them with impartiality, though with strictness; and if the truth be on his side, it shall be honestly confessed. Let me in return expect the same openness and candour in him.

I pass from Bucer to other positions, equally curious and new, in this letter. Henry VIII. it is said, put Sir Thomas More and Bishop Fisher to death, that we might have No Popery. To this I beg leave to add, that though these two virtuous men were beheaded for denying the king's supremacy, yet at the same time the protestants were burnt in Smithfield and elsewhere, for denying transubstantiation. Your correspondent says, that "Cardinal Beaton was assassinated in Scotland, under Edward VI." Pray, Sir, was Edward VI. ever king of Scotland? But to pass over this, the Cardinal was murdered in his palace by Lesley and others, May 29, 1546: now Edward did not come to the English throne till the death of his father, which happened January 28, 154⅞. So much for this writer's historical knowledge.

An affecting picture is drawn, but briefly, of the sufferings inflicted upon Tonstal, and other English bishops, in the reign of Edward. What persecutions they endured, I am yet to learn. That they were deprived is certain; and that some of them were imprisoned is

equally so; but that they were persecuted, plundered, and reduced to misery, is false. The cases of Gardiner, and Bonner, will hardly be adduced; and as to that of Tonstal, it might better have been omitted. He was charged in the House of Lords with misprision of treason, at the instance of the great and ambitious Duke of Northumberland, who wanted the county palatine of Durham for his own family. A bill was accordingly brought in for attainting the bishop, and it passed the House of Lords, where not one of the popish lords or bishops spoke or voted in his favour. Cranmer, however, the mild and virtuous Cranmer, whose name is so odiously calumniated, took up the cause, and spoke against this violent measure, with that warmth and freedom, which became an honest man and a good bishop, in support of innocence, but which lost him the friendship of the Duke of Northumberland ever after. And when the Archbishop's arguments could not prevail against the interest of this Duke, and the bill against Tonstal passed the house, Cranmer, seconded only by the Lord Stourton, protested against it; but was not even joined in this by the popish lords and bishops, who had protested against every other act that had passed the House of Lords in this parliament. (Warner's Eccles. Hist. vol. ii. p. 301.)—In the reign of Elizabeth, Tonstal, it is true, was deprived of his bishopric, for refusing the oaths; but in all other respects his treatment was gentle. He resided at Lambeth, with Archbishop Parker; and when he died, his obsequies were celebrated with the respect due to his rank and virtues.

I observe, Mr. Editor, that your correspondent is willing to excuse, if not to applaud the conduct of Mary, in having the "spirit and the power to retaliate upon the reformers." Yes, she retaliated, if we may allow him that word, with a vengeance. If the popish bishops were deprived, the protestant ones were burnt. If More and Fisher were beheaded, numbers of the laity, men, women, and children, were first tortured, and then consigned to the stake. But will this ingenious declaimer condescend to point out any acts in the reign of Edward, done by the reformers, that could at all justify the sanguinary proceedings of Mary, and her ecclesiastical advisers, upon the ground of retaliation? Were any romanists put to death in that reign, on account of their religion? The two arian cases, already mentioned, though they are not to be palliated, will hardly be adduced; because had those unhappy persons vented their notions under Mary, bishops Gardiner and Bonner, and even the gentle Cardinal Pole himself, would readily have delivered them over to the secular arm.

In language as ridiculous as the whole paragraph is false and malicious, Queen Elizabeth is said, "not to have been bloody, because she preferred stifling and strangling, to beheading and burning." It is then added, to shew off her merciful disposition in the most striking manner, that "she stopped the breath of one hundred and seventy-five catholic priests, and five catholic women, whose crime was no other than teaching their hereditary religion in England." Really, this gentleman writes as if he had never read the history of England, or as if he thought people in general were but superficially acquainted with it. During the first eleven years of Queen Elizabeth's reign, not a single Roman catholic was prosecuted capitally on account of his religion: and it was not till after the open rebellion of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, for restoring, as they termed it, the religion of their ancestors, that any rigorous measures were adopted towards the members of that communion. It was, however, the bull of Pope Pius V.,—by which the Queen was formally excommunicated, and pronounced to be deprived of her pretended right to the kingdom; and all her subjects, of every description, were absolved from their oath of allegiance to her;—it was, I say, this atrocious and abominable act of usurpation, joined with the most active and powerful efforts to carry it into effect, that provoked Elizabeth and the parliament to prosecute the Romish missionaries, with a severity which otherwise would not have been exercised, nor could possibly be justified. But when the Pope, who possessed at that time a much more formidable power and influence than we at present are apt to conceive, took upon him to "cut off heretical princes from the unity of the body of Christ, and to declare their thrones vacant," it was a matter of necessity, arising from the principle of self-defence, to guard the life of the sovereign, and the independence of the kingdom, from the nefarious attempts which such a bull was intended to produce. And that it did actually produce various plots and conspiracies, all

all historians confirm on the clearest and most abundant evidence; nor indeed have I ever yet met with any Roman catholic writer of credit, who pretended to deny the fact. Even that lying rebel, Sanders, (an author, it should seem, not unknown to your correspondent) does not venture to deny these rebellions and conspiracies: on the contrary, he glories in them; canonizes those who suffered the just punishment of their crimes; and holds them up as objects of reverence and imitation, as martyrs.*

Colleges were instituted at Rome, Doway, and St. Omer's, for the express and avowed purpose of training up young men, natives of England and Ireland, who were to act as missionaries in their own country, under the direction of their superiors! Philip, king of Spain, founded two others; one at Valladolid, and the other at Seville; and they all inculcated upon the students educated therein, the duty of sacrificing even their lives, in the good work of destroying the enemy of the holy see, and extirpating heresy in their native land. These formidable engines, for such they unquestionably were in that unsettled period, naturally excited considerable alarm in the English government; by whom, with the consent of parliament, it was made a capital offence for these seminary-priests, as they were called, to enter the kingdom. Yet numbers of them did venture over, and a few, comparatively speaking, were executed. Let it be observed, however, that those who did suffer, were not put to death for their religion; unless it be granted, that with them, religion and treason were one and the same thing. At the time when these missionaries of the Pope were thus treated, the secular priests remained in quietness, and were unmolested; for which, they became very obnoxious to the court of Rome, and to the heads of the English colleges abroad. From the controversial pamphlets which passed between the seculars and the jesuits, in this and the succeeding reign, any unbiassed person may be able to judge, whether "it is hypocrisy to say that the papal missionaries, who were executed between the years 1570 and 1602, suffered for treason." All that follows in your correspondent's letter is so wild and intemperate; and at the same time evinces either such gross ignorance, or such a wilful design to mislead; that I do not think it worth my while to trouble you, Mr. Editor, or your readers, any further on the subject.

JOHN WATKINS.

* De Schismate Anglicano, lib. iii. p. 417, *et passim.*

JOURNAL *of a* VOYAGE *performed in the* INDIAN SEAS, *to* MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, *&c., &c., in* HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, *in the* YEARS 1803-4-5, *interspersed with short* DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES *of the* PRESENT STATE *of the principal* SETTLEMENTS *of the* INDIA COMPANY.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE *by an* OFFICER *of that* SHIP.

THE number of junks, and boats of all descriptions, that are seen passing and repassing between Macao and Canton, exceeds all calculation or belief. Some of these junks will carry nearly a thousand tons; and those that trade to the Straits of Malacca, the Eastern Islands, &c. are very great curiosities, containing perhaps two or three hundred merchants, each having his separate cabin, or rather shop or warehouse. In one of these junks, therefore, may be seen almoft an epitome of the suburbs of Canton: ivory-cutters and manufacturers, painters, carpenters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, &c. all with their various articles arranged for sale in their separate apartments.

The Chinese work their junks and other boats with astonishing adroitness on this river, where they actually seem to fly through the water. The sails are all made of mats, and are narrow, but very lofty. Slit pieces of bamboo cross the sails horizontally, at short distances; and to one end of these is attached a bow-line, leading forward; to the other, a sheet leading aft; by which means their sails stand better, and lie nearer the wind, than any European sails possibly can.

When it blows fresh, and they have occasion to reef, they lower away the *halliards*, and roll up any length of the sail they please round the lower piece of bamboo; thus reefing their sails at the bottom with much less difficulty than we can at the top; and this they can continue to do, till the whole of the sail is rolled up, adapting it from the lightest breeze to the heaviest squall with the greatest facility.

They frequently have two or three masts, but we never saw any with topmasts; the mat-sails extending up along the masts (which are generally very tant) to any height.

On

On each bow of their junks there is always painted a large eye, and they are astonished (or at least pretend to be so) that our vessels can find their way through immense oceans without eyes!

Those who are brought up to boats are in general prohibited from residing on shore till after a certain term of years, unless they have accumulated a sufficient sum to purchase a little house and a piece of land.

Their fishing fleets are extremely well regulated, acting in perfect concert; and no boat presuming to anchor or weigh until the commodore has made the signal by Gong, or beat of Tom Tom.

The mouth of the Tigris, nay, the whole coast from thence to the island of Hainan, is very much infested with pirates, called Ladrones. These are outlawed Tartars and Chinese, who as soon as they lay hold of any boat or vessel, not only plunder it, but condemn the crew to perpetual slavery in the Ladrone fleet. They sometimes, however, relax so far in this respect, as to let old men go ashore on promising to send them a certain ransom, which the liberated persons seldom fail to perform with the most religious exactness: fearing, it is presumed, that if they did not, and were afterwards captured, they might stand a fair chance of losing their heads; the Ladrones not being very ceremonious in this respect.

The small craft on the river, therefore, are so terrified at the idea of falling into the hands of the Ladrones, that when any of our boats were proceeding to, or returning from Macao, a whole convoy of Chinese vessels of various descriptions were seen attending them, and taking advantage of the protection they afforded: such is the confidence placed in British tars, even in this remote part of the world!

To this I was once an eye-witness; the Ladrones having become so bold, that they actually landed at Lintin shortly after we left it, and plundered some of the villages. The men of war junks even, and mandarins' boats, at this time were so frightened, that when a pleasure party of us went in the Caroline's launch, from Anson's bay to Macao, we had a convoy of some hundreds of vessels, that came to an anchor when we did, and got under weigh whenever they saw us do so.

The Chinese maritime fights are rather curious, being somewhat different from those of Europeans; for their men of war have no guns, or at least very few. Instead of these they have long slender bamboos, armed at one end with pieces of iron like our boarding-pikes, and some like battle-axes; their other weapons, offensive and defensive, consist in general of baskets of stones, of different sizes, adapted to the distances at which the engagements happen to commence!

I had an opportunity of seeing one of those battles once between two fishing boats, and I must confess they made use of those missile weapons with uncommon dexterity: very seldom missing their adversary's vessel at least, and not unfrequently giving and receiving most woeful knocks themselves. We were told that the men-of-war-junks sometimes carried matchlocks, but we could never see any of them.

On the twenty-eighth of November I embarked in company with several other officers on an excursion to Canton. The weather was now so cold, that we were obliged to muffle ourselves up in all the European clothes we could possibly muster; and here many of us became sensible of our improvidence in neglecting to preserve, while in India, those articles of dress which we had brought from a northern climate, but which, while frying under the Line, we thought we should never need again. As the distance was nearly fifty miles, we did not neglect to lay in a sufficient quantity of *grub* (as it is termed); in order that the interior might be as well fortified against the severity of the season, as the exterior: and this we found a very wise precaution.

After passing through the Bogue, Tiger island (so called from some faint resemblance which it is supposed to bear to a couched tiger,) presents itself on the left hand. It was abreast of this place that commodore Anson first came to an anchor after entering the Tigris, to the no small surprize of the Chinese at Annanhoy fort, where they mustered a motley band in hopes of intimidating him from passing the Bocca Tigris. On the right hand the land is flat and swampy, consisting chiefly of paddy fields, intersected by innumerable branches of the river. We here saw amazing flocks of wild duck, teal, and paddy birds, flying often so close to us that we might almost have knocked them down with our sticks, and so as to induce one to suppose they were never molested by the fatal tube or insidious snare.

By the former, indeed, they are never annoyed, unless when Europeans are passing;

passing; as the Chinese contrive to entrap a sufficient number of them, without resorting to any noisy means, which might frighten or render them shy.

From Tiger island until we got as far as the second bar, nothing particular presented itself to our view.

Opposite this sand, which runs across the river, there is a stupendous pagoda built on the wes ern bank; it is eight or ten stories high, somewhat pyramidical, and full of apertures in each square, seemingly much decorated. We did not, however, stop to examine it.

Here the scenery begins to assume an interesting appearance. In the back ground, high and fantastically shaped mountains raise their summits among the clouds; while all round (with very little exception,) to the feet of these mountains, the ground seems a level verdant plain, intersected (as before mentioned,) with innumerable branches of the river, and artificial canals. It is this last circumstance that renders the scenery so truly picturesque; for a person can only see that particular branch on which he is sailing: but he beholds with amazement a variety of ships, junks, and vessels of every description, gliding as if by the effects of magic, through fields and villages, winding among castles, pagodas, and monasteries, sometimes on one side of them, sometimes on the other, sailing in an infinite variety of directions, and forming the most whimsical, novel, and entertaining prospect I ever remember to have seen! As we approached Wampoa, "the plot continued to thicken," and we could do little else than gaze with a mixture of pleasure and astonishment, at the interesting scenes that surrounded us: scarcely a word being spoken in the boat for several miles, so completely was each individual's attention arrested by the passing objects.

Wampoa is an anchorage abreast of Dane's island, and distant from Canton about ten or twelve miles. Above this place no European vessel is permitted to proceed, on any account whatever: indeed ships of any great draught could not go much further up, on account of the shallowness of the water. At this anchorage may be seen ships from every great maritime power on the globe, except France, there being none at this time from that country.

In viewing the various national flags flying on board their respective ships at Wampoa, it is highly gratifying to Englishmen's feelings, to observe the British, superior in number to all the others collectively: while each individual ship, like a colossal emblem of the British commerce, appears to look down with contempt on the pigmy representatives of the nations that surround her!

There is little to be observed of Dane's island, more than that there is a little village on it facing the roads; while a number of villas, pagodas, and mandarins' seats are seen scattered about on the surrounding isles; especially near the banks of the river, where there are hoppo houses, where boats are overhauled, and chops or permits given by the officers of the customs: they so far respected our pendant, however, that we were suffered to proceed without the smallest molestation.

I had almost forgotten to mention, that it is at Dane's island that affairs of honour are usually settled between European gentlemen. At Canton, therefore, to "throw down the gauntlet," it is only necessary to say, "Dane's island, sir!"

—*(To be continued.)*

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL SURVEY *of* LESSING'S WORKS.

[*For Particulars of his Life see Vol.* 19, *p.* 569, *and Vol.* 23, *p.* 38.]

IN running over the list of books which Mr. Gebauer has consulted or quoted in his work, I missed by chance a trifling one, which I wish, however, he had known.

You recollect what troubles in Portugal succeeded to the death of Sebastian. Cardinal Henry was too old, and too superstitious, and too short a time in power, to provide against the dangers of a disputable succession. Among those who advanced pretensions to the vacant throne was Don Antonio, the only one who made an active resistance to the usurpation of the King of Spain. This prince is not reckoned by our author among the Kings of Portugal, as is done by French and English historians: but facts are carefully collected to make the illustrious unfortunate known, as he deserves to be, by posterity.

Among others, Madame Gillot de Saintonge wrote the life of Don Antonio; and her biography is the book which I wonder not to find among the authorities of Mr. Gebauer. The second edition, which lies before me, appeared at Amsterdam in 1696; and the original Paris edition is, I suspect, not much anterior.

I know

I know this lady only by ſome middling poems, and ſhould not have thought her hiſtory entitled to much regard, were it not that ſhe draws from a peculiar and reſpectable ſource the unpubliſhed Memoirs of Gomez Vaſconcellos de Figueredo. Of this man it is well known that he and his brother were among the moſt faithful adherents of Don Antonio. But how came theſe memoirs to the hands of Madame de Saintonge?—She was his grand-daughter. If ſome allowances are to be made for the loquacity of a Frenchwoman, much confidence may be placed in her opportunities of information. Allow me then to put down a few particulars inferred from this volume, which here and there ſeem to rectify or complete the ſtatements of Gebauer.

Firſt, a word or two concerning the partiality of Madame de Saintonge. The legitimate birth of Don Antonio is with her paſt a doubt. According to her, the father, Duke Louis of Beja, expreſſly acknowledged in his will that the mother had been really, though privately, married to him. Yet ſhe adds, that Don Antonio, until his return from Africa, always ſuppoſed himſelf to be only a natural ſon of Duke Louis. If this be true, the other cannot. Duke Louis died in 1555, thirteen years before Antonio's return from Africa. Can the will of his father have been unknown to him for thirteen years? In a word, this circumſtance is falſe. Louis may have made Don Antonio his ſole heir; but that proves little in favour of a legitimate birth. Had this circumſtance been atteſted in the will, the friends of Don Antonio would not have found ſo much effort neceſſary to make out a pedigree.

What this female hiſtorian ſays of the death of Cardinal Henry, proves ſtill more ſtrongly her thoughtleſs partiality. The cardinal died in his 68th year; and ſhe ſays herſelf: *Il etait vieux et uſé, c'en devait etre aſſez pour faire juger qu'il n'irait pas loin.* Why not ſtop there? Why inſinuate, beſides his age and his decrepitude, another cauſe of death? Yet ſhe ſays outright, *Quelques hiſtoriens diſent, que Philippe trouva la ſecret de l'empecher de languir.* Had ſhe but named one ſuch hiſtorian, this might be excuſable. Gebauer has not obſerved the imputation any where: I fear, Madame de Saintonge muſt incur the reproach of inventing it.

This does her no honour:—it does not therefore follow that ſhe no where ſpeaks the truth. She may moſt ſecurely be truſted for what reſpects the brother of her grandfather; and this Mr. Gebauer might have uſed in the following paſſage: "In the Azores, eſpecially in Tercera, a rumour had been ſpread that King Sebaſtian had not been killed, and would ſoon be reſtored to his ſubjects. Afterwards, when Antonio informed thoſe of Tercera of the death of Henry, and of his elevation, they were content; and although they learnt from their deputies the defeat of Antonio at Alcantara, and his flight, they remained in allegiance to their expected ſovereign: eſpecially as Cyprian* of Figueredo, a ſteady adherent of Antonio, encouraged this expectation; and as Pedro Valdes and his Spaniards had failed in an attempt at invaſion." Here Mr. Gebauer is, contrary to his cuſtom, very conciſe; and, what is rare with him, quotes no voucher. At leaſt, he might have truſted Madame de Saintonge for the chriſtian name of Figueredo, the brother of her grandfather. She calls him Scipio, not Cyprian. He was, ſhe ſays, governor of Tercera, and had declared for Antonio, without liſtening to the offers made him by the King of Spain, through the Princeſs of Eboli Ruy Gomez. Philip II. was therefore indiſpoſed againſt him, and confiſcated all his eſtates in Portugal. But the expedition intruſted to Pedro Valdes was not the only one he rendered fruitleſs. Valdes, or (as Madame de Saintonge leſs correctly calls him) Balde, was an opinionated man, and thought victory could not eſcape him; but, like ſuch people, when put to the proof he maintained but poorly the honour of his nation. He was wholly routed, and returned with diſgrace and confuſion to Portugal. Philip had him taken into cuſtody, and charged him with an attack contrary to orders; ſo that all the intereſt of his friends was requiſite to intercept puniſhment. The year after, a ſecond attempt was made on Tercera, with ſtill worſe ſucceſs. Of this Mr. Gebauer appears to know nothing; but Madame de Saintonge relates it thus: The governor Figueredo had ſo few ſoldiers left, that a leſs reſolute man than he would rather have thought of an advantageous capitulation, than of a defence. But nothing could ſhake his reſolution, and he thought of a ſtratagem which ſucceeded. He got a number of

* This man ſeems to have invented the fable of Sebaſtian's being alive.

oxen

oxen down from the mountain, and on the day of the battle marched them with burning matches on their horns among his troops. The Spaniards, who expected no reſiſtance, were terrified by the apparent number of his followers, and made but a confuſed and ineffectual ſtand. Two of the Spaniſh ſoldiery ſurvived the carnage: theſe two were made to draw lots, and the one was ſent back to Europe with the intelligence.

However ſkilfully Figueredo conducted himſelf in Tercera, Don Antonio held it more for his intereſt to have ſo brave a warrior, and an adviſer of ſo much reſource, immediately about him. He ſent for Scipio to France, and recommended him to Emanuel de Sylva. Madame de Saintonge complains, that from this circumſtance ſome hiſtorians ſhould have inferred diſſatisfaction on the part of Don Antonio; and cites a letter of his to Pope Gregory XIII., in which he does ample juſtice to the bravery and fidelity of Scipio Vaſconcellos de Figueredo.

According to the narrative of Gebauer, one would imagine that Don Antonio, after having been compelled to quit Portugal, always continued in France; but Madame de Saintonge informs us, that he often paſſed much time in England. His firſt voyage thither was immediately after his fortunate eſcape; he croſſed over from Calais, whither the Enkhans veſſel had brought him. This was in the year 1581; and is noticed by Camden, and after him by Rapin. His ſecond viſit to England was occaſioned by the inconveniences to which he was expoſed in France during the troubles of the League, by the contrivance of the King of Spain. It muſt have occurred in the year 1585; and Madame de Saintonge relates one remarkable particular, which ſhe profeſſes to have obtained from the autographic memoirs of Don Antonio: "Queen Elizabeth," ſays ſhe, "preſſingly invited him to come to England; he did ſo, and was handſomely received. The queen cauſed many of her nobles, in the dreſs of ſhepherds, to meet and wait on him at Salisbury; and to aſſure him that the great ſhepherdeſs of the country would afford him every protection. In all the towns through which he paſſed, rejoicing was made: ſo that he ſeemed rather a triumphal than a fallen monarch." His ſecond ſtay in England laſted till the year 1590.

On the death of Henry III. the affairs of France aſſumed a new face; and Don Antonio thought he might promiſe himſelf the active aſſiſtance of Henry IV. Henry was then at Dieppe, and Don Antonio went to viſit him there; but the king did not yet think himſelf firm enough on his throne to offer troops. Don Antonio, therefore, returned to England, and ſtaid there till 1594, when Henry ſent a meſſage, through his ambaſſador, that Don Antonio would be welcome in France. He went by Calais, and joined the king at Chartres. Henry expreſſed willingneſs to ſerve him; and ſent word by the Marſhal de Matignon, that if he choſe to be preſent at the coronation, every thing neceſſary ſhould be furniſhed for his ſuitable accommodation. Don Antonio excuſed himſelf, on the ground of an aſthmatic complaint. He went however to Paris, and was joined there by the king; he ſolicited a loan from the government, but obtained only a permiſſion to borrow. Clermont d'Amboiſe was nominated to the command of the expedition, which Antonio was to obtain of the king: but fate decreed otherwiſe, and the unfortunate Antonio died.

All this is related by Madame de Saintonge, and may ſerve as ſupplementary matter to Gebauer. What think you:—did Henry ever intend to ſerve Antonio; or was it the vanity of collecting one conſpicuous perſon more at his coronation, which occaſioned the invitation?

What is moſt remarkable in Madame de Saintonge, is the account of Don Antonio's deſcendants. She relates in detail a love-affair which Louis, his grandſon, had in Italy. The lady whom he is ſtated to have finally married, can conſequently be no other than the Princeſs of Monteleone, (with whom, according to the *Hiſtoire Genealogique*, he was united;) though Madame de Saintonge ſpeaks of her as a *dame Italienne*, and of no conſequence. At that time Don Louis had not made his ſubmiſſion to the Spaniſh government; for the viceroy of Naples was very glad to get poſſeſſion of his perſon. He muſt have renounced his claims very late; and in concurrence with his father, Don Emanuel, who previouſly turned capuchin.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TOUR IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

(Continued from p. 347.)

RYDE has in its neighbourhood ſeveral beautiful ſpots, highly favoured by nature, and enriched by art. Apley is but a ſhort diſtance from this rude repoſitory of the dead; a closely covered walk leads up an agreeable aſcent, which

opens at length on a lovely lawn, at the extent of which is seated the house; which has no imposing air of grandeur, but an inviting appearance of repose and comfort. The lawn is richly skirted with trees of all growths, from fine elms to low twisted bushy oaks, feathered down to the grass, and uniting with it: it opens to the sea forty feet above high-water mark. This height is a steep bank, entirely covered with luxuriant wood, of various sorts. Sumach, laurustinus, and other beautiful shrubs, are mixed with oak and hazel; and over their tufted tops, the view falls directly on the waves, murmuring at your feet. Walks sweetly sheltered, wind through this rich foliage, and afford to pausing meditation a delicious retreat: no sound but the dashing wave meets the ear; and no object but the ocean stealing through the solemn gloom, arrests the eye.

St. John's, the seat of Edward Simeon, esq. is the favourite haunt most visited from Ryde. The grounds are extensive, and agreeably diversified; amidst its fine woods, Taste has, with her magic wand, created a Paradise. On each side the gate by which you enter, is a beautiful and interesting cottage. The low, projecting thatch, which forms a porch, is supported by pillars of elm, not stripped of its bark: round these the clymatis hangs its purple bells, climbs the roof, and lines the simple arcade before the door; on each side of which rustic chairs are placed, and over one of these a pair of turtle-doves (which are natives of the Island) have found a shelter. A labourer and his wife inhabit one of these beautiful cottages: the other opens into a little elegant room with painted floor-cloth, table and chairs. Simple shelves, suspended by a ribbon, are enriched with a few interesting volumes; and this room is, with a benevolent hospitality, dedicated to strangers. The sweet-scented white clymatis creeps over the window, and mingles its feathery clusters with its purple relative on the roof. A deep shade of wood shelters these lovely retreats, through which a winding avenue slowly leads to scenes of varied and more enlivened beauty. The ground gradually rises, and the shade diminishes, till from a considerable eminence a charming view of the ocean bursts upon the sight; as you proceed, the grounds are more ornamented, and the shrubs more luxuriant. The unostentatious mansion is finely situated on an eminence, commanding extensive views of the sea, while the intervening slopes are richly ornamented with hanging woods. Beds of the most luxuriant shrubs, with wide extent, scatter perfume and richness on the scene. Groups of magnificent and venerable elms, throw a rich shade around the opposite front; while beneath their umbrageous canopies, seats of various forms and sizes invite the delighted loiterer to linger till the last sunbeam warns him to depart. One of our enraptured party exclaimed, that it was the spot where one might fancy wood-nymphs and fairies met, to hold their revels. From this sheltered and lovely lawn, various walks lead to different parts of the grounds. We soon crossed a carriage road, and entered a spacious turf-walk, richly ornamented with tall shrubs. This leads to a cottage singularly beautiful; and through a simple arcade at one end, a fine view of the ocean is afforded. The pillars which support this, are formed of saplings nailed to a piece of wood, which at a small distance produce the effect of fluted columns: round these the tea-tree flings its flexile shoots, and twining honey-suckles intermingle their sweets. At the back of the cottage there is a recess, whose thatched roof sweeps over a rustic seat, enclosed by a simple lattice of unpeeled branches; round these, twining shrubs bloom in lavish luxury; a lovely little sloping lawn fronts the seat, bounded by hedges of sweet-briar; below this, rising woods meet the eye, and beyond them is a fine view of the ocean. Winding through a corn-field, we enter the coppice, whose sequestered and shady walks lead in different directions to the Marino, an elegant castellated building near the coast. A little gallery over the arched gate-way leads to an apartment whose Gothic windows open on the sea; here the liberal owner permits tea-parties to be accommodated, and once a week a band of music attends in the neighbouring wood.* The grand view of the ocean in front, the tranquil gloom of the woods behind, the gentle rippling of

* It is much to be regretted that the owner of this terrestrial Paradise, who with unusual liberality has studiously provided for the gratification of strangers, should have tempted to any violation of the sabbath, by the addition of music on that day. The numbers which it assembles, and the conviviality which it induces, are not likely to contribute to sanctity of manners; and the injunction, "Remember the sabbath-day to keep it holy," issues from an authority, which no man, however elevated or distinguished, can disregard with impunity.

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the waves on the shore, the seclusion and stillness of the place, all conspire to give an air of soothing solemnity to the scene. Those who have taste and feeling, must bid adieu to St. John's with regret, and "cast many a longing, lingering look behind."

Binstead had been mentioned to us as worthy attention: this is a small hamlet,

"Far shelter'd in a glade obscure;"

it is sweetly embosomed in woods. Near the humble church stands the parsonage, a beautifully secluded cottage: it is almost covered with jessamine and honeysuckles, which meet the sloping thatch, and embower its little windows. A glass door opens from the front into a little garden, on whose beds bloom bushes of myrtle which scarcely lose a leaf even in winter: over the door is a simple tablet, peeping from amongst surrounding shrubs, on which is inscribed,

"Contentment is wealth."

Contiguous to the garden, is a field bounded by hanging woods, through the natural arches of which, the ocean peeps upon the sight. A neat simple walk leads to a garden formed on the descending cliff, down which a flight of stone steps conducts to the beach. The continued wood runs along the coast, separating the garden from the ocean. The inviting wicket opening on the shore, sometimes leads water-parties to land here; and the benevolent occupier of this peaceful abode, is obliging enough to permit them to dine under a spacious yew-tree, near the house. I had imagined that habitations comprising so many beauties, existed only in the imaginations of the writers of fiction: it was a mistake; the Isle of Wight affords many such, and Binstead parsonage is amongst the number.

Steep-Hill was now the place of our destination; and we ascended our vehicle, flushed with hope, to see new beauties, and enjoy new pleasures. The Priory (the seat of Judge Grose) is the first object to detain the traveller. The grounds are on a grand scale, and enriched with scarce shrubs and trees. From different openings in the walks, very fine views of the sea are afforded; and a large fleet at anchor within our sight, greatly enriched this scene. On quitting the Priory, the road becomes highly interesting, romantic, and varied. St. Helen's is a lovely point: the little hamlet is situated on a fine cliff, the harbour at the bottom. We next pass through Brading, a small market-town, ancient in its appearance. The first religious establishment in the Island, is said to have been here. Sandown, a short distance further, has a considerable fort, built by Henry VIII.: it is kept in repair, and well manned. Humiliating proofs of the imperfect state even of civilized society, here crowd on the sight. The eye is offended by those nurseries of ignorance and ferocity—barracks; and the mind is wrested from its tranquillity by the gleaming firelock, and the discordant drum. Near the shore a number of huts formed of the soil, are erected for the soldiers' wives; these buildings, with all their wretched accompaniments, suggest the idea of a Hottentot settlement. That man should ever be transformed into a machine for expediting human murder, is a melancholy and awful consideration; but that this execrable profession should be carried on amidst all that is beautiful and sublime in nature, is as offensive to taste, as it is obnoxious to judgment and feeling. Near this spot is the cottage of the once celebrated John Wilkes. It is finely situated, the bay of Sandown sweeping just below its windows. The plantations and shrubberies were once ornamented with pavilions, and gay with flowers. A memorial to Churchill was erected here, after a model of Virgil's tomb at Naples. The shrubberies are now torn in pieces, the wood destroyed, the house shut up, forlorn, and desolate. On meeting a woman amidst the wild, I asked her what had done all this: she replied, "the soldiers, ma'am, the soldiers; they tear every thing to pieces;" and with an exclamation too sacred for the occasion, added "what flowers there *war!*".

It is scarcely possible to conceive within twenty miles, a ride which comprehends such variety, beauty, grandeur, and sublimity, as that between Ryde and Niton. Fine bold views of the sea, lofty cliffs, rich plots of ground covered with ripe harvests, and hanging woods ornamenting the deep slopes, form an ever-charming, ever-changing variety. At Shanklin Chine, the sublime part of the scenery commences. This is an immense chasm, formed by some awful convulsion of nature. The height of the cliffs at its opening on the shore, is at least two hundred and seventy feet: the sloping winding sides of this grand fissure are richly covered with a variety of foliage, which conceals its termination. On different edges of the disparted rock, are two cottages, which have a very picturesque effect, whether beheld from above or below; these heighten the novelty and

beauty of the scene. A winding path conducts down the Chine to the shore. The rocks on each side of this magnificent entrance, form a curve, whose base the sweeping ocean laves, adding solemnity to grandeur.

The road from this place is extremely interesting: it winds circuitously over long and steep hills, sometimes approaching so near the Alpine precipice, that a degree of solemnity, if not of terror, mingles with the grand sensations it inspires. In some parts a few paces only can be traced; and it appears as if the carriage must either ascend the clouds, or be precipitated into the ocean. Thus arè expectation and fancy kept fully awake, till we enter on a scene which imagination never dared to picture. Feeling is at a loss for language in which to describe the extraordinary combination of the romantic and beautiful, the grand and the sublime, which that wonderful phenomenon, a land-slip, presents. An immense range of mountain extends on the right, on the left the ocean: the intermediate ground has been rent from that above; and detached cottages, scattered hamlets, little fields covered with corn, and waving woods, are intermingled with a magnificent chaos of rocks, and fill the valley. Tumultuous sensations of delight rush on the soul at the contemplation of a scene like this, which must be felt in order to be comprehended. The Inn justly denominated Steep-hill, (as the house is placed at the foot of an almost perpendicular mountain,) afforded us an agreeable halting-place; as by a short walk we could revisit this enchanting scenery, and with feelings more calm, contemplate its beauties.

The little village of Bonchurch, is at the entrance of this striking valley, and here the hand of Taste has created some of the most lovely retreats amidst the wild. Mr. Hadfield's is singularly interesting. The house is situated on a rock, and half-concealed by a luxuriant shrubbery. A long level space on the rock admits an irregular lawn, to which a shaded walk from the house leads; a little elegant painted pavilion is placed on the green, commanding a fine view of the sea, and of the intervening valley. On one side of the lawn, irregular masses of rock appear half-covered with wild foliage; and little devious paths wind about the steep, leading to places which afford extensive views of bold projections of rock, where we meet a shade and a seat. Thus happily are garden-beauties blended with the wild majesty of nature. On the other side, the slope is planted with laurels, &c. and at the bottom a thick grove, reared by the hand of nature, overhangs a pellucid lake, fed by a stream so celebrated for its purity, that "formerly in passing this place, the seamen used to lower their topmasts in reverence to St. Boniface, its patron saint." Through the grove runs the public road, where travellers are dimly seen winding amongst its shade. Beyond that is a mass of grotesque rocks, tossed in a style of irregular grandeur, from the range of mountains which back the whole, and now forming a barrier to that world of waters whose waves break at their feet. The church of St. Boniface stands in a shaded recess near the shore; and the whole is enlivened by pasture-ground with cattle grazing, and fields of ripened harvest. The lawn commands the whole of this scenery; which cannot be adequately imagined, nor fully described. St. Boniface Cottage, the seat of the highly respectable Mr. Bowdler, is an elegant retreat, in a recess beneath the same range of rocks, and partaking all the beauties of the scene. On an eminence opposite the house, a covered seat affords an extensive view of the boundless ocean; and a fine terrace leads on to other views, and other seats, till it terminates near the church.

Mill Bay is an interesting cove, a mile or two beyond this scene. A considerable fall of water rushing down the rocks, turns a mill in its course, and then precipitates itself into the sea. A few fishermen's huts on the neighbouring bank; huge fantastic limbs of trees stripped of their bark, and placed in the ground, on which are suspended fish to dry for the winter; and boats moored in front; are very picturesque objects. Lady F—— T—— has fitted up a small cottage near this spot, which is finely sheltered amidst woods and rocks. Through the former, and on ledges of the latter, to which a flight of almost perpendicular steps leads, she has cut private close walks, impervious even to a mid-day sun, which lead to a neighbouring seat.*

Lord Dysart's Paradise is situated amidst

* Could this lady have heard the boatmen, who were rowing a party in the bay below, just at the crisis when her cottage was on fire, exclaim, "Ah, it were no matter if Lady F—— was in the midst," she would probably learn to restrain that indulgence and

amidst a romantic part of the under cliff; the grounds are extensive, and comprehend a rich variety. The house is concealed till we come close to it, amidst woods and rocks; and a long trellissed way, covered with vines, leads to its front; which opens on a knoll, around which the ground has been cleared, for the creation of gardens and shrubberies. Steps cut in the rock and overarched with shade, lead to the wild fantastic scenery on the mountains; amid whose broken craggs a way has been formed, without doing violence to nature, by which a park phaeton may ascend to their utmost summit. In a most retired and romantic situation, half-sheltered by masses of projecting cliffs, is a sort of rural pavilion; which, by its little Gothic windows, and crucifix on the top, assumes the appearance of a chapel, or hermitage. There are a stillness and a solemnity in this scene, peculiarly impressive, and

> "Meditation here might think down hours to moments."

In different parts of the grounds are cottages simply elegant, where gardeners and labourers reside; these give interest and cheerfulness to the scene, and manifest the benevolent character of the noble possessor.

The whole of this ride beneath the under cliff, is sublime, beyond all that fancy has pictured. The stupendous height and varied forms of the dark-grey cliff, towering in awful majesty above; the rich and lovely landscape in the valley; and the broad blue deep, swelling on the shore; all combine to produce a scene which cannot be adequately delineated. Its effects on a mind so happily organized as to feel it in all its power, cannot be better described than in the following language: "The majesty of the scene, very much heightened by one of the most glowing and beautiful sunsets I ever beheld, quite overcame me. I wept as a new idea of the power and immensity of the author of creation shot across my soul; and silently adored the Being who could create a scene so sublime, and tune the human heart to such exquisite sensations."—*(To be continued.)*

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expence, now so lavishly bestowed on her numerous tribes of dogs and cats; and endeavour to secure that refined and sacred pleasure, which must result from judicious efforts to benefit her indigent and suffering fellow-creatures.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE COMPANY OF FIREMEN AT PARIS.

Fas eſt et ab hoſte doceri.

ENGLISH literature abounds in publications containing ample and accurate information on almoſt every thing either uſeful or intereſting in the city of Paris. There are, however, ſome ſubjects of conſiderable importance in that capital, concerning which the accounts of our touriſts are far from being ſatisfactory. One of theſe is the means uſed to prevent the ſpreading of conflagrations. If the police of Paris has ſome features which an Engliſhman muſt abhor, it alſo is remarkable for a few regulations that deſerve commendation: among the latter is undoubtedly to be claſſed *le Corps des Pompiers*, or Company of Firemen.

It is on record, that in the courſe of the year 1805, from January to September, upwards of three hundred houſes in Paris caught fire: yet of all theſe accidents the majority of the Pariſians remained totally ignorant; becauſe even where the greateſt danger appeared, not a ſingle dwelling was totally laid in aſhes, owing to the exertions of the firemen. In the above number are not comprehended ſome equally dangerous accidents of fire that happened in cellars filled with combuſtibles; and in which the flames were extinguiſhed with ſuch expedition, that moſt of the inhabitants of the very ſtreet where the conflagration broke out, heard nothing of it. Leſt the writer ſhould be ſuſpected of exaggeration, he thinks it not improper, in this place, to relate what fell under his own obſervation. When in the year 1805, he reſided in Paris, a fire broke out, in the evening, two doors from the houſe where he lodged. All preſent deemed the danger to be imminent, eſpecially as the adjoining houſe was occupied by a druggiſt, who kept in his cellar a quantity of gunpowder, together with a variety of combuſtibles, which, it was dreaded every moment, would catch fire. The firemen arrived in time ſufficient to check the blaze; and by the exertion of their ſkill and intrepidity confined, and, in the ſpace of a few hours, totally quenched thoſe flames, which, perhaps, in any other city, would have conſumed whole ſtreets. During all this time the writer was ſitting quietly in his room, without the leaſt knowledge of the danger which menaced deſtruction to the houſe of his neighbour.

In moſt towns and cities of the Continent

nent the *general* is beaten, and the alarm bell rung, to rouſe the inhabitants the moment when any danger from fire appears. In Paris no ſuch precautions are uſed, for this plain reaſon, leſt the pickpockets and the rabble in general ſhould thereby be invited to repair to the ſpot.

The writer, ſtruck with the immenſe advantages derived by the inhabitants of Paris from a company of firemen, who act with ſuch invariable ſucceſs, thought it worth while to enquire into the hiſtory of the *Corps des Pompiers* at Paris. He lays the reſult of his enquiries before the public, hoping that it will be found to contain ſome uſeful information.

Before the people of Paris entertained any idea of the utility of fire-engines, the frequent conflagrations cauſed ſuch havoc in their city, that it was no unuſual occurrence to behold not only ſtreets but entire diviſions or wards laid in aſhes. From Felibien's Hiſtory of Paris, we may learn that on the breaking out of a fire, inſtead of deviſing means to extinguiſh it, the ſaints were implored for their powerful aſſiſtance. All ſorts of incantations were reſorted to; and in general the devouring flames were not arreſted, till the tutelary ſaint pronounced his *veto;* or, in other words, till the fury of the fire met with ſome obſtacle.

François du Perrier, a player of Paris, having made a tour through Holland and Germany, and learned there the uſe of fire-engines, brought models of them back with him to France. Immediately on his return he communicated this new invention to the government, who granted him letters patent, dated October 12, 1699, by which he was authoriſed excluſively, to manufacture and ſell fire-engines throughout France. From the wording of the patent it may be inferred, that, before that period, the people of Paris had only uſed buckets to extinguiſh houſes on fire; it is alſo probable, that the firſt fire-engines had no carriages, as they were ſtyled *pompes portatives,* or portable pumps.

In the year 1703, a new eſtabliſhment of fire-engines is recorded, which was placed under the direction of Du Perrier. It conſiſted of twenty engines, for which he was allowed 6000 livres per annum, on condition that he ſhould keep the engines in thorough repair, and pay two and thirty firemen a ſum amounting annually to 2,400 livres. He engaged, beſides, to provide for every fireman a bonnet or helmet, in order to their being eaſier diſtinguiſhed; and to inſtruct them in every thing that related to the art of quickly ſubduing great fires, as well as to affix in public places a liſt of engine-houſes, and of the firemen dwelling in the immediate vicinity of them. Government, however, reſerved the privilege of examining frequently into the ſtate of the engines; and diſmiſſing ſuch of the firemen as were found either not to have received adequate inſtruction, or to have been from home on the breaking out of any conflagration.

In the year 1722, the fire-engines at Paris were augmented to thirty and the firemen to ſixty: the latter received alſo particular dreſſes, beſides the helmets before mentioned. Du Perrier undertook to eſtabliſh eight engine-offices in different parts of the city, where the following implements were to be kept: viz. ſixteen long ladders; ſixteen long cables; ſixteen large iron hooks, for the purpoſe of pulling down houſes, if neceſſary; thirty pickaxes; thirty ſhovels; thirty axes; thirty iron crows, to pull up the pavement; thirty long chiſels, to open the water-pipes lying under the pavement. The engines, together with the neceſſary carriages to forward them, were to be kept in thirty locked ſheds. To enable Du Perrier to meet all theſe expences, he was to receive the ſum of 40,000 livres, and annually 20,000 livres. His ſon ſucceeded him in the ſuperintendance of the fire-engines of Paris. In the courſe of time this eſtabliſhment was conſiderably improved; and, in the revolutionary year 7, when the company of firemen received a new organization, all its former regulations were confirmed.

As ſoon as a fire breaks out in Paris, every citizen is not only authorized, but bound, to call the firemen of the next ſtation. There are forty-one ſtations, diſtributed in all the quarters of the city. Every inhabitant knows them, as a liſt of them is printed annually and ſtuck up in public places; beſides, they are eaſily found, having the following inſcription painted on them in large letters: *Secours pour les incendies,* (Aſſiſtance in caſe of fire).

On the firſt intelligence of a fire, the ſuperintendant of the ſtation haſtens with his men to the ſpot, taking along with him the perſon who communicated the intelligence; for if it ſhould turn out to be unfounded, either from wanton miſchief, or any other motive, the informant is detained: a very proper precaution, ſince evil-minded perſons might, for ſiniſter purpoſes, concert a ſcheme for aſſembling all

all the firemen from their ſtations. This, however, is now almoſt impracticable; for firemen who are very diſtant from conflagrations, muſt not leave their ſtation, except by order of their reſpective ſuperiors. On the arrival of the firemen neareſt to any houſe on fire, their chief endeavours to aſcertain, whether he will want further aſſiſtance. If he does, and no other diviſions of firemen have arrived, he ſends for them, by immediately giving notice of the fire to the inſpector of police in the adjoining diſtrict. The latter, on receiving this notice, is bound to repair immediately to the ſpot, having deſired the attendance of a detachment of troops, to keep order and ſecure the property of the citizens. When the ſoldiers arrive, they are diſtributed into ſeparate parties; ſome help to extinguiſh the flames, others carry buckets or demoliſh the walls of rooms, if neceſſity require it, and ſome are employed in guarding the effects ſaved, or in ſuperintending thoſe who hand the buckets to one another. At night, the chief of the company of firemen ſhould likewiſe be preſent at every fire, but generally he does not arrive till he is appriſed that the danger is imminent.

From every barrack in Paris, each of which is furniſhed with from 50 to 60 buckets, a ſergeant with twelve armed and twelve unarmed men, without waiting for orders, repairs, on the firſt alarm of fire, to the ſpot with buckets. Nine others are diſpatched to carry information to the diſtant barracks. Beſides, every guard-room in Paris furniſhes its quota of men.

When a fire breaks out in any other place than the chimney, or when the flames of a chimney menace to extend themſelves to the reſt of the building, the commander of the next military poſt diſpatches meſſengers to the miniſter and prefect of police and to the etat-major, in order to inform them of the apprehended danger; when it is incumbent upon them, without delay, to attend, and to bring along with them the hydraulic engineer and the architect of the city of Paris.

The commiſſary of police and the director of the firemen iſſue orders to the ſentinels; they alſo direct the inſpectors of the wells and reſervoirs, to open them immediately; and to give free acceſs to every water-carrier or other citizen, who preſents a card ſigned by the commiſſary of police. Certain large tubs, always filled with water for ſupplying the fire-engines, are conveyed to the ſpot by the horſes of the rubbiſh-carters, or by thoſe of any carter or waggoner that is met with in the ſtreet. The latter are, on no account, permitted to refuſe their horſes to the director of the firemen. All water-carriers, too, keeping carts, are, on requiſition, obliged to convey their caſks, filled with water, to the place of conflagration, and to repleniſh them at the next reſervoir as often as may be judged neceſſary. A water-carrier, who, after requiſition, ſhould refuſe to drive to the place of danger, would be liable to loſe his licenſe to vend water; a very important loſs to him, as the good-will of ſuch a buſineſs may be diſpoſed of for twelve hundred francs and upwards. The moment that the rubbiſh-carters, waggoners, or water-carriers, arrive at the place of danger, they are placed under the orders of thoſe inveſted with authority and are conſtantly attended by a ſoldier.

After the fire, the owner of theſe horſes, in conſequence of a certificate from the director of the firemen, receives for every hour in the day ſeven ſols for each horſe, and in the night ten ſols. The water-carriers, however, have no claim to this remuneration; in place of which, they, on producing a card, ſtamped and ſigned by the Commiſſary of Police, are entitled to eight centimes for every two buckets of the firſt caſk which they have conveyed from the quarter where they ply. The reſt of their attendance is paid by the hour, in proportion to the horſes employed.

The buckets of the next repoſitories are always, under eſcort of one or two ſoldiers, conveyed to the ſpot and delivered to the Commiſſary of Police, who immediately appoints the neceſſary number of inſpectors over them. Theſe are reſponſible for the buckets, and take care to prevent their being carried beyond the circle formed by the troops on duty.

All wax and tallow chandlers, living near any houſe on fire, are obliged, on receiving notice, to keep their ſhops open, in order, agreeably to a written order of the Commiſſary of Police or the director of the firemen, to furniſh the flambeaux and fire-pans, that may be wanted for the purpoſe of affording ſufficient light to thoſe who are engaged in ſubduing the flames. Theſe requiſites are paid for by the prefecture of Police. All architects, bricklayers, carpenters, tilers, and other mechanics and workmen, whom the commiſſary of Police thinks proper to ſummon, are compelled to appear immediately, with the implements of their reſpective

spective trades. On producing a certificate from the commissary of police, their work is duly paid for, according to the estimate of the architect of the city. If the danger be such that the people employed are likely to receive bodily injuries, the presence even of the next physicians and surgeons is demanded, in order to afford speedy assistance to any person who may have been hurt.

All expences incurred on account of any conflagration, are discharged by the city with scrupulous exactness; and every refusal to obey any requisition made in times of danger from fire, meets with rigorous punishment.

Formerly, the inhabitants of the houses or apartments where the fire originated, were liable to a considerable fine; but this practice is now abolished, as such persons, for the purpose of evading the fine, were apt to conceal the danger, and attempt themselves to extinguish the fire, in consequence of which the firemen were not called till the ungovernable flames gave the neighbours warning of their danger; whereas the firemen, if called immediately, might have succeeded in suppressing its growth. At present, the commissary of police is simply directed to enquire into the cause of the conflagration, and make his report accordingly; but if, in the course of his inquiry, he discover premeditated malice, the incendiary is, very properly, called to account for it. Extraordinary negligence is likewise punished: if, therefore, a chimney catch fire in consequence of being very foul, the person to whose room it belongs cannot escape being fined.

The fire-engines now in use are fitted on four-wheeled carriages, and resemble one another exactly, even with respect to the leathers, pipes, and screws. This is done with a view of enabling the men to supply any defect which may arise during their work. In the space of one hour, they discharge 400 buckets, or twenty tons of water, propelling the fluid to the height of one hundred feet. At the taking of the Bastille, a man, standing on an eminence of forty feet, was forced, or rather shot, down by them into the flames.

The water-buckets, wheels, carriages, pipes, screws, valves, cisterns, and pistons, are as yet manufactured by their respective workmen; but the making of these articles will, in future, constitute part of the employment of the firemen themselves.

There are now three-and-twenty engine-houses in Paris, each containing two engines, together with two or three capacious tubs, which are always kept full of water, and placed upon carriages. The latter are calculated for two horses, and stand in constant readiness. A fixed number of firemen is appointed to live near these repositories, and directed never to go out to work but when fire breaks out in their own district.

Beside the usual fire-engines, there are also some forcing-pumps, placed on boats, and stationed in the river Seine. Their utility is at present more circumscribed than formerly, when the sides of the river were crowded with houses.

The fire-buckets are made of wicker-work, lined with leather. They are of very long standing, and even now thought to be of a quality far beyond that of the *sceaux de toile impermeables d'Esquinemare;* the latter having, on repeated trials, proved less water-tight than the former.

In every quarter of Paris, and even on the Boulevard, all around the city, there are posts containing water-pipes, which are intended for the watering and cleaning of streets, bridges, public gardens and walks, in hot dry summer days, as well as for the immediate supply of the tubs, when emptied of their former contents. In cases of emergency, the *regards,** contrived in every street, are opened, and the leather hose, designed to convey the water into the tubs or engins, screwed on them.

The leather pipe of every engine is 816 feet long, but, by means of several screws, it may be shortened at pleasure an eighth, fourth, third, &c. as necessity may require it.

Most of the firemen now employed are skilful and courageous men, who are indebted for their expertness in extinguishing the most alarming fires to the excellence of the regulations which we have stated, and still more to long practice. Their intrepidity is far superior to that of tilers and bricklayers, who, though frequently mounting the tops of the highest houses, have yet been found to be of little use in the extinction of fires; for, affected beyond measure by the uncommon sight of flames, threatening them on

* Apertures which are purposely left open by the workmen on laying the water-pipes, with a view to their occasional examination. They have usually no other covering than strong pieces of timber, formed into a square, a slab, or an iron plate.

every

every side, they are apt to lose all presence of mind, become giddy, and fall down; thus, not only obstructing the exertions of the experienced firemen, but disheartening the tyro from following the example of his master. The veteran fireman, on the contrary, forms his opinion of a conflagration at the first sight of it; he immediately knows whither to direct his engine, and what instructions to give to the assistants.

A guard of firemen consists of three persons; a corporal, a head fireman, and an under-fireman. The first *superintends the engine*, that is to say, he directs the working of it, and takes care that no muddy or gritty water be poured into the cistern of the pump. *The second superintends the fire*, that is, he attends to the tendency, power, and extension of it, and points the spout of the engine accordingly. The third *superintends the leather pipes*, that is, he follows the second, being very careful that the pipes be well laid, do not become entangled, or swell too much in one place. To prevent their bursting, he is always provided with some twine, for the purpose of applying it in time. For, even if the pipe actually burst, this application is so beneficial, that the operation is no way interrupted by the aperture. The firemen, who possess the privilege of compelling every one present to give assistance, are expected to assign each person his proper place, lest he labour to no purpose. This task is allotted to the first fireman, who directs the working of the engine, and arranges near it the first file of from ten to fifteen persons, handing the buckets. The rest are under the orders of a magistrate, attending for that purpose. As scarcely a day passes at Paris without some fire breaking out, the firemen are kept in continual practice. Every playhouse in Paris is obliged to provide a fire-engine, which is served by three firemen, who are daily relieved by others. Their attendance begins at five o'clock in the afternoon precisely, and is continued through the whole of the night till daylight, during which time they keep strict watch. Each man receives a monthly gratuity of thirty francs, as their pay, considering the extraordinary hardships and dangers to which they are exposed, is very slender; for the city pays to each fireman no more than sixteen *sols* a day. The smaller theatres disburse every day for the three firemen nine livres, and the larger ones from fifteen to eighteen livres. In case a theatre be set on fire, the *first* sound of a particular whistle denotes that the firemen are at their post; the *second*, that the working of the engine has begun; and the *third*, that it has ceased, and is no longer necessary.

After what has been observed, no one can, even in Paris, become an expert firemen, before seven or eight years practice. For although theoretical knowledge is of some use, yet the views of many totally different conflagrations, an uncommon presence of mind, and a courage supported by the generous disposition of succouring the unfortunate, are absolutely necessary to insure ultimate success.

In Paris, the idea of honesty is inseparably connected with that of fireman; for although the fireman has a right to demand the opening of any room, and in case of refusal, to burst open both street and room-doors, yet there is no person who would take more scrupulous care of property entrusted to him.

Skilful engineers have more than once attended at conflagrations, but have freely confessed, that on such emergencies their theoretical knowledge proved insufficient to direct the operations of the firemen, who had the advantage of experience, derived from long practice.

Every fireman is at liberty to retire from the service of the company at pleasure, which is a wise regulation, calculated for its general benefit. For many individuals are admitted members, who, after becoming more intimately acquainted with the dangers, to which every fireman is daily exposed, shrink from the difficulties of such a service. Were these men enrolled like soldiers, they would discharge their duties not only in a servile manner, but in constant agony, and certainly do more harm than good; as the firemen engaged in actual service are enjoined to perform certain functions, from which every other citizen is excluded.

I have been informed that the French soldiers who returned from Egypt unanimously assert, that if Bonaparte had taken with him either a whole company, or at least a dozen, of firemen, to instruct others, they would not, during their stay in that country, have been annoyed by so many conflagrations.

The new organization of the Paris firemen is set forth in a decree, which passed in the ninth year, under the Consular government. Its principal features are an augmentation of their number, and an increase of pay. The age of the firemen is likewise restricted to the period

of from 18 to 30. Every man must measure five feet two inches. He must be able to read and write; have been apprenticed at least for two years to the trades of bricklayer, carpenter, tiler, plumber, joiner, coachmaker, locksmith, sadler, or basketmaker, and he must possess a good character.

Though many attempts have been made in the city of Paris, both before and after the revolution, as well as under the present imperial government, to establish institutions for insuring buildings and property, similar to those which are the pride of London, yet whether it is that the people of Paris have no favourable opinion of the integrity of the monied interest, or that they place implicit confidence in the skill of their firemen, these institutions have never been crowned with success.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may be new to your ingenious correspondent Zenas, but, upon enquiry, he will find (I believe) that the variation which he proposes (vol. xxii. p. 435) in the orthography of the words *exceed*, *proceed*, and *succeed*, was introduced by no less a writer than Dr. Conyers Middleton, author of the Life of Cicero, &c. but without any permanent effect. There is a vexatious perverseness in this want of analogy, which more or less pervades our language, and which, I fear, is incorrigible. The same eminent authority, on the same principle, would have introduced the words *exclame*, *explane*, &c. omitting the *i*, as forming no part of the original Latin word; but the practice died with himself. In the words *ancient*, *pronunciation*, and others which have obviously come to us by the strictly geographical route of France, it may still be doubtful whether the Gallic *c* or the Roman *t* should be preferred; and yet, in such a word as *vice* and its derivatives, which may perhaps decide the question, we cannot hesitate about adopting the former.

There is such a prejudice (perhaps your Correspondent 'A Subscriber', who dates from St. Paul's Coffee-house, p. 451, may call it "a vexatious perverseness,")—in favour of Latin mottos to seals, &c. that I would venture to recommend for that of the Philanthropic Society, with a double reference (both to the exiled convict and his protected child),

"Inutilesque amputans feliciores inserit."

I am aware that the latter part is (very happily) adopted for the Jennerian seal: but that surely does not preclude a different adaptation of it for a still higher process; by which, if I may venture upon the metaphor, the whole kingdom itself is morally vaccinated at once.

I open my note to say, that in your last number but one (vol. xxii. p. 355), in Memoirs of Lord Thurlow, there is a mistake or two deserving of correction.

Dr. Smith, the master of Caius College, Cambridge, died in 1795, and was succeeded by Dr. Belward. Dr. Davy succeeded the latter.

In the next page, Lord Walsingham's family name is De Grey, not Delpez.

The query at p. 354, relative to the barbarous practice of boiling lobsters alive remains unanswered.

F. R. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING seen in your entertaining Magazine for April, a second query concerning lady Vane, whose Memoirs are said to have been inserted in Peregrine Pickle, give me leave to inform you what I know about her. In the year 1771 (I was then a young girl, and on a party of pleasure with some friends at March's, Maidenhead-bridge), in the month of August, when, girl-like, we were watching at the window to see who came to the Inn, a coach stopped, and a lady was lifted out between two men. The singularity of her appearance attracted our notice: her face appeared as in a mask, I suppose from paint. When the waiter came in, we enquired who this extraordinary personage was, and were told it was the formerly much admired Lady Vane, who resided in complete retirement a few miles from that spot; that she was entirely nursed and attended by men; had lost the use of her limbs; and that her only recreation was to come to that inn, which she did occasionally, and was obliged to have a bed on the ground-floor; and that she sat up most of the night, and drank a great deal of wine and spirits.

Some years after, being in that neighbourhood, I enquired after the unfortunate lady, and heard that she died a few months after I had seen her: so I suppose she was buried near the same spot. I then heard the name of the place, but have quite forgot it.

I am, your's, &c. C. P.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON re-considering Mr. Pickbourn's former letter in vol. xxi. p. 104, I find that I have understood that part of it as a translation of the passage quoted from Bishop Hare, which Mr. P. intended only as an explanation of accent. This misunderstanding, I assure Mr. P. was unintentional, and occasioned by inadvertency, though the manner in which the preceding sentence was worded, might have deceived others as well as me. This, however, makes no material alteration with respect to the matter on which we differ in sentiment. With Mr. P. I think that *acutus* is undoubtedly a participle from the verb *acuo*. But in the place of the word *syllaba*, I would insert *nota*. *Acuta nota* means a sharpened or acuted note: and therefore *syllaba accutæ notæ proxima* must signify the syllable which is accented. That this is not a false nor forced interpretation of the passage in question, is evident from the context, and in particular, from what he afterwards subjoins; "*Quæ acuuntur in tertia ab extrema, interdum acutum corripiunt, si positione sola longa sunt, ut optime, servitus, pervelim, Pamphilus, et pauca alia, quo Cretici mutantur in Anapæstos. Idem factum est in nentiquam, licet incipiat a diphthongo.*" *De Metr. Comic. p.* 62.

I could wish to be informed by some of your learned correspondents why Heyne, in his edition of Virgil, has made use of the word *Hebrum*, instead of *Eurum*, in the passage in which the poet is describing Venus, the mother of Æneas:

——qualis equos Threissa fatigat
Harpalyce, volucremque fuga prævertitur *Hebrum*.

Volucrem Hebrum, (says Heyne), *communi fluviorum epitheto declaravit, etsi Hebri cursum narrant esse lenem ac placidum*. I do not think that the epithet *volucris* is applicable to the Hebrus, if, as said, the course of the river be *lenis et placidus*. Besides, the common editions of Virgil have adopted the amendment of *Huetius*, and read *Eurum*, to which *volucrem* is much more applicable. In several places of his works, Virgil has made use of *Eurus* to express rapidity.

——Fugit ilicet ocior Euro. *Æn.* viii. 223.
——Fugit ocior Euro. *Æn.* xii. 733.

In these and other passages, Heyne has followed the common reading; and I am at a loss to conceive why he should ever have adopted *Hebrum* instead of *Eurum*, unless the course of the river was intended to convey the idea of *grace* and *beauty*. I am, &c.

Ravenstondale, J. ROBINSON.
May 2, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING occasion to go from Liverpool to Chester, on Easter Monday, I crossed at one of the ferries, and performed the journey on foot. As I passed along, I perceived the female villagers eye me with no little curiosity, but conceiving it to be nothing more than usual at the sight of a stranger, or perhaps somewhat flattered by female attention, no unpleasant apprehension arose; till at length a strong party of them, consisting of seven or eight, rushed from a little village, and surrounded me, one of them seizing me by the breast. Alarmed at this, so much like a hue and cry after a thief, I desired to know what was my offence; and in return was informed by the Amazon, who had me still in her grasp, that it was Easter Monday, or Lifting-day. As I had received some little hint of this custom when in Liverpool, and rightly supposed the principal object of all such (at least in modern days,) to be the extortion of money, I thought it prudent so to liberate myself, rather than to satisfy my curiosity by a practical experience of the operation. The next village I had nearly shared a similar fate; but fortunately, I was too far advanced ere they could collect in sufficient numbers to commence the attack. As it was past 12 o'clock when I arrived at Chester, I witnessed nothing more on that day, it being confined to the forenoon entirely: but on the morrow my ears were early assailed by the rude clamours of those who were attacking the passengers on every side. Nor were the houses, at least the inns, a sufficient protection; as I had by no means the enviable pleasure to hear, during my breakfast, a far from delicate party enquire if the gentleman was risen, which was answered by my hostess in the negative; thus by a little falsehood securing my safety. The practice is, that if the persons so seized, male or female (as they have each a day), refuse to pay the necessary fine, they are taken by the arms, legs, clothes, or any part, and tossed up and down several times, the last, not unfrequently, suffered

to fall with considerable violence: indeed, I am told that serious accidents have been known to occur through it. The precedence of the sex as to the day is, I understand, in some places, where no doubt the original custom is more strictly adhered to, regulated by the superiority of a king or queen, who are chosen to ride for it; the winning sex commencing hostilities on the Monday, the other retaliating on the Tuesday; but in most places, little to the honour of their gallantry, the men take the lead now. Sir, as I am a West-countryman, and little versed in any customs but those of my own immediate neighbourhood, I should thank any of the numerous readers of your valuable Magazine if they would inform me through its medium, of the origin and intention of this curious one; as I am by no means satisfied with the information given me by a gentleman, to whom, on account of his age and situation, I applied, that it was in commemoration of our Lord's resurrection. Were such the case, much as I venerate ancient usages, I could wish to see this abolished, as, in addition to its appearing like a burlesque, and fitter to convey an idea of poor Sancho Panza's tossing in the blanket, the horrid oaths and imprecations attending the proceeding, give a stranger a very indifferent opinion of the veneration entertained here for an event the most interesting to human nature. As it seems to originate in Wales, whither our most ancient customs retired, perhaps there is some little remains in it of a ceremony attached to the early religion of this island; as it was the practice of our first Christian missionaries to suffer the converts to retain as much of the former ceremonies and usages which they were attached to, as was consistent with the spirit and purity of our benevolent religion. In that case it may be classed with the May-games of our island, or the hill-fires of the Irish; and some very learned person may trace its introduction to the Phœnicians: indeed, Mr. Editor, it is impossible to say how far my question may lead; but at all events, it is pretty well for you in the metropolis that it is not in the possession of your *canaille*, or even in that of your *poissardes* at Billingsgate; for, though it would not affect your beaux or fashionables, who scarcely know what a forenoon is, the consequence might not be pleasant to some of the rest.

Liverpool, April 1807. Your's, &c. INQUISITOR.

For the Monthly Magazine

THE ANTIQUARY.

No. XIII.

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF CHIMNIES.

AMONG the introductions which have more immediately distinguished the comparative convenience of modern life above the comforts of our early ancestors, we may, perhaps, be allowed to place the use of chimnies.

It has been a question often canvassed, whether the ancients were acquainted with them; but the testimonies which have been cited are rather evidences that the houses of Greece and Rome were constructed without them. Vitruvius is silent on the subject. And what we learn from the discoveries at Herculaneum and Pompeii, as well as from the traces of Roman stations both in this and other countries, more than indicates that the different apartments were warmed entirely by subterraneous flues.

The oldest certain account of chimneys that occurred to Beckmann, while writing the History of Inventions, was in 1347, when a great many chimnies at Venice *(molti camini)* are said to have been thrown down by an earthquake. He adds, that the first chimney-sweepers in Germany came from Savoy, Piedmont, and the neighbouring territories; which for a long time were the only countries where the cleaning of chimnies was carried on as a trade.

But although chimnies were not common, their use may be proved in this country at a period still more distant. *Chemin*, which implies a road or way, may, perhaps, induce one to believe that the introduction of them was from France; or the name might have been taken from the Latin.

Mr. Whitaker, in the History of Craven (p. 334), recites a *Computus* of Bolton-abbey, in Yorkshire; in which, so long ago as 1310, the sum of nine shillings was paid for the making of a chimney.

"*Pro camino rect. de Gayrgrave faciendo, et dato eidem*, ixs."

There is also a line in Chaucer's Troilus and Cresseide, which it may not be irrelevant to quote:

"In this gode plite, let no hevy thought
Ben hangyn in the hertis of you twey;
And bare the candle to the *chymeney*."
L. iii. l. 1145.

Piers Plowman, whose Visions are supposed to have been written about 1362, appears

appears to notice the chimnies as confined to the chambers of the rich:

" Now hath eche ryche a rule to eaten by himselfe,
In a privy parler for poor men sake,
Or in chamber with a chimney and leave the chief halle."

But the introduction of these funnels was an innovation which does not seem to have been generally approved; since we do not find them exhibited in the illuminations of our ancient manuscripts till about the close of the fifteenth century. One or two are seen in the View of London, of the time of Henry the Seventh, engraved in Mr. Gough's History of Pleshy.

In some cases it should seem that they were moveable: at least we gather so from the following passage in the Will of John Sothill, proved in the Registry at York, October 3, 1500. (Reg. Ebor. Scroope. f. 236.)

" I will that my son have *the great chymney that was my faders*, and all the leds in the brew hous."

Harrison, in the Description of Britaine, written about 1570, prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicle, gives a relation which seems to imply that they had not even then become very common in our country towns.

" There are old men (he says) yet dwelling in the village where I remaine, which have noted three things too much increased. One is the multitude of chimnyes latelie erected, whereas in their yoong daies there were not above two or three, if so manie, in most uplandish townes of the realme (the religious houses, and manour places of their lords alwaies excepted, and peradventure some great parsonages); but each one made his fire against a rere-dosse in the hall, where he dined and dressed his meat."

He afterwards adds,

" Now have we manye chimnyes, and yet our tenderlings complayn of rheums, catarrhs, and poses; then had we nothing but rere-dosses, and yet our heads did never ache. For as the smoke in those daies was supposed to be a sufficient hardning for the timber of the house, so it was reputed a farre better medicine to keepe the good man and his family from the quacke or pose, wherewith as then very fewe were acquainted."

But Mr. King, in the History of Vale Royal, published in 1656, states their introduction into Cheshire to have been considerably later:—

" In the building and furniture of their houses (he observes), till of late years, they used the old manner of the Saxons; for they had their fire in the midst of the house, against a hob of clay, and their oxen under the same roof: but within these forty years they have builded chimneys."

Such are the principal testimonies which relate to the introduction of chimnies. Their use became afterwards so general, that in the 14th of Charles the Second the duty paid to the crown on houses had the name of *chimney-money*. And it would be difficult, perhaps, to find a hovel at the present day without one.

Our ancestors, however, at remoter periods, seem to have tried different ways of getting rid of the smoke from their kitchens.

The kitchen at Glastonbury Abbey, which had four fire-places in the lower part, had a roof which contracted in proportion to its height, and ended in a kind of open lantern.

That at Stanton Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, belonging to the ancient residence of the Harcourt family, is still more curious. It is built of stone, square below, octangular above, ending like a tower; and fires being made against the walls, the smoke climbed up them without any funnels, or disturbance to the cooks, and being stopped by a large conical roof, went out in loop-holes at the sides, which were shut or opened as the wind set, being formed by boards with hinges. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be obliged to any of our Correspondents who can inform me (through the channel of your useful and widely-circulated miscellany) from whence came the term *witch-elm*, a name given to a species of elm-tree, to distinguish it from the common-elm. Some people have conjectured that it was a corruption of *white elm*, and so called from the silvery whiteness of its leaves when the sun shines upon them: but this is hardly probable, as Sir F. Bacon in his " *Silva Silvarum, or Natural History, in Ten Centuries*," speaks of it under the name of *weech elm*, which I should think was the properest way to spell it. The insertion of this will much oblige,

Your's, &c. S. R.

December 6, 1806.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DID not see the number of your Magazine for November last in time to make an earlier reply to the request of a correspondent, relative to a preparation of the vitriolic acid, for cleaning tanned leather.

The receipt was intended for a preparation of the vitriolic acid only. The mistake arose from putting down the nitrous, instead of the vitriolic acid: the receipt ought to have run thus:—

Take half a pint of water, a quarter of a pint of vitriolic acid, &c.

The specific gravity of the acid should be 1,850.

I beg leave also to repeat, that it will be more safe on all occasions to go over the leather first with soft water, which having in some measure saturated it, prevents any corroding effects which otherwise might be experienced from too frequently repeating this powerful menstruum. I am, &c.

Hinckley, J. W.
December 2, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE somewhere, in the course of my reading, learned that the sunflower, by a proper process, is capable of producing an oil equally excellent as that which is brought from Florence, and used here for sallads, &c.; that the dregs or husks which then remain are superior to many other articles for fattening pigs and poultry; and that the flower, when growing, possesses in a great degree the properties of purifying foul air.

The air of my neighbourhood not being salubrious, I have succeeded in recommending its growth to my neighbours. Those which I have ever since annually raised in my own garden, I have found to produce seed which by my fowls has always been preferred to their ordinary food; but the experiment of extracting the oil I have never made, though not from a disbelief of its possiblity. I am, &c.

J. M. FLINDALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any of your readers could give me information on the origin of the custom of placing sprigs of holly and ivy in our churches, and the windows of our dwelling houses, at Christmas, I should be greatly obliged by their communicating it through the medium of your valuable Miscellany.

I should also be glad to know if any account has been published of the natural history of the mahogany tree; and, if any, in what work it may be met with.

Derby, Your's, &c. B. A.
December 25, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Walker, in the Principles of Pronunciation prefixed to his Dictionary, says that the regular sound of the diphthong *ea* is that of *ee*; and gives the following in a catalogue of words in which that sound is heard:—sea, tea, mead, plead, bespeak, freak, appeal, heal, beam, cream, clean, dean, cheap, reap, dear, tear, pease, tease, beat, heat, sleazy, uneasy.

In the words which compose that catalogue, I have ever considered the diphthong *ea* as a *strictly proper* diphthong; which (according to Mr. Smith's definition, quoted by Mr. W.) is, "two simple vocal sounds uttered by one and the same emission of breath, and joined in such a manner, that *each* loses a portion of its natural length: but from the junction produceth a *compound* sound, equal in the time of pronouncing to either of them taken separately, and so making still but one syllable:" and with all deference to such high authority as Mr. Walker, and the late Mr. Garrick (who could not find any difference in the sounds of *flea* and *flee*, *meat* and *meet*, though we in Yorkshire *can*), I am nevertheless of opinion, that *ea* is a *proper* diphthong, according to the preceding very accurate definition; and ought, in every word of the catalogue before mentioned, to retain the sound, which to me, appears to be so essentially its own; and which, I think, will be found, on comparison, equally agreeable to the ear as its substitute *ee*; and besides, it tends to keep up a just distinction between words of different meanings.

Your's, &c.

KNARESBURGENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MENTION having been made more than once in your Miscellany of some late legislative measure respecting inhumanity to animals, I shall be obliged to any one who will inform me what that measure is; for I know not of any motion, or even notice of a motion, on that subject in either House of Parliament during last session. Certainly there may have been such notice, and I may not have

seen

seen it in the papers. It appears to me that, although there may be some objections raised against an interference in matters which may be called quite of a private nature, and which perhaps it may be thought that the pulpit rather than the legislature should correct, still where there is already a legislative interference, as is the case with post-horses, &c. &c. the same objections cannot be brought forward. It generally would be a fair object of such interference were there a law passed to restrict the number of miles which a post-horse should go in one day. Might not the masters of post-horses be liable to lose their licence to let horses for misconduct in like manner as keepers of public-houses are?

Quere. When and by whom was the annual sermon on *Humanity to Animals*, which is preached at Southampton, instituted? Your's, &c.

An occasional CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR astronomical readers will no doubt be highly gratified by being informed, that the indefatigable Dr. Olbers, at Bremen, has, on the 29th of March last, again discovered another new planet, to which he has given the name of *Vesta*. I have subjoined the observations hitherto made of this planet; first by Dr. Olbers himself, at Bremen; and those made afterwards by the astronomer royal, Professor Bode, at the Royal Observatory, at Berlin.

Mr. Bode tells me, that this planet was first discovered in the north wing of *Virgo;* that it belonged to that group of planets, which revolve round the Sun, between Mars and Jupiter; that its size appeared to be that of a star of the sixth magnitude, and might be seen with the naked eye; that its present place was between β, δ, and o, $\mathfrak{M}$; that its present motion was still retrograde; but that it soon would become stationary, and after that it would go on forward in its course, or orbit. Your's, &c.

A. F. THOELDEN.

St. Alban's-street, Pall-Mall, May 18, 1807.

Observations on the new Planet, by Dr. Olbers at Bremen.

1807.	Mean time	Apparent $\mathcal{R}$.	Boreal Declination.
March 29	10h 31′ 16″	184° 7′ 47″	11° 47′ 47″
April 1	9 50 0	183 26 59	12 4 52
---- 8	8 21 37	181 56 45	12 36 13
---- 12	8 27 20	181 9 34	12 48 31

Observations made by Professor Bode at Berlin.

April 13	10h 39′ 13″	180° 57′ 17″	12° 50′ 43″
---- 24	9 49 26	179 19 16	12 53 55
---- 25	9 45 5	179 12 36	12 53 7
---- 26	9 40 45	179 6 36	12 56 53
---- 27	9 36 26	179 0 48	12 55 22
---- 29	9 27 52	178 50 21	12 52 2
---- 30	9 23 38	178 45 46	12 50 0
May 1	9 19 26	178 41 50	12 47 31
---- 4	9 7 1	178 32 29	12 39 4

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* MORGANTE MAGGIORE *of* LUIGI PULCI.

WITHOUT pursuing our self-created knights and their fair companion through all the particulars of their pilgrimage, (which however is not void of amusement) we will suppose the lady quietly restored to her father, and that Morgante and Margutte, after experiencing all the hospitality that they had imagined to themselves, are again on their way in search of Orlando. In the course of this journey, the latter of those boon companions comes to an end not very heroical though well suited to his former life;

life; for he actually bursts himself with laughing at a trick which Morgante had put upon him.

Our traveller, now left alone, soon after arrived before the walls of Babylon; where he met Orlando, to the great delight of both, and where, by his personal strength and in a truly giant-like manner, he made the Paladins masters of the place, and set the crown on the head of his noble friend.

This is the last action of the hero whose name is given to the poem. The Paladins, tired of inglorious ease, were already on the seas in quest of new adventures, when a storm overtakes them; and, to lighten the ship, Morgante leaps overboard on the back of a dolphin. Borne by this strange conveyance, like Arion of old, he comes safe to shore; but, when just landing, is bit in the heel by an enormous sea-crab, and shortly after (to the inexpressible grief of the christian champions) dies of the mortification that ensued. Orlando erects a monument for him on the strand, enumerates all his virtues in an appropriate epitaph, and finally has his body embalmed and sent back to Babylon to be interred.

In the port at which they are now arrived, the Paladins are attacked by a vast host of Pagans, the subjects of the Emperor of Massa. The rabble is soon defeated; but a valiant youth who is among them still keeps the field, unhorses Richardetto and Oliver, but at last, presuming to encounter Rinaldo, is overthrown by him and desperately wounded. The generous Paladins, who admired his youth and courage and pitied his fall, took all possible care of, and at last succeeded in reviving, him; while Orlando discovers by the letters marked on the pummel of his sword that he is of the house of Clermont. On enquiry, the young man informs him that his name is Aldinghieri; that his mother was the fair Rosaspina, who brought him forth on the sea-coast, and educated him among the Saracens; but that she had always told him that his father was Gerard of Rousillon, a near relation to the famous Paladins of France.

Aldinghieri from this time becomes one of the most interesting characters in the romance. His first discovery to his relations the Paladins, his introduction at the court of Charles, to which they conduct him, his expedition to Montauban to see his father the venerable Gerard, his death (overpowered by numbers of the infamous Maganzeses) the grief and despair of the unhappy Gerard who beholds him for the first time then already dying of his wound, contain a great number of beautiful circumstances for which I would have found a place if I had not thought myself to have dwelt too long already on the minor parts of this poem, and did I not hasten to the grand catastrophe, in which the whole strength of the poet is shewn, and for which he begins to prepare us by many bold and abrubt prophecies of approaching evils.

I therefore hasten without ceremony over the meeting of Anthea with Rinaldo, who has conducted her to Babylon, and placed her there upon her father's throne, and omitting entirely all mention of the many other adventures which the Paladins encounter, and the wanderings of Rinaldo and his brothers through Africa and Egypt, proceed to the fatal war that was kindled throughout Pagania against Charles and the Christian Empire.

The restless Anthea, whose love for Rinaldo had wasted away by time and absence, but whose spirit of ambition and conquest encreased with her years, had long considered the Christians in no other light than as the murderers of her father, and her own hereditary enemies. Marsilius, king of Spain, had formerly been obliged, much against his will, to submit to the power of Charles, and the irresistible valour of Orlando, but had always watched his opportunities for rebellion and revenge. These two powerful sovereigns joined in a league against France; and the Empress of Babylon soon poured into the devoted country an army of 80,000 soldiers. This war, however tremendous in its commencement, did not terminate so fatally as the Christians had began to expect. Marsilius preferred waiting to see the success of first impressions; and, owing to his weakness and timidity, the intrepid Anthea was overthrown. In the dreadful battle to which Paris was, on this occasion a witness, Charles himself was fighting on horseback with his good sword Joyeuse, the Seine ran purple with the blood of Pagans and Christians, but the victory was owing to the invincible arm of Orlando, aided by the gallant and affectionate Baldwin, who (though a son of Gano) had always detested the treachery of his father and attached himself to the fame and fortunes of the first of the Paladins. Anthea now gives no ear to the solicitations of Marsilius to

continue the war, but humbly receives the blessing of the Christian Emperor and returns with all her remaining forces to Babylon, while Marsilius continues to delude the Christians by feigned negotiations and waits for further opportunities of vengeance.

His designs were furthered by the blindness and obstinacy of the emperor himself, who had at this time not only restored the traitor Gano to his favour, but, contrary to the advice and earnest entreaties of all his court, sent him as his ambassador to the court of Saragossa to negotiate the peace with Marsilius. By this rash act he signed the destruction of Orlando and all his noblest Paladins. The traitor's first care was to confirm Marsilius in his hatred to the Christian name, by representing the demands of Charles as to the highest degree insulting and degrading. The first article (as delivered by Gano) was a change of religion, to which Marsilius answers by a very extraordinary fable: "I was once informed that in a wood near Saragossa there is a cavern, straight and narrow at the entrance, but very spacious in the midst, where six pillars are erected, each of which is guarded by a peculiar spirit. These pillars are typical of *the six Religions;* that of gold is the principal and the purest. The others are of silver, brass, iron, tin, and lead. All souls, previous to entering on their corporeal habitations, must here make choice of their faith; and, in making the important choice, are beset by the guardian spirits who throng round them, each with a desire to make them embrace their own particular pillar. The souls, yet simple and ignorant, but having by nature a freedom of action, are generally determined by the force of these solicitations in their choice; and, whichever of the pillars they embrace is typical of the religion they are to follow through life. Happy are they who embrace the golden pillar!" I do not remember having any where met with this metaphysical chimera before; nor is it easy to discover the peculiar application which Marsilius, or Pulci, meant to be derived from it.

However that may be, the traitor having secured Marsilius in the train of thought in which he wished him to remain, drew him aside the next time they hunted together to a retired place, where, close to a fountain, there grew a Carob (the species of tree on which legendary tradition asserts that Judas Iscariot hung himself). In this fit place Gano unfolds his project, which is that Orlando shall be invited to *Roncesvalles*, (a spot commodious for the purpose, being among the Alps, and on the frontiers of the two kingdoms,) there to receive from the hands of Marsilius the tribute which, after a former war, he had engaged to pay, but had for many years neglected; and that Charles himself shall be requested to meet the Spanish prince, after this ceremony is completed, at the town of *St. Jean au pied de Port*, there to accept his homage for the crown he wears, and to settle the remaining articles of the peace on a firm and lasting basis. Under this fair exterior, Marsilius was secretly to arm all the forces of Pagania to second his design; and then, after dispatching Orlando (which, they flattered themselves must be an easy task, engaged as he would be among the mountains), Charles himself and all his court would be at the mercy of the Spanish monarch.

Scarcely was the plot announced, when a thunderbolt descending from the clouds destroyed a laurel close by Marsilius's seat; and, at the same instant, an apple was shaken from the Carob-tree and fell upon the head of our second Judas; but, not daunted with these fearful omens, the treacherous king and count sealed and ratified by oaths their bloody bargain; and Gano, returning to Paris, delivers the magnificent presents of Marsilius, together with the treacherous proposals that they had invented, which are, by the generous and unsuspecting emperor and his knights, accepted with great joy and willingness.

Malagigi alone, of all the court at Paris, suspects the sincerity of Gano's mission, and retires to Montauban, there to discover by his art the secrets that he wished to know. A dæmon named Astaroth, is raised by his incantations; a dæmon wise, terrible, and fierce; not a familiar spirit, but one of a higher order, and black as his native hell. He for some time affects disobedience and contempt; but, being at last brought to reason by the terrors of the magical ring, discovers to him that his cousin Rinaldo (in whom alone Malagigi confided to avert the impending evils) is at that moment viewing the pyramids of Egypt, in company with his three brothers. In answer to his enquiry concerning the success of the proposed interview at Roncesvalles, he tells him, that God alone knows all things, and that no creature, not even the son, is omniscient; but, that the air is full of spirits, and

that all kinds of signs, portents, or prodigies, are visible among the celestial bodies, which incline him to imagine that something most tremendous will ensue. Part of this speech was sufficient to alarm Malagigi's Catholic faith, and his demands on this subject are answered by the dæmon in a long train of theological and metaphysical reasoning, the tendency of which has inclined commentators to attribute this canto (as I before observed) to Ficinus, or some other philosopher of the age, and a favourite with the great. Astaroth, however, concludes by promising to fly with a fellow-dæmon over to Egypt, and bring Rinaldo and Richardetto in three days to the fatal ground of Roncesvalles. He then takes his leave, and darts rapidly away like a stone from its sling, or the thunderbolt itself; and the earth trembled with his motion.

Meanwhile, Orlando took his stand at Roncesvalles, together with his dear friends, Oliver, and Count Anselmo, and was soon after joined there by Berlinger (a Paladin who is marked through all the Italian romances by the epithet of gentle, *il gentil Berlinghieri),* by the brave and honourable Astolpho, by Sansonetto, a youth of Damascus who had become a Christian out of love and admiration of Orlando, and by the faithful and affectionate Baldwin, who had been decorated by his father with a vest of king Marsilius, which (unknown to himself) was a mark agreed upon between that monarch and Gano to protect him through the ensuing massacre from the fury of the soldiers. The innumerable host of Pagans was by this time fast approaching, and Blanchardin the principal general of Saragossa sent before with presents to keep up the delusion of the Christians, and make sure of Orlando's awaiting the issue.—*(To be continued.)*

For the Monthly Magazine.

ASTRONOMY.

A GENTLEMAN who has made this sublime study an object of general attention, by his annual publications, has favoured me with the position, within these few days, of the Olbers planet; and by which, as it is so high in the system, (between Mars and Jupiter) and, consequently has little absolute motion, it may be found for some weeks to come. Its present situation in a clear part of the heavens, between the head of Virgo and the tail of the Lion, is uncommonly favourable; there being few stars in that region that could be mistaken for it. It appears now like a star of the sixth magnitude, according to the account,

R. A. 179° 12′ 30″
D. N. 12° 57′ 46″

It will consequently be seen in the part of the evening most convenient for observation; and, advantageously from its vicinity to the earth, and with a fine star to direct the eye to it.

VEGETATION SUSPENDED.

I have a fine plant, the double Saxifrage *(Saxifragum granulatum)* now in great beauty. In May, 1804, it flowered in my study. It withered after flowering, being exposed to too much heat. I let it remain perfectly dry, setting it aside in a shady part of the room. About sixteen months after, I took it out of the mould; and with difficulty found one or two of its small bulb-like tubers less than half the size of the seed of a sweet pea; which I replanted. It soon revegetated; flowered weakly in 1806; and, very strongly blossoms at present: it has lost nothing of its doubleness. The "*Lateat Scintillula forsan,*" should never be forgotten. It is of most extensive application to vegetable and animal life, to political and moral reform.

ATMOSPHERIC VARIATIONS.

These have rarely been so great, from cold and wet, to heat and dryness (most intense heat for the season,) and again back to cold and wet.

From a succession of snow, and of chill days, the medium of the first three days of May, was 70½; the thunder-storm, Saturday the 2d, would have been no common one even in July. And now we are down again to the ordinary temperature of March.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Troston, May 6, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. VI.

VIRGIL.

IN commencing this account of the Life and Poems of Virgil, the writer is perfectly aware that he is treading on very common ground; and he almost despairs of presenting either novelty or interest to the reader. Virgil is an Author very early placed in the student's hands, and is more known, and better understood, than any other writer of antiquity. There are few, indeed, whose classical studies have not enabled them to comprehend the language of this Poet, more particularly in his Æneid. The grave

grave and majestic style, the uniform simplicity and impressive verse of Virgil, have always attached the ear at all susceptible of harmony and cadence: while his style, abounding less in idiomatic turns and familiar expressions, so pleasing, but often so difficult in other classics, has rendered the Poet of Mantua infinitely more easy of comprehension. The lives of the Augustan Poets are also more within the reach of inquiry. The number of contemporary writers, in that fertile age, will enable us to proceed on such certain data, as to leave little room for conjecture or uncertainty. Attempts were made, however, to cast even on the tranquil and sedentary life of Virgil the same marvellous incidents, and the same mysterious veil, which have obscured the life and writings of Homer; and the fables of Donatus may at least vie with those of Herodotus. The zeal and undistinguishing applause of their admirers have induced them to detail circumstances, which never happened to those to whom they are attributed. The slight appearance of truth, which sometimes breaks through the mist, is so disguised by fabulous tales, as to spread an air of improbability over the whole. It should seem to have been the settled opinion of these ancient encomiasts, that nature could not produce a great genius, without discovering, by some miracle at his birth, what the world was afterwards to expect from him. And, what is still worse, they seldom agree in the numerous fictions which they ascribe to their subjects; but each applies to them incidents, which he either imagines had, or ought to have, happened to them. By such means, they occasion an obscurity and confusion, not easily unravelled by those who endeavour to write with certainty or probability.

Publius Virgilius Maro flourished in the time of Augustus Cæsar, and was born at the village of Andes, near Mantua, in the year of Rome, 683. His mother's name was Maja; and as a specimen of the fictions in which his admirers indulged, it may be related, that she dreamt of having been delivered of an olive-branch, which was no sooner set in the ground, than it took root, and sprang up into a tree abounding with fruit and blossoms. Going out the next day to a neighbouring village with her husband, she was compelled to stop by the way, and was delivered in a ditch. A branch of poplar (according to the custom of the country was planted on the spot, and grew so fast, that it soon reached the size of the trees that were near, and had been planted long before. The poplar was, in the sequel, named after him, and consecrated to his fame. At seven years of age, he was sent to Cremona, a flourishing Roman colony; from which he removed to Milan. There he applied himself to the study of the Greek language, and most probably of the Poems of Homer, of which he afterwards so largely availed himself. His studies are also said to have comprized physics, mathematics, and philosophy. In the last he was instructed by Syro the Epicurean, whose opinions he appears to have embraced, when he wrote the 6th eclogue, inscribed to Varus. Dryden, in the preface to his pastorals, appears to doubt this assertion: but it may certainly be collected from some passages in Cicero, who affirms that Syro was an excellent philosopher, and one of the greatest of the Epicurean sect, and that his doctrines were much in vogue in Rome, and adopted by the most eminent men. Though Virgil's better sense, and maturer judgment, might probably afterwards induce him to forsake the Epicurean for the Platonic philosophy; yet it appears that when he wrote the Georgics, he still adhered to the tenets of the former, as may be inferred from the well-known passage,

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,
Atque metus omnes et inexorabile fatum
Subjecit pedibus—strepitumque Acherontis avari.

After sometime spent in his studies, his curiosity and desire of knowledge, led him to travel through Italy, when, it is supposed, he went to Rome. Here, it is said, he published his sixth Eclogue, which Roscius rehearsing on the stage, Cicero, in admiration, called its author, *Magnæ spes altera Romæ;* implying, probably, that he himself, on account of his eloquence and political talents, was the first. But this account has been justly disputed, and it is more consonant with history, and with what he himself says in the first Eclogue, to presume that he had not seen Rome, till the time of the division of lands, which Augustus distributed to his soldiers; by which the Poet, being involved in the common calamity, lost his patrimony. Bayle has also detected in this account an error in chronology, for he has satisfactorily proved, that Virgil did not write his Bucolics till after the triumvirate of Octavius, Antony and Lepidus; during which, it is well known, that Cicero was barbarously murdered.

When Virgil lost his patrimony, in consequence of the division of lands, which we have mentioned, he applied to Varus, with whom he had contracted a close and intimate friendship. By Varus he was recommended to Pollio, then governor of his native province, whose favour, at length, introduced him to the court of Augustus. From this great protector of learning and the arts, he obtained a grant, by which his lands were exempt from the general division. If commentators have not been too eager to represent passages in the Bucolics, as containing personal allusions to himself, he appears to refer to this circumstance in the 1st Eclogue, '*Hic illum vidi juvenem*,' &c. At the request of Mecænas and Augustus, he undertook the Georgics, on which he was occupied no less than seven years. When we consider that the Poem consists only of four books, this will appear an excess of literary caution; and in the quick and exuberant Poets of the present day, may not a little detract from their estimation of Virgil's powers. It must be admitted, that his genius was not of a rapid growth, and that invention was not one of his peculiar attributes But this caution enabled him to produce the most finished didactic Poem, that ever was presented to the world. Had he lived to complete the Æneid, that Poem, though less original, would have been equally polished and elegant. He is supposed to have written the Georgics at Naples, though probably the plan was partly laid at Milan; the precepts contained in the Poem better suiting, in the opinion of many, the soil of Lombardy, than that of Naples. Augustus could not but be pleased to see a work of this nature, at a time when he wished to soothe the minds of the people, just relieved from the horrors of civil war, and to encourage the proprietors of lands to cultivate them on their own account. Till then, their possessions had been precarious, and they were unwilling to cultivate them; not knowing whether themselves or others were to reap the fruits of their labours. That he completed the Georgics at Naples, is clear from the last lines of the fourth book.

At the mature age of forty-two, he began the Æneid, though, from the following passage in the sixth Eclogue,

Cum canerem reges et prælia, Cynthius aurem
Vellit et admonuit, pastorem, Tytyre, pingues
Pascere oportet oves, deductum dicere carmen.

it may be conjectured, either that he had collected materials, and even written part of it in his youth, or that he had already tried his strength in an Epic Poem, on another subject, which, in his maturer years, he destroyed as unworthy of him. It is well known that our Pope had composed a long Epic, entitled, "Alcander," which, by the advice of Atterbury, he committed to the flames. Virgil applied himself to the composition of the Æneid, with his characteristic industry and caution. So extensive was his reputation by this time, and such the idea entertained of his poetical powers, that every one was impressed with the expectation of a *nescio quid majus Iliade*, of something that should surpass the Iliad itself. Augustus himself, while engaged in an expedition against the Cantabri, frequently solicited him by letter, to send him the first lineaments of his Poem; with which request Virgil afterwards complied, by reciting before him the second, fourth, and sixth books. He was no less than eleven years employed on the composition of the Poem, and had proposed to devote a retirement of three years more, in polishing and completing it; after which, it was his intention to apply the remainder of his life in the studies of philosophy. But in this design he was interrupted by death, and he left his Poem in an unfinished state. Not that there appears to be any foundation for the opinion, commonly entertained, that he meant to extend the Poem to twenty-four books, in imitation of the Iliad. It is not easy to conjecture by what means he could have increased the interest, without destroying the unity of the action, which evidently closes at the death of Turnus, and the conquest of Latium. Whatever were his intentions, he sat out for Greece, and in his journey met Augustus, who was then returning from the East. This determined him to return to Italy with the Emperor; but his curiosity carrying him to Megara, he was there seized with a languishing distemper, which increasing upon him in his passage, he arrived at Brundusium in such an ill state of health, that he died there on the 22d of September, in the year of Rome 737, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

When he found his distemper increase, he earnestly demanded his manuscripts, in order, it is supposed, to commit his Æneid to the flames; as he justly considered it an imperfect work. But the zeal of his friends, Tucca and Varius, refused to assist in such a sacrifice.

The

The dying Poet then bequeathed his writings to them, upon condition that nothing should be added, and that every unfinished verse should remain as it was. He was, it is thought, principally moved by the consideration that Augustus would never suffer so valuable a work to be destroyed. But the Emperor was no otherways concerned in the preservation of the Poem, than the Author's desisting from his resolution on being told that its execution would probably be forbidden. There is an Epigram extant, composed by Apollinaris the Grammarian, upon the order given by Virgil to burn the Æneid; and as it consists only of a single distich, may be inserted here,—

Infelix alio cecidit prope Pergamon igne,
Et pene est alio Troja cremata rogo.

Dryden speaks of Virgil "as a grave, succinct, and majestic writer; one, "who weighed not only every thought, but every word and syllable; who was always aiming to crowd his sense into as narrow a compass as possible; for which reason he is so figurative, as to require a grammar apart to construe him. His verse is every where sounding the very thing in your ears, whose sense it bears; yet the numbers are perpetually varied to increase the delight of the reader, so that the same sounds are never repeated twice together. But though he is smooth, where smoothness is required, yet he is so far from affecting it, that he seems rather to disdain it; for he frequently makes use of synalœphas, and concludes his sense in the middle of his verse. He is every where above the conceit of epigrammatic wit, and gross hyperboles. He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines, but glares not, and is stately, without ambition; which is the vice of Lucan. Martial, says of him, that he could have excelled Varrus in tragedy, and Horace in lyric poetry." This last assertion may be justly doubted. The peculiar qualities of Virgil's poetry are sweetness, majesty, and uniformity of style. His character was that of dignified and calm severity. In the serious and measured Ode, he might have equalled, if not surpassed, Horace; for it is observable of the latter, that, though always interesting and pleasing, he is rarely great. Virgil would have failed in that easy unlaboured diction, flowing imagery and variable style, which please us so much in the poet of Venusium. It is even doubtful whether he would have succeeded better in tragedy. The character of Dido, indeed, as an exquisite mixture of pathetic tenderness and passionate declamation, is highly dramatic. But love is only one of the passions which tragedy personifies; and although there be in the Æneid many solemn and interesting passages, it has nothing that can induce us to believe, that Virgil would have pourtrayed the more violent passions of the mind with equal energy and truth.

The genuine and undisputed works of Virgil, are, ten Eclogues, or Bucolics; four books of Georgics; and the Æneid, consisting of twelve books. From the arrangement which we have adopted, the Æneid alone can at present be considered. The Eclogues will come with more propriety under the head of, Pastoral Poetry; and the Georgics, under that of Didactic Poetry.—*(To be continued.)*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE long felt horror at the practice of skinning eels alive, and am happy to be able to answer the question in the Monthly Magazine for November, (viz.) what is the speediest method of killing eels?

It may be instantly done by piercing the spinal marrow close to the back part of the skull, with a point.

Being in the habit of angling, I uniformly kill the fish as soon as caught, by the above method, and find it succeed with eels, as well as other fish. My penknife is the instrument I use for the purpose. When properly done, all motion immediately ceases.

Nailsworth, Dec. 1806. R. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. Robertson, in his admirable Dissertation on the Natives of South America, has observed, that the inhabitants of New Holland are the lowest and most degraded species of men on the face of the earth; and that a philosophical examination of their character is wanted to complete the history of man. Numerous recent accounts from that country, have all tended to confirm the opinion of this profound historian. The last publication, by Mr. Turnbull, on the subject, also confirms this fact; but at the same time mentions a circumstance indicative, as the author imagines, of intellectual quickness, and apparently contradictory to the received notion of their extreme and invincible ignorance; I mean, their astonishing

astonishing dexterity in imitating the actions and gestures of the English gentlemen of distinction in the colony. It occurred to me, when reading Mr. Bingley's amusing account of the stratagems of apes and monkeys, in your last, that an easy solution of this seeming difficulty may be found. These animals, it seems, excel rational creatures in their powers of mimickry. From which, it is just to infer, that it is an excellence of the lowest kind, equally if not more allied to the brutal than rational nature; and is indebted for its powers of action, more to flexibility of body, than acuteness of mind. Indeed, it is generally the case, that people of merely mimetick talents are either children or narrow-minded men. From all which, it is evident, that the imitative dexterity of the New Hollanders, forms no plea in their favour; and is a circumstance consistent only with the other parts of their character. This view of the above facts may perhaps be of use to the future philosopher, who may favour the world with a comp ete picture of this debased race of men.

Bedford Row, Your's, &c.
March 13, 1807. W. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM one of those persons among your numerous readers, who amuse themselves with deducing principles, according to the rules of Lord Bacon, from the multitude of curious facts with which your valuable miscellany abounds.

I confess, that there is no part of your Magazine, from which, since its commencement, I have derived more solid instruction, than from your well-arranged, provincial intelligence; an original feature of your work, which has, I observe, been attempted to be imitated by the race of plagiarists, who have, for several years past, successively obtruded themselves on the credulity of the public.

In the perusal of your records of mortality, I have been particularly struck with the circumstance of the great number of persons, who every month lose their lives, through accidents from riding on horseback; one half of which are occasioned by the dragging of unhorsed persons in the stirrup!

Now, Sir, the old story of Columbus breaking the egg, is a labyrinth of perplexity, compared with the simplicity of the means by which fatal accidents, from this cause may be prevented. At present, it is the practice of stirrup-makers, to make the iron so large, as to admit the instep and heel of the rider, to pass through it, if need be. Can any absurdity be so great as this practice? Has a man any occasion at any time to pass his foot through the ring of the stirrup?—and if not, why is it made so large as to lead unnecessarily to an accident, which it is almost too horrid to contemplate?

Let the ring of stirrups then be made of such depth, as only to admit the foot as far as the rise of the instep; and it becomes obviously impossible, that an unhorsed person should be dragged to death by the entanglement of the foot!

April 10, 1807. C. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS *to* ENGLISH SYNONYMY.

Sympathy. Compassion. Pity. Commiseration.

SYMPATHY is Greek, and Compassion is Latin, for *undergoing—together.* But the Greek verb, being more frequently applied to emotions both of the pleasing and painful kind, than the derived Latin verb, which is confined to unwelcome sensations; sympathy is come to signify participation in the affections of others, without regard to their nature; whereas, compassion implies participation in the painful perceptions of another. Sympathy is fellow-feeling; and compassion is fellow-suffering. Whether we rejoice with those who rejoice, or mourn with those who mourn, we indulge sympathy; but our compassion is exercised only in the house of grief.

Pity describes pain occasioned by the pain of another, but not pain of the same kind. We pity a man in disgrace, without feeling involved in his woe; we pity a family in want, without any apprehension of identical calamity. There is a self-complacence, a secret triumph, connected with that tenderness for uneasiness, which is called pity. The gods are supposed to pity the misfortunes of mankind; but compassion belongs to those who are liable to a like fate. Commiseration means fellow-pity: pity felt in common with others. The spectators of a tragedy commiserate the distresses of the hero. Hooker uses this word impurely, where he says:

"These poor seduced creatures, whom I can neither speak nor think of, but with much commiseration and pity."

Where there is no one to partake the emotion, there can be no commiseration.

Locke,

Locke, on the contrary, uses the word with precision:

"We should commiserate our mutual ignorance."

Clock. Dial.

These are both time-pieces, with this difference, that the clock strikes; the dial does not. Clock is derived from *clocke*, a bell; dial from *dies*, day. The clock tells the hour, the dial shows it. Mr. Roscoe flatters the Medici; his pen, like the gnomon of a sun-dial, notices no hours but the serene. Dials were long in use before the invention of clocks.

The plate, on which the hours are numbered, is called sometimes the dial of a clock; but hour-plate is more correct. Those time-pieces, which do not strike, when fitted up in a manner to resemble striking clocks, are often called clocks.

Wind. Breeze. Blast. Gale. Gust. Storm. Tempest. Hurricane.

Of these words, Wind is the most comprehensive and indefinite: it signifies a stream of air, and is etymologically connected with *wehen* to blow, of which verb it is probably the contracted participle present, the thing blowing.

Breeze is a gentle orderly wind: the word is Spanish, or Italian, and is associated with ideas of soft airs, such as slide under southern skies.

Blast is any effort of blowing, the exhalation of a trumpet, the breath of bellows, the eruption of a cannon, the sweep of the storm-wind: it is the past participle of *blasen* to blow, the thing blown.

Gale is a sonorous steady wind: the word is etymologically connected with *to call* and *to yell*: the wind that sings in the shrouds, that keeps the sail stiff uninterruptedly, is a gale. Addison, makes a bull, in talking of Umbria's green retreats,

Where western *gales* eternally *reside*:

that is, where motion eternally rests.

Gust is a fit of wind; it is derived from the Icelandish, and is therefore associated with phænomena familiar in the northern skies: winter-gusts: fretted with the gusts of heaven: the showery gusts of April:—

As when fierce northern blasts from alps descend,
From his firm roots with struggling gusts to rend,
An aged sturdy oak.

Storm includes other accidents than violent wind; it is etymologically connected with *to stir*, and may be defined a noisy rapid commotion of the atmospheric elements; a wind which disturbs clouds, woods, and seas; it exceeds a gust in continuance, in vehemence, in darkness and destruction. Storm, like gust, being of northern origin, is applied to the phænomena of northern climates; a hail-storm, a storm of snow, the storms of December,

Here may thy storm-beat vessel safely ride.

Stir, commotion, being the radical idea, this word is extended, by a natural metaphor, to the assault of fortifications, and to seditious movements.

Tempest, being of southern origin, describes that sort of storm common in warm countries; wind accompanied with rain, lightnings, and thunder.

Hurricane, being not merely of southern, but of tropical origin, it is a Caribbee word, describes that sort of storm common between the tropics, the most violent form of summer-storms.

To lie. To lay.

There are traces in many Gothic dialects of a causative inflection for the infinitive moods of verbs. So from *to sit* is formed *to set*, which signifies to cause to sit. So again from

to rise - *to raise*, to cause to rise
to fall - *to fell*, to cause to fall
to fly - *to flee*, to cause to fly,

but a corrupt and confused use of this verb has prevailed. To this same class of modification must be referred *to lie*, and *to lay*, to cause to lie. *Lege*, low, is the etymon of both words. I will lie with my fathers. Lay me with my fathers.

These words are used in composition in a manner very idiomatic. *To lie by* implies to remain still; *to lay by*, to reserve for future use. *To lie down* implies to repose oneself; *to lay down* is to deposit a pledge, a proposition, an employment. *To lie in* implies to be in child-bed; *to lay in*, to store. *To lie with*, implies to sleep with; *to lay with*, to bet, or wager, with.

It would be more convenient if the past sense of *to lie* were spelled *ley*, and not *lay*, which is a combination of letters otherwise appropriated.

Abdication. Resignation.

Dicare is to promise; *abdicare*, to call off: *signare*, is to sign, or seal; *resignare*, to sign again, or against. Abdication, then, is giving up by word of mouth; and resignation is giving up by signature.

It deserves notice, because it will assist us to understand the word "resign," about which

which there is controversy, (Monthly Magazine, vol. xx. p. 522,) that *again* and *against* are in rude languages commonly confounded. The *re* of the Latins, and the *wieder* of the Germans, have this double sense. Narcissus views his image in the lake; he sees Narcissus *again*, he sees Narcissus *against* him. The ideas are contiguous of things *opposite*, and things *opposed*: *to stand with*, is the collocation of sympathy; *to withstand*, the collocation of antipathy: comparison often ends in controversy. In as much as *re* is ambiguous, the verb "to resign" has two primary meanings, (1) to sign again, (2) to sign against. But Mr. Trebor, of Worcester, ought not to reckon more than these as original or primary significations. *To yield up* is not the original import of the word; it is a violent metaphor, resulting from accidental institutions of jurisprudence. *To transfer* is also a metaphor resulting from the circumstance that second signatures, like indorsements among ourselves, were common formalities of transfer. Let us suppose the English theologians were to employ this word "indorse," as they do employ the word "resign," and were to recommend, that we should in all things *indorse* ourselves to the will of God; that we should receive his decrees with patience and *indorsement*, would common sense decide in favour of the good taste of such expression? Yet the use of *resignation* for submission to Providence in adversity, is a parallel case.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES *of* CONSTANTINOPLE, *by* FREDERIC MURHARD; *illustrated by an engraved* PANORAMA *of that* CITY.

IT was such a day as connot be paralleled except in Elysium when our vessel entered the celebrated strait which forms the boundary between Europe and Asia. The whole hemisphere was illumined by the brilliant rays of the sun, whose golden light was reflected in a thousand tints on the dazzled eye. Both sea and sky glistened like silver, and balsamic breezes were wafted from either coast. The air was so pure, so mild; the whole atmosphere, cooled by the water, so refreshing; the shores on each side unfolded such inexpressible charms, that we might have fancied ourselves walking in the garden of Eden, and imagination might almost have persuaded reason that this was the avenue to some fairy city.

For half a day we thus continued our course between Thrace and Asia Minor. One prospect, one beauty, succeeded another. Here appeared the ruins of castles and forts, there villages peeped forth between the dark branches of cypresses and walnut-trees. Here we sailed under the menacing cannon of formidable batteries, there we glided past oriental palaces and imperial pleasure-houses. Here rose ranges of mountains and hills, their summits crowned with woods glowing in the rich colours of summer, and clothing the gradual declivity, unbroken, save where the bold, rocky promontory caught the passing beam; yonder appeared delicious landscapes embellished with all the riches of industry and luxury, whose tints were harmoniously blended in the sun-shine. Here Ceres and Pomona presented in the enchanting grove a banquet worthy of the gods; there towered a steep crag, but the purest nectar distilled from its rugged sides and the purple clusters glowing amid the embrowned foliage were suspended in luxuriant festoons from the branches of the fig and the slender cherry-tree; while meadows of such verdure as I have seldom beheld in any country, covered the shore of the sea, whose foaming waves impetuously broke against the projecting cliffs, and which here and there forming a bay of greater or less extent, reflected in its bason the adjacent objects.

The strait of the Dardanelles, as the whole channel between the two continents of Europe and Asia is usually called, forms the communication between the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, and the Black Sea. It is twelve leagues in length, but the breadth is very unequal, being in some places not more than three or four hundred fathoms, while, in others it expands to the width of fifteen hundred or two thousand fathoms. At the mouth next the Archipelago are two forts on the opposite shores, but at the distance of fifteen hundred fathoms, so that they cannot be said to afford much protection to the passage; a promontory about three leagues within the strait projects about four hundred fathoms, and here on either side are erected forts mounted with very heavy cannon, which completely command both shores, and form what may properly be called the Dardanelles. Other forts are also constructed in the narrow parts of the passage, till it opens into the sea of Marmora, when no further obstruction is presented to the progress of vessels to Constantinople.

The nearer we approach to the imperial

PANORAMA OF CONSTANTINOPLE, 1806.

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rial metropolis, the more numerous were the objects that caught the eye, and the more animated became the whole surrounding scene. Already ships and barks of every kind incessantly glided over the slightly agitated surface; already were heard here and there the huzzas of the sailors and the various sounds proceeding from the floating palaces; already did we behold the contiguous European and Asiatic shores covered with innumerable groups of inhabitants.

All that I had yet seen was, however, but a feeble prelude to the inexpressibly magnificent spectacle which now began gradually to present itself to my view. We had reached the end of the channel, and to the south opened an unbounded prospect over the sea of Marmara. The immense capital, with its splendid amphitheatre and harbour, suddenly burst upon my view; and such was the impression which it made upon me by its majestic situation and prodigous extent, that it totally eclipsed the almost celestial beauties of Skutari, seated on the hills to the left.

There the immense Stambul, with its numerous suburbs, enthroned on unequal hills, extends more than a long day's-journey in the domains of Europe and Asia, forming as it were, the link that unites the East with the West. Though inhabited by barbarians, despoiled of its fairest ornaments by the fury of Mahommedan fanaticism, and repeatedly brought to the brink of destruction by the rapacious element of fire, still it stands in all its majesty, as though it defied alike the hand of time and the desolating efforts of human rage; as though it were reserved for a higher destiny, perhaps to give laws to all the nations of the earth, and to govern all mankind as children of one great family.

Constantinople is of itself a world in which a million of people are in constant motion. To an European it is a totally new world; and who can pretend to embrace such an object at one view? Those only can be aware of the difficulty of describing the *tout-ensemble* of Stambul, or discover how few correct accounts we possess concerning it, who have had an opportunity of comparing with the original the pictures that have been drawn of it. I sincerely wish that it were in my power to give an idea of the whole; but this, as I have already observed, is impracticable, and must remain so till we have invented expressions adapted to the most delicate shades of our feelings and sensations. I must therefore content myself with presenting only a few sketches towards a picture of the Turkish metropolis, commencing with the suburb of Pera, the general quarter of the Franks or Europeans resident at Constantinople.

Pera is situated, with several other suburbs, on a peninsula, or promontory, formed by the harbour of Constantinople and the canal. With respect to its dimensions and buildings, it may be compared to the middling towns of Italy or Germany. Toward the south it joins another larger suburb, called Galata, but on all the other sides it is surrounded by extensive burial-places, with agreeable walks overshadowed with cypresses. As the place is very unequally built, and is situated on the declivity of a hill, many quarters of it lie much higher than others; so that, from the former you have frequently the most delightful views over the lower parts of the city.

Both Pera and Galata were built by the Genoese, and on this account the architecture of the houses in those two suburbs differs materially from that of the other parts of Constantinople. Here it is Oriental, there Italian: here the houses are constructed in the Turco-Grecian style; there, they were planned by European artists. In the city itself, as well as in most of the other suburbs, the houses are scarcely one story high; in Pera and Galata there are buildings not inferior in height to those of Paris and Vienna. Some of them, however, are very old, and make a wretched appearance, though most are solid edifices, built entirely of stone, after the Italian manner. The more modern structures display an intention of imitating the Eastern style; the houses are built, in general, by far not so high as formerly, and wood is frequently used, though the many dreadful fires ought to have taught the Franks how dangerous it is in a place like this to prepare fuel for so destructive an element.

Pera nevertheless contains palaces which would do honour to any European capital. The residences of the ambassadors, which are the property of the nations whom they respectively represent, are particularly dreadful. Unfortunately a great part of Pera was consumed in the late dreadful conflagration. I was assured that this was the finest quarter of Pera; and so it must certainly have been, to judge from its situation. A whole street on the west side, which ran from south to north, was destroyed, and the palaces of the English and Austrian ambassadors were reduced to ashes.

Pera is much more extensive from south to north than from east to west. Through the middle of it the principal street runs longitudinally. It is of unequal breadth, but in most places two carriages might drive abreast. It is tolerably well paved, and there is also a foot pavement before many of the houses. At the southern extremity it is intersected almost at right angles by another broader street, which runs eastward to Galata. Toward the north it loses itself in an unpaved road, of considerable length, which is bordered by numerous buildings and burial-places.

Such is a brief and general description of the principal residence of the Franks at Constantinople. They enjoy their various rights and privileges; they even possess their houses, gardens, and grounds, as private property, in which no one can molest them. In other parts of the Turkish empire the case is widely different. At Bucharest, or Jassy, a Frank cannot purchase a house, and even the agents and consuls of foreign nations are obliged to rent them. I was, besides, assured, that no Mussulman is now permitted to build within the confines of Pera; so that this place is in some measure free from Turks, though it is surrounded by the signs of Moslemism.

It must not be imagined that all the Franks who are either occasionally or permanently resident at Constantinople, live at Pera. A great number of the Franks settled at Pera pass the summer in the suburbs of Tarapia, Buyukdere, or Belgrade, which are situated at some distance from the city; and a great portion of them live in Galata, or even in still more remote suburbs. Besides this, the merchants and traders who arrive in companies or caravans, by land or water, from Russia, Wallachia, and Moldavia, frequently reside in the large edifice in the middle of Constantinople, where they deposit their commodities.

Pera is not divided from the other parts which belong to the great whole of the Turkish capital. Nor must it be supposed that, as Turks are not permitted to reside in the quarter of the Franks, no Mussulmen are to be seen in Pera. All the streets swarm not only with men, but also with Turkish women; the inspectors of the police and the watchmen are Turks; the principal street of Pera is the general thoroughfare to the more remote suburbs, and in the midst of so populous a city cannot possibly be empty.

Galata resembles Pera in many respects: great numbers of Franks reside also in that suburb, but every thing there has more of an oriental air. Both suburbs are sometimes comprehended under the general name of Pera, which signifies, the place on the other side of the harbour; or sometimes they are denominated, after the larger of the two, Galata. The streets of Galata are much more narrow and crooked; and such is the variety of architecture, that not the least symmetry or uniformity is to be found among the houses. The whole physiognomy of the place demonstrates, like almost all the towns of the Levant, the want of geometrical taste among the Orientals. To an European, Galata looks more like a labyrinth than a town; he every where discovers a deficiency of the principal requisites of beauty, spaciousness and regularity, and in many parts the houses have scarcely the appearance of barracks.

The place is situated partly on an eminence and partly in the plain, so that they are obliged to go continually up and down hill. It is surrounded with walls and towers erected at the time of the Genoese sovereignty, and here and there the relics of gates may still be perceived. On one of the highest spots, and almost in the centre of the town is a remarkable tower, generally known by the name of the Tower of Anastasis, from the top of which there is a most enchanting prospect toward the east and south. The stranger is particularly struck here with the catholic churches and convents, and the many fire-proof warehouses and shops of massive free-stone, with no more windows than are absolutely indispensable, and with doors lined with plates of iron. In this part of the town Turks and Christians live intermingled.

I shall not detain the reader with the description of the pleasures of an excursion by water to visit Skutari, or of the magnificent prospects presented by the city on the right, and the opposite suburbs with their environs on the left, during the passage. Constantinople, and all that is comprehended under this general name, has a situation with which the charming Naples and the proud amphitheatre of Genoa cannot sustain a comparison.

We soon reached the promontory of Topana; and opposite to us on the right lay the Seraglio, with its white palaces, decorated in the Eastern style, and which being seen between groves of cypresses, produces a most exquisite effect. The numerous parts of the great picture of the most extensive of the

Asiatic

Asiatic suburbs now unfolded themselves more and more; for in the distance we could already distinguish the minarets and mosques of Skutari, could see the crescents glistening, and perceive the streets crossing each other like labyrinths. On a nearer approach, another object, in the midst of the sea, fixed my attention.

At the entrance of the channel into the White Sea, or Sea of Marmara, on an immense mass of stone, in the midst of the waves, stands a tower, which, after an ancient and incorrect tradition, still bears the name of Leander's tower. It is said that here the lover, inflamed with passion swam from one quarter of the world to another, and met with his death in the waves. The Hellespont has been confounded with the Bosphorus, and the catastrophe occasioned by the former has been ascribed to the latter.

Skutari is only a suburb, and the number of its inhabitants was stated to me at 70,000. Every one knows how much dependance ought to be placed on such general data; but certainly all its extensive quarters and numerous streets are populous in the highest degree. Among the suburbs of Constantinople, if that term may be applied to large towns situated in the vicinity of the metropolis, Skutari, doubtless, occupies the first place; for no other is equal to it in extent, and in population it far surpasses them all.

The situation of Skutari bears a great resemblance to that of the capital. It is composed of alternate hill and dale; the rows of houses and mosques rise gradually one above another, and afford the most picturesque prospects. Between the habitations we behold the variegated verdure of lofty trees grouped in the most pleasing manner, and in the back ground appear still higher hills, interspersed with clumps of trees and Turkish tomb-stones, which command a view of the whole subjacent city.

On these hills is situated a spot which I shall never forget. It is, perhaps, the highest station on the whole Bosphorus, and no other affords such a distant view. Constantinople, with the seraglio, lying exactly opposite, appears there in its whole majestic extent, and no less magnificent is the prospect of the opposite peninsula of Topana, Galata, and Pera. To the right the channel presents a boundless perspective. Never do I remember to have enjoyed a view which, both in the whole and in its parts, made so deep an impression upon my mind as that from the hills of Skutari.

My eye ranged over the sea, and along the shores of both continents, every where decorated with a thousand objects on which it could repose with delight, and forming a whole so infinitely grand, that we might imagine ourselves transported to the celestial regions. Here glistened the nearest part of the channel, and there lay the capacious and busy harbour, the end of which the eye could scarcely discern. Here the sea dashed against the Tower of Leander, there the arched horizon descended to the water. In the distant back ground of the sea side, towards the south, appeared masts and sails of all sizes, as if placed upon high mountains, and nearer, ships of all sorts and forms sailed to and fro.

Here, between and above the thick forest of masts of the vessels, partly in motion, partly at anchor in the harbour, towers the immense city of Constantinople on its picturesque hills, with its glistening mosques and the pinnacles of its numerous minarets; there on the opposite side the hills of the peninsula, covered with houses, present themselves.

There behind the city and the harbour extend ranges of blue hills, belonging to the European continent; yonder, on both sides of the channel, as far as the eye can reach, it discovers delightful villas and smiling fields. Here, on either side of the suburb, lay the gardens of the Grand Signior; there rose a multitude of summer pavillions in the Oriental style, a style that appears strange to an European eye.

This to the east and to the west, to the north and to the south, the spectator is presented with the most beautiful scenes of nature, in which thousands of objects produce upon the eye an effect like that of harmonious music on the ear, and throws the senses into sweet confusion. Every thing there concurs to form the most enchanting whole.

The north coast of the harbour of Constantinople, together with the opposite southern shore forms but one extended city, joining Galata and Pera to the east and south, and composing with those suburbs only one grand whole. The north side of the harbour is nevertheless considerably different from the south side, not only with respect to situation but extent. On the latter, the eye discovers no end of streets and houses; on the former, the buildings wind along the shore, and behind them appear uncultivated fields, burial-places, and groves, as far as the emi-

nences which bound the view to the north.

The quarter called Tershana, or the naval arsenal, is pretty extensive, and stretches from Galata along the channel, to a considerable distance. The principal part of the arsenal is seated on the spot where the harbour expands into a bay, and forms a port within a port. A particular portion of this bay is appropriated to the larger vessels, and another to the smaller. Besides the buildings immediately belonging to the construction and equipment of the Turkish navy and the gondolas of the Grand Signior, this part of Constantinople contains the habitations of all the officers attached to the marine of the Porte. The seamen and marines, who are more licentious and ungovernable than the lowest dregs of the people, likewise reside here in a kind of barracks.

Proceeding westward along the quay, we arrive at the suburb of Topana, which is to the military what Tershana is to the naval force. Its situation is still more agreeable, for it stands upon unequal ground, but principally on an eminence, close to the opening of the channel into the harbour, and directly opposite to the seraglio, which lies to the south. It extends westward nearly to the wharfs, to the east it looks towards Leander's Tower and Skutari, and to the north it adjoins the suburb of Fondakli.

Topana, together with Pera, on which it borders to the north-west, and the still more distant and lofty Galata, forms one the most magnificent amphitheatres imaginable. All the three suburbs seem to form but one whole, commencing upon the hills, and descending to the sea-side.

Exactly opposite to the seraglio of Constantinople is situated that of Skutari, with its extensive gardens and appurtenances. Proceeding from Skutari by land, and leaving this edifice on the right, we arrive on classic ground, which recals many painful recollections to the mind of the antiquary. Here formerly stood Chalcedon, with its constantly animated road, in which vessels from the north and from the south securely cast anchor, and filled the city with their rich cargoes. Here Grecian taste and ingenuity had erected works for immortality, and here settled the Peloponnesian colony, which, in so short a period, became so flourishing. Nothing now is left but the ruins of those works of antiquity, and the Mussulman who haughtily paces between them, and looks down with contempt on superior civilization, is continually removing them, in order to decorate his fountains and his mosques, his tombs and his monuments, with the relics of Grecian antiquity.

In the mean time that the silver poplar, the walnut, the cypress, and the acacia, seem to bathe themselves in the crystal current of a stream that runs between rocks, ruins, and hills, to discharge itself into the White Sea, numerous groups of houses present themselves to the eye. Their busy inhabitants remind us of the activity of the ancient Chalcedonians. On a nearer approach we discover that it is the culture of silk which here employs so many hands, and so exquisitely harmonizes with the delightful climate.

But no pencil can paint, no pen can describe the enchanting scene displayed to the intoxicated eye, on ascending the hill to the left of the village on which stands the great light-house. The continent of Asia here forms a cape which projects to a considerable distance into the sea, and is still denominated the Cape of Chalcedon. At the foot of the light-house Sultan Soliman the Second erected a pavilion, composed of several edifices, surrounded with beautiful gardens and plantations of trees, which is called by the Turks Fanari Kiosk.

From the summit of this hill we behold on one side the broad White Sea with its glistening waves, and in the distance the immense city, with its principal suburbs, which even at this distance produce an incomparable effect. On the other side is a wide valley embellished with various eminences, which unfolds to the eye with a freshness that is to be found only in the East, all the beauties of nature which are peculiar to so happy a climate. In the back ground, over thick woods, we discover mountains with numerous villages on their sides, and here and there buildings like fairy castles in the clouds. Beneath his feet the spectator has the most luxuriant vegetation, in its numberless tints and colours, and yonder an ever animated and busy channel winding like a broad high road through a most delicious country, and gradually appearing narrower, till at length it is totally lost to the view.

The harbour of Constantinople, which at the entrance is six hundred paces broad, becomes more and more contracted, and at length terminates in a bending toward the north-north-west, in the road of Keaghid Khaneh, or *Les Eaux douces*,

douces, as it is called by the French. At this place the river Lykus empties itself into the harbour Its breadth is various, but in general about fifty paces. It is formed by the junction of two streams, the Barbysses, which comes from the suburb of Belgrade, and the Zydarus Machleva, which rises towards the north-west.

The Lykus is navigable throughout; but here and there it has shallows, two of which are marked with poles, as signals to mariners Across the two other rivers there are bridges, over which lies the road from Pera to Adrianople. There are besides several other streams in the vicinity, all of which run through the whole length of the harbour to the Sea of Marmara, and contribute not a little to cleanse and purify it.

From the Keaghid Khaneh one direct road leads to Adrianople, another to Varna, and a third to the Danube. There is no other way by land from Pera to the city than through this quarter, and roads lead from several suburbs on the European side to the canal, which is here separated from the harbour by a streight of great breadth.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE LATE JOHN OPIE, R.A.
AND PROFESSOR OF PAINTING TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE Fine Arts may be strictly considered as modern in respect to England. They are, indeed, in some measure, contemporary with the present generation, and almost with the present reign.

Simple delineation, or the first rude effort towards painting, is common even among barbarous nations; but ages may and must pass away before the sublimer efforts of the pencil begin to be exhibited. If we are to give credit to a great authority,* painting, properly so called, was unknown during the epoch of the siege of Troy; and in Greece, fated to excel in every art that can dignify the human mind, a long period intervened, before any thing like perfection was acquired.

At length, after a Zeuxis and an Apelles had been formed, and the mould in which they were cast destroyed; the Attic sun reflected his faint departing rays on ancient Italy, and gave birth to an inferior class of imitators. In more recent times, when the Fine Arts revived in that country under more favourable auspices, a Leonardo da Vinci, a Michael Angelo Buonaroti, and a Raffaele, arose, and tended not a little, by their labours, to add to the celebrity of the age in which they flourished.

The Dutch and Flemish schools had already attained a considerable degree of perfection; while England, constantly engaged either in civil broils or foreign wars, did not find time or opportunity, to cultivate the acquirements that spring out of peace and tranquillity.

At length, however, taste was imported from the Continent, and it was of a species suitable to the age and the religion of the times. Edward III. who, during the greater part of his reign, kept up a constant intercourse with France and Flanders, wishing to copy what he had seen in more polished countries, employed foreign artists to give a splendour to the ecclesiastical establishments of his own. Paintings were accordingly affixed to the walls, while the windows were decorated with stained glass, embellished with scriptural subjects.*

Thus, the Fine Arts may be said to have been planted in this kingdom by the hand of a warrior-king. It was reserved for a prince of a very different description, and who, from his supposed literary acquirements, might have been called a priest-king, to invite Raffaele and Titian to, and actually to entertain Holbein at, his court. Charles I. whose zeal for the promotion of painting and architecture has embalmed a character in many other respects equivocal, not only formed a very fine collection of works of the great masters, but granted his patronage to Rubens and Vandyck, and enjoys the glory of being the first monarch of England, who extended this species of protection to his natural-born subjects. Queen Anne, improving on this plan, employed the British pencil to decorate our national monuments; and, finally, in 1768, his present Majesty became the avowed and official protector of the Fine Arts, as patron of the Royal Academy. If this establishment did not create great men,

* Pliny,

* Witness the fine monuments in Westminster Abbey, executed in this age.

it at least encouraged them; and to it, perhaps might in some measure be owing a portion of that enthusiasm, with which the subject of the present memoir aspired to, and finally obtained, public notice.

John Opie, was born in the month of May, 1761, in the little obscure parish of St. Agnes, in the county of Cornwall. His father moved in a humble walk of life, being a village-carpenter; and the education received by the boy is not likely to have been very liberal. He himself, however, at the early age of twelve, taught an evening school; and we are told, by very respectable authority, that at "ten years old, he was not only able to solve many difficult problems of Euclid, but was thought capable of instructing others."

Certain it is, however, that it was not in the character of a pedagogue that young Opie, although denominated the "little Sir Isaac," distinguished himself. The first spark of latent genius appears to have been elicited on beholding one of his companions employed on a subject of natural history, and the first effort of the pencil was directed towards the drawing and embellishing of a butter-fly, an object at once gaudy and familiar, and not at all unlikely to attract the ambition of a child.

It would be curious in this place to trace the improvement of the future painter "e'en from his boyish days," and thus become acquainted with his progress in the three constituent principles of his art—composition, design, and colouring. Perhaps, obscure and insulated individuals, situate in a remote corner of a polished country, may resemble nations in the infancy of science. They probably, like them, begin with the mere circumscription of shadows, by means of single lines, and then proceeding by regular stages, advance so far as to employ a single colour, thus becoming *skiographists* and *monochromists* in succession, and without assistance. At length an outline is succeeded by drapery and attitude, and one common tint by a variety, and generally a profusion, of colours, until something, possessing the necessary qualifications of a picture has been obtained.

Our young and untutored artist had arrived, as he perhaps thought, at this very stage, when he was brought into notice by the inquisitive spirit and benevolent intervention of a man, who has himself, since that period, stood forth as a candidate for fame, and been saluted by frequent peals from her trumpets. It may be readily supposed, that the person here alluded to, is no other than the celebrated "Peter Pindar," whose verses have at least as just a claim to originality, as the productions of his pupil. This gentleman, whose unpoetic name is Dr. John Wolcott, was born in the town of Dodbrook, near Kingsbridge, in Devonshire, but he was educated in the county of Cornwall. After residing some years in the Island of Jamaica, under the immediate patronage of his relation, Sir William Trelawney, governor of that island, he returned to England, and practised as a physician at Truro. He had not been settled there long, before he, by mere accident, discovered, and was enabled by his zeal in respect to the Fine Arts to exhibit to the approbation of the world, an eminent natural genius, who, but for his early patronage, might have been buried for ever in obscurity: for the Poet has very justly, as well as elegantly, observed:

> "Full many a flow'r is born to blow unseen,
> And waste its sweetness in the desert air!"

Dr. Wolcott, who has always possessed a taste for painting, and at one time actually wielded the pencil himself as an amateur, with considerable success as to effect, was occasionally carried by his professional pursuits to the village of St. Agnes, about eight miles distant from the usual place of his abode. While there, he had seen and admired some rude drawings in common chalk, especially likenesses, and soon learned the history of the artist at the house of a patient. The lady of the mansion, at the same time pointing to a very popular print of a farm yard, such as is still daily exhibited in a large window, in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's, observed, that the "sawyer's lad* in that parish, of whom she had already made mention, had copied it very exactly."

On this, the Doctor immediately proceeded to the saw-pit, at the bottom of which he discovered the youth in question, occupied about his daily labours. Having called him up, never to descend again, he began to put questions about his performances, and was told, in the true Cornish dialect, the accent of which, never wholly forsook his tongue, "that

* The young man appears at this period to have been actually transferred, as a parish apprentice, to a person of the name of Wheeler, a sawyer.

he

he painted blazing stars! Duke William!* King and Queen! and Mrs. Nankivell's cat!"

On expressing a wish to behold some of these master-pieces, the boy, tucking his leathern apron around his loins, immediately bounded across the hedge, and returned, not only with the cat just alluded to in the catalogue of his works, but also, in addition, with two most ferocious-looking monsters, together with a portrait of the devil, sketched out in strict conformity to vulgar tradition, being provided with a monstrous pair of horns, two goggle eyes, a long tail, &c.

Through the mist of these absurdities, the present professor of physic discovered the future professor of painting, and exclaimed perhaps to himself, in true Horatian ecstacy:

"Non sine Diis, animosus puer!"

On the following Sunday, the lad trudged to Truro, and, by invitation, dined at the house of his new protector; who, impelled by the most disinterested motives, presented him with brushes, colours, &c. These trifling favours were soon followed by others of a more important nature. In addition to practical instructions in his art, he received both bed and board, was accommodated with the use of productions of a superior class of artists, for the purpose of imitation; while his own rough sketches were carefully corrected by the hand of friendship, and some little knowledge of light and shadow, for the first time acquired.

By the kindness of his patron, the acquirements of the young painter were now greatly increased, and his fame began to be blazoned abroad. He soon could pencil out a decent head for five shillings, and at the end of a twelvemonth he undertook small half-lengths. When he had thus depicted the likenesses of half the town of Truro, he determined to increase the circle of his practice, and accordingly trudged, with his apparatus, to the neighbouring villages and seats. From a profitable expedition to Padstow, whither he had repaired dressed in a peasant's short jacket, after painting not only the heads, but the menial servants, together with the dogs and cats, of the ancient family of Prideaux; he returned with a fashionable coat, laced ruffles, and silk stockings! On this occasion, with true filial piety, he presented his mother, who had been uneasy at his long absence, with the sum of twenty guineas, the fruit of his recent labours.

The late Lord Bateman, one of his earliest patrons, now employed him on old men, beggars, &c. and in 1777, when only sixteen years of age, he painted his own portrait for that nobleman. By this time, he had raised the price of his heads progressively to seven shillings, ten and sixpence, fifteen, and twenty-one shillings; it then remained sometime stationary at a guinea.

A great field was now laid open before him; and as he had ever been taught by his first benefactor to aspire so as to become the head of his profession, the boy was not destitute of ambition. Some pictures which he had painted for Mr. Price, of Penzance, have been esteemed by the connoisseurs equal to any of his subsequent productions; and the author of this article, has seen an old man, depicted by his pencil about this period, which, perhaps, none of the latter efforts of his life could have surpassed.

It was now determined by Dr. Wolcott, that the young man should remove to Exeter, which has always been considered as the London of the West of England. On this occasion, he bestowed much attention on the person, decorations, and manners of his associate; and being fully sensible of the overbearing force of vulgar prejudice, he determined that he should change his surname from Hoppy, which it originally had been, and which was conceived to have something vulgar appertaining to it, to that of Opie, the appellation of a very genteel family in the Duchy of Cornwall.

At length in 1780, the Doctor and his patient (for so the latter might be termed in a professional point of view), being both determined to emerge from the obscurity of provincial practice, determined to repair together to the metropolis, and, as they were unmarried, their joint expences were supplied from a common purse. This mode of life, however, as might have been easily conjectured, did not continue long; and Mr. Opie, being the first to perceive its inconveniencies, communicated his opinion by letter to his friend, who happened to be absent in the country: subsequently to this period they were never cordially united; they indeed met and visited, but all their former attachment was wanting; nor during the remainder of their joint lives did a sincere reconciliation take place.

* William, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden.

We shall not pretend to determine, who was in the fault: perhaps the one might demand too much attention on the score of obligation, and the other be unwilling to concede sufficiently to the claims of gratitude: but even this is but a mere guess! It cannot be denied indeed, that both in the capital and in the country, Wolcott befriended the painter whom he had first extricated from the bottom of a saw-pit. It was he also, who made him known to Mrs. Boscawen, by whom he was introduced to the late Mrs. Delaney; and the latter lady, having afforded an opportunity to the royal family, to see his "Old Beggar Man," the painter of that picture was soon afterwards honoured with an order to repair to the Queen's-house. On this occasion, His Majesty purchased some pictures of him, not indeed at a royal, but at a "gentleman's price:" a circumstance which assuredly proved serviceable to the reputation. The talents of the artist himself and the newspapers did the rest; as public curiosity was not a little excited by the accounts respecting a self-taught boy, "drawn out from a tin-mine in the county of Cornwall."

Success now smiled on the labours of Mr. Opie, and, as is usual in such cases, he changed his place of residence with his change of fortune. Having originally resided in a little court in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square, he removed first to a house in Great-Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and then to Berner's-street, Oxford Road.

In 1786, he was known as an exhibitor at Somerset-House, soon after which he aspired to academical honours. He accordingly became, first an Academician Elect, and then a Royal Academician. For some little time he enjoyed the profit and reputation of a fashionable portrait-painter; and where strength, breadth, and character were demanded, his pencil was deservedly celebrated, in respect to the male figure. He is thought however to have been less fortunate in the personification of females, being either unwilling or unable to create those elegant fleeting, gauseous sprite-like modern ephemeral forms, partly encased in transparent drapery, and partly unveiling all their charms in the broad glare of day.

Our national vanity and national riches, however, induce us to render portrait-painting by far the most valuable in point of emolument in this country; and while personal and interested motives continue to operate, this, by being the most lucrative branch of the art, will also become that most generally practised. For interesting beggars, a complete representation of age and misery coupled together in old men and old women; for ruffian robbers and midnight assassins, perhaps Opie had no equal among his contemporaries. He also was one of those artists, who were employed to embody the thoughts of our great dramatic bard, and he accordingly painted several pictures for the Shakespeare Gallery.*

When the Royal Institution was formed, it became necessary that an artist should be found out, who could deliver lectures on the subject of painting, and Mr. Opie was accordingly selected for that purpose. It must be fairly owned however, that nature had not rendered him eloquent; that he was destitute of those graces which are calculated to please a polite auditory, and that as a public orator he possessed no other qualification except the power of instructing those to whom he addressed himself.

No sooner did the professorship of painting in the Royal Academy become vacant, than Opie started as a candidate for the prize; he however resigned his claims in favour of Mr. Fuseli: but on the appointment of the latter to the office of keeper of the academy, he renewed his pretensions, and was elected without any difficulty. The lectures delivered by him at Somerset-House, rather added to, than detracted from, his reputation; and he is allowed to have been far more successful there, than in Albemarle-street.

In respect to the fleeting politics of the day, Mr. Opie took no part; but he was warmly attached to the popular principles of our constitution. Indeed, he was always known to be, and was always considered by

* We wish we could here present our readers with a catalogue of Mr Opie's paintings, but we can only enumerate those that follow:

1. The death of David Rizzio; this appeared at the exhibition some years since, and excited considerable sensation; 2 The Murder of James I. king of Scotland; 3. The Presentation in the Temple; 4. Jephtha's Vow; 5. Arthur; 6. Juliet in the Garden; 7. Escape of Gil Blas; 8. Musidora; 9. An admirable beggar, now in possession of Dr. Wolcott.

In the exhibition of 1806, he had eight portraits; in that of 1807, six; in neither of these, appeared any other subject whatsoever.

his

his intimate friends, as a stickler for liberty. In respect to mental qualifications, he had improved himself greatly; and at his leisure hours, according to respectable authority,* acquired a knowledge of French, and also some notion of Latin and music. "The Life of Reynolds, published in Dr. Wolcott's edition of Pilkington's Dictionary," it is added, "was the first specimen of his literary abilities. In this he displayed a profound knowledge of the subject, a quick and powerful perception of distinctive character, and a mastery of language little to be expected from a youth who was supposed to have been destitute of learning. He next published a Letter in the Morning Chronicle, (since republished in "An Inquiry into the requisite Cultivation of the Art of Design in England)," in which he proposed a distinct plan for the formation of a National Gallery, tending at once to exalt the arts of this country, and immortalize its glories: to this he annexed his name, in consistence with the openness of character which at all times distinguished his actions."

No sooner did Mr. Opie perceive himself advancing in the road to fame and fortune, than he determined on marriage, as the means of adding to, and securing his felicity; but on this occasion he was miserably disappointed, for the female in question had not been many years a wife, when she encouraged a paramour, which led to its natural consequences—a separation, a law-suit, &c. &c. His second match was formed under more propitious circumstances: he saw, he admired, and became united to Miss Alderson of Norwich, a lady possessed of a fine taste for poetry, who survives him; but by neither of his wives has he left any children.

While enjoying great domestic happiness, and high reputation in his art, he was suddenly seized with a mortal disease which baffled all the skill of his physicians.† He expired on Thursday, April 9, 1807, in the forty-sixth year of his age; and as the symptoms of his disorder were of no ordinary kind, dissection ensued, when the lower portion of the spinal marrow and its investing membrane were found slightly inflamed, and the brain surcharged with blood.

The following character is the production of a man well acquainted with his merits:—John Opie, or rather Oppy, was born in a very humble sphere, which denies that education necessary to the extension of intellect, and for giving brilliancy to talents. When taken from his obscurity, he exhibited no uncommon powers of mind; he possessed no literary treasure, and knew nothing of the art in which he afterwards grew conspicuous.

His form was rather slender than athletic, and his visage cast in one of the coarse moulds of nature; at the same time it must be allowed, that his eye partook of penetration.

His manners, however, in general were destitute of that urbanity which recommends a man to the favour of society; while his address was aukward and uncouth, his conversation abrupt, and totally a stranger to fluency: there was yet good sense in it, and an acuteness of observation that displayed more than an ordinary intellect.

He loved argument, and as though he had taken the late Dr. Johnson for his model, delighted in contradiction; but although he loved reputation, he seemed careless about it: nevertheless Fame came forth to meet him.

His funeral, of which the following short account may not prove wholly uninteresting, was conducted with a considerable degree of magnificence.

On Monday, April 21, 1807, the remains of the late John Opie, R. A. were removed from his house in Berners-street, to St. Paul's Cathedral. The procession which commenced at one o'Clock was conducted in the following order:

Six mutes with black staves and hatbands.
Nine horsemen two and two.
A funeral banner of ostrich feathers, borne by a Mute.
The Hearse with the Body drawn by six horses, and crowned with ostrich feathers.
Three mourning-coaches, drawn by six horses each, with the
Earl of Carysfort,
Lord De Dunstanville,
Earl Stanhope,
Sir John Leicester,
Sir J. St. Aubin,
Mr. West. Mr R. Smith.
Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Hopper, Mr. Favell, and Mr. Shee.
Twenty-seven mourning-coaches, drawn by two horses each, filled with eminent Artists, and the friends of the deceased.
The empty carriages
Of His Royal H. the Duke of Gloucester,
The Earl of Carysfort,
Earl Stanhope,
Lord de Dunstanville, &c.

The procession, on reaching Temple-Bar, was met by the city marshals, who preceded the funeral to St. Paul's.

* The Artist, No. VII., p. 13.

† Doctors Ash, Vaughan, and Mr. Carlisle, first; and then Doctors Pitcairn and Baillie, attended him in conjunction.

On arriving there, the body was taken from the hearse and conveyed to the choir, the noblemen and baronets from the three first coaches supporting the pall.

When the funeral service was performed, the body was removed to the vault, and deposited near the remains of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

LITERARY CONFESSIONS OF VOLTAIRE.—*Concluded.*

[The Soiré s de Ferney, printed at Paris in 1802, has not received an Engliſh dreſs. It appears to be the work of ſome *French* Boſwell, who has been as ſucceſsful in exhibiting Voltaire in converſation with his friends, as *our* Boſwell has been, in the ſame reſpect with regard to his friend Johnſon.

From this publication, which may be called Voltaire's Table Talk, have been ſelected ſuch articles as cannot fail to be intereſting to our readers.]

Friend. WHAT do you think of your Hiſtory of Peter the Great? It proves, in my opinion, that you do not yet feel the effects of age.

Volt.—Many have thought that I flattered the Czar in it; and that is not to be wondered at, for my materials were furniſhed me from Ruſſia. You take no notice of my tranſlation of Eccleſiaſtes. It is no capital performance, but it is equal to Corneille's imitation of it. By the bye, my friends, I am now making my confeſſions, but do not enjoin me for penance to compoſe works of piety.

But come, let me ſum up my confeſſions, according to rule. As I told you before, my firſt literary ſquabble was with Rouſſeau. I was much hurt by the contempt he ſhewed me; I made a furious attack, and I added to his mortifications.

The Abbé Desfontaines was likewiſe one of my enemies. I was a great means of delivering him from his confinement in the Bicêtre, though he merited impriſonment for life.

You remember my pleaſantries upon Maupertuis. I loſt my penſion, my honours, and the gracious favour of Frederic the Great. I was obliged to quit Pruſſia. Maupertuis ſtood near Jupiter, and he opened the phial of his wrath, and the implacable Beaumelle—ah! his name rouſes all my reſentment:—with what rage, with what fury did he burſt upon me! He ſwore, in one of his letters, that he would follow me to the very jaws of hell; and that he would proſecute his malice with his laſt breath. His libels cauſed me to ſhed tears of blood—For goodneſs ſake, my friends, do not expect I ſhould pardon him.

All his Friends.—Oh! by all means. You muſt indeed pardon him.

Voltaire (briſkly).—Then I do pardon him; and may he enjoy a long and happy life, and continue railing without moleſtation!

Ah, gracious heaven! what a hoſt of enemies have I had to encounter with! I do not hate men of real learning, it is that cloud of inſignificants that I deſpiſe: men who, without reſolution or abilities to follow the mechanical occupations of their fathers, have taken up the more infamous, becauſe more eaſy, employment of decrying the purſuits of others; obſcure vermin, whoſe exiſtence is only noticed by the miſchief they are capable of doing; the Cerberi of literature, who ſnap, ſnarl, and yelp, to gain a livelihood; manufacturers of lampoons, hireling ſcribblers, literary paraſites, compilers, editors, a ſwarm of infectious inſects that—

Friend.—I muſt interrupt you in this violent declamation. Do you forget that theſe are ſatiriſts, and that all the ſatiriſts are your brethren? But do not rail at the journaliſts; there are many amongſt them who are men of very reſpectable characters. If you are diſpoſed to cenſure, rail at college pedants, who ſet up for critics; and ſay, if you pleaſe, by way of drawing a compariſon, that an aſs might compile a Literary Journal, if he could be taught to read and write.

Volt.—I thank you, my friend, you have furniſhed me with an excellent ſarcaſm, drawn from the converſation of the ſervants-hall, and I ſhall be ſure to remember and make uſe of it upon a fitting occaſion. But it is in vain that you recommend moderation to me, whilſt I am ſurrounded by troops of envious poets, with budgets of lampoons; by coffee-houſe orators, perpetually declaiming ſcandal; by tale-bearers and retailers of ſcurrilous anecdotes and news, who go about ſpreading their lies abroad; by the preſidents of ſuburb-academies of wits, the gleaners from Monthly Journals; by learned idiots, who call themſelves theologiſts, the ſpawn of convents, bloated with pride and meanneſs; by melancholy devotees, who hate all mankind, and think they ſerve God by it; by ſupercilious Janſeniſts, ſtupid fanatics, ſenſeleſs viſionaries who ſuppoſe themſelves Paſcals; deſerters from monaſteries, conventual fugitives, daring and

and deceitful, fawning and treacherous, polite and plauſible, who, diſguiſed in the cloak of religion, wriggle themſelves into families, become the confidants of the heads of them, enrich themſelves with the ſpoil of unſuſpecting credulity, and in return ſow the ſeeds of diſcord, hatred, and confuſion: monſters engendered in hell, and vomited forth on earth to be miniſters of its vengeance—

Mad. Denys.—Mercy on us! my dear uncle, you frighten me! What a picture you have drawn!

Volt.—Could I but ſtop to finiſh it—But I muſt proceed with my confeſſions, and will not digreſs from them again. My enemies have declared that one half of my works are plagiariſms. My friends, I proteſt here, in preſence of you all, that I am entirely clear from this charge. I have borrowed nothing from any known author; ſuch, for example, as Corneille, Racine, Moliere, Boileau, and Quinault. Thoſe whom I have imitated, may be confined to Lucan, Aretin, and Bayle. In my literary purſuits I have derived very little aſſiſtance from friends.

Friend.—But the Encyclopædiſts!

Volt.—They are worthy men; they have always ſpoken well of me; they write to me, and I write to them; they—On my word, you have put me to a ſtand.

Friend.—And that embarraſſment of yours requires a clear explanation. I ſee well, that policy alone—

Volt.—You have gueſſed it. I have no reaſons for loving them: I have, however, my obligations to them. I fear them, and I eſteem them.

Friend.—Why do you not love them?

Volt.—Becauſe I am ſure they do not love me.

Friend.—But what obligations have you to them?

Volt.—They have ſtyled me, *that great man*; and they have choſen me preſident of their ſociety. They have cried every where aloud, *Pſapho is a God*; they have aſſiſted me in combatting prejudices, in modelling our country, and in poliſhing the age, which we have nick-named *philoſophical*.

Friend.—Why do you fear the Encyclopædiſts?

Volt.—Becauſe they rule the public mind deſpotically; and if I were to offend them, they would unſay all they had ſaid in my favour. They would raiſe up prophets againſt me, and lower the eſtimation my works are in.

Friend.—But why do you eſteem them ſo little?

Volt.—Becauſe their philoſophy is but quackery; becauſe, like Socrates, they pretend to have their demons; becauſe their works are mere trifles, and becauſe they are exceedingly proud.

Friend.—Do you ſtill hate M. Lefranc?

Volt.—My friend, I forgive him. But his poetry is grating to the ear, and his Memorial to the King is an aukward piece of pleaſantry.

Friend.—And what do you ſay with reſpect to M. Freron.

Volt.—I forgive him too; but upon this condition, that he ſhall not write my epitaph.

Friend.—And with regard to the Abbé Trublet.

Volt.—I confeſs that I was in the wrong to quarrel with him. He is a good ſort of man; and I willingly retract what I have ſaid againſt him in that bitter cauſtic poem, which I have intitled The Poor Devil.

Friend.—And what have you to confeſs with reſpect to M. Greſſet?

Volt.—I forgive him likewiſe: but I ſhould wiſh, in the new edition of his works which is in preparation, he would ſtrike out from his Méchant a few lines, which my enemies have applied to me.

Friend.—And as to Chaumeix?

Volt.—Oh fie!

Friend.—Why do you ſay ſo! Surely, you do not know that he is writing a book in your praiſe.

Volt.—He write in my praiſe! I do not know how to credit that.

The ſame Friend.—But nothing is more true.

Volt.—Then I forgive him, on condition he never finiſhes it.

Friend.—And Father Hayer, and Father Berthier: what ſay you of them?

Volt.—That I forgive both of them.

Friend.—But will they forgive you? Come, you muſt write to every one that has been mentioned. Your letters muſt be ſubmiſſive, and in the ſtyle of a chriſtian; and you muſt beg pardon for any offence you have given. I ſee nothing more proper to be done, nor any thing you can do ſo diverting.

Volt.—What do you mean, my friend, by *diverting?* Do you look upon my confeſſions as a mere banter.

Friend.—But betwixt ourſelves here, it is a laughable matter, and you do not declare every thing.

Volt.—That, my friend, is artifice. There is nothing more eaſy than to declare every thing, but we ought not to do every thing that is eaſy. But let us proceed with the letters, which it is recommended to me to write, for I am willing to write them. I will ſend for my ſecretary this inſtant, and dictate each of them. Let us begin with

M. Freron.

Sir, I am in a dying ſtate, and I have been ordered to write to you as I now do. They ſay, you have cauſe of complaint againſt me: I know of none. They ſay again, I have reaſon to complain of you: do not believe a word of it. Forget the injuries I have done you, and I will buy your Journal. Do not print this letter in it. Pardon the ſhortneſs of this epiſtle, for I am ſtraitened for time; and you know what it is to write in a hurry.

To M. Lefranc.

Sir, Let us be no longer enemies, and make ourſelves laughing-ſtocks. Alas! we ſhould not have been ſo, if you had never been admitted a member of the French Academy. I am given to underſtand, that you are employed about a poetical tranſlation of Virgil's Georgics. But tell me, Sir, with all that genius which it muſt be owned you are poſſeſſed of, why you have always been a tranſlator only?

To M. Greſſet.

Sir, In ſpite of all I could do, I have ever honoured your virtues. I could only have wiſhed you had been ſomewhat leſs admired, and ſomewhat leſs at your eaſe. Continue to be both happy and admired, retain the reſpect and friendſhip of all good men; impart your ſecret to all authors, and eſpecially to that worthy good man Fréron, for he has a great many enemies.

To M. Chaumeix.

Sir, I am at a loſs to thank you for your civilities. I have not yet ſeen the work you have written in my favour: ſend it me, if you pleaſe; and let me know the price of the book.

To M. Trublet.

Sir, You can paſte paper over the offenſive paſſages in the Poor Devil. I have juſt finiſhed reading your laſt work: you are to blame to ſay ſo much againſt poets; for, have a care, Sir, it is not paying a proper reſpect to the aſhes of M. de la Motte.

To M. La Beaumelle.

Sir, It was with great difficulty that I was able to ſtifle my reſentment againſt you. I cannot ſay I have entirely got rid of it at this moment. The recollection of your former wicked devices made me—but I ought to look over it, and forgive you. You were very young at the time; Maupertuis was your adviſer, and you wiſhed to obtain a name by a quarrel with a man of celebrity. We were of different religions, too; and you hated me, perhaps, becauſe I was a papiſt. Let us from henceforth be reconciled: do you ſeek for ſalvation in your faith, as I will in mine; and let us meet good friends in the other world.

I am tired of letter-writing, it fatigues me.

Mad. Denys.—I am ſurpriſed, uncle, that you have dictated no letter for the Fathers Haver and Berthier.

Volt.—Oh! I am ſure they will forgive me, without my writing to them for the purpoſe. You ought to be well ſatisfied with me, my friends: In truth, I have found no great difficulty in what I have been doing: there is nothing ſo eaſy as doing a good action.

A Friend.—And you have done many in the courſe of your life.

Volt.—Indeed, I have; churches I have rebuilt, Janſeniſts I have burleſqued, I have refined religion, wrote verſes to the Pope, and collected alms for many poor poets. I have given France an epic poem; I have remonſtrated againſt abuſes, and ſome I have removed—as, for example, the ſtage-benches in our theatres.

I educate, at my own expence, the grand-niece of the celebrated Corneille, and do not make a boaſt of this act of generoſity. I have acquired wealth, I have enjoyed affluence, and led a life of pleaſure. I have made myſelf glorious; and I ſhall write to the laſt moment of my exiſtence.—But it is high time to cloſe my confeſſions, for to be tedious is to commit a ſin.

This converſation held ſo long, that M. de Voltaire was exceedingly indiſpoſed after it; inſomuch, that he appeared to have loſt his ſpeech. His friends got round him, and ſhewed him every mark of reſpect and attention; but they were not able to induce him to open his mouth. It was in vain that they repreſented the neceſſity of his delivering ſomething memorable in his laſt moments, by way of *dying words*, after the example of other great philoſophers; he ſtill continued obſtinately ſilent.

At length one of the company bethought himſelf of the following expedient;

dient: he whiſpered in Voltaire's ear, that ſeveral ambaſſadors from crowned heads were waiting in the anti-chamber, to deliver compliments to him from the kings their maſters.

This information effectually rouſed the ſick man, who, raiſing himſelf in his chair, cried out in an extacy of joy, "Shew them in—Let them come in, I ſay."

So ſudden a recovery quite diſconcerted the informant, who very imprudently ſaid, "Oh! it is nothing, Sir, but your lethargy!" This unlucky obſervation was very near proving fatal in reality: the philoſopher of Ferney threw back his head, muttered ſome words indiſtinctly, and ſtretched out his legs, which appeared to ſtiffen as if he had actually given up the ghoſt. However, after a conſiderable time had elapſed, his friends were relieved from their anxiety, and M. de Voltaire gradually recovered the uſe of all his faculties.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

JAMES II.

JAMES the Second ſaid he never knew a modeſt man make his way in a court. A Mr. Floyd, who was then in waiting, replied bluntly, "Pray, Sir, whoſe fault's that?" The King ſtood corrected, and was ſilent.

THOMAS BETTERTON.

Thomas Betterton, the Roſcius of his time, who was in dramatic excellence what Purcell was in muſic, firſt appeared upon the ſtage in the reign of Charles the Second. "His portrait (ſays Granger) belongs to the reign of William the Third."

He died April 8th, 1710, and was buried in the cloiſter of Weſtminſter Abbey. He is ſaid to have been bred a bookſeller; and, ſerving the Playhouſes with books, was led to come upon the ſtage. See his character in the Tatler.

LILLY, THE GRAMMARIAN.

Peacham, in the Complete Gentleman (edit. 1622, p. 92.), ſays of Sir Thomas Moore, "In his younger yeeres there was ever a friendly and vertuous emulation for the palme of invention and poeſie betweene William Lillie, the author of our Grammar, and him, as appeareth by their ſeverall tranſlations of many Greek epigrammes, and their invention tried upon one ſubject; notwithſtanding, they lov'd and liv'd together as deereſt friends. Lillie alſo was, beſide, an excellent Latine poet, a ſingular Grecian; who, after he travelled all Greece over, and many parts of Europe beſide, and lived ſome four or five years in the Iſle of Rhodes, returned home, and by John Collet, Deane of Paule's, was elected Maſter of Paule's Schoole, which he had newly founded."

PEDANTRY OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

"It is a curious circumſtance (ſays Dr. Henry, in the part of his Hiſtory relating to the fourteenth century), that not only treatiſes compoſed for the inſtruction of farmers and their ſervants, down to the ſwineherd, were written in Latin, but even the accompts of the expences and profits of farms and dairies were kept in that language."—Though the Latin, it muſt be confeſſed, is not of the moſt claſſical deſcription, Biſhop Kennet, in the Parochial Antiquities (p. 549), has exhibited an original account delivered to the Prior and Convent of Burceſter of all the gain and profit of one of their dairies in the ſeventh year of Henry the Fourth, 1406, wherein we have

"Pro uno *Seedcod* empto, iiid. Et pro uno *Cart-sadel*, uno *colero* cum uno pari tractuum emptis, xivd. Et pro altero colero cum albo corio empto, ivd. Et pro factura de *Drawgere* per Walterum Carpenter de Langeton, iiid. Et pro duobus capiſtris canabi cum *Wippecord* empt. iiid. Et pro uno *Dongecart* empto de Symone Adam cum pertinentiis ſuis, xivd."

EXCOMMUNICATION.

The ſingular extent to which the ſentence of the church in this reſpect was ſometimes carried, is curiouſly exemplified in Blomefield's Hiſtory of Norfolk (vol. I. p. 253, *n.*).

"Hugh de Albany, Earl of Arundel and Suſſex, at the coronation of Eleanor, daughter of Hugh Earl of Provence, then married to King Henry the Third, deputed the Earl of Warren to ſerve his office of the botelry, he being incapacitated to ſerve that office himſelf, as being then excommunicated by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, because, when the archbiſhop was hunting in the ſaid Hugh's foreſt, in Suſſex, he took away his dogs, the Archbiſhop claiming it as his

his right to hunt in any forest in England whenever he pleases, which matter was not then determined."

MERIC CASAUBON.

Annals of the Life of Meric Casaubon are among the manuscripts given by him to the library belonging to the Chapter of Canterbury.

THE JESUITS.

Monsieur de la Lande, in the second volume, p. 325, of his *Voyage d'un François en Italie* (published at Venice in eight volumes octavo, 1769), speaking of the Palazzo Ricardi at Florence, built by Cosmo the Great in 1430, writes thus:

"Un voyageur moderne dit, qu'il est de gtiquette à Florence, de dire aux étrangers en leur montrant le Palais Ricardi, & le Collége des Jesuites, qui est vis-a-vis, Voila la Berceau des Lettres, & voici leur *Tombeau*: Je m'en suis informé de bien des personnes, & tout le monde m'a assuré n'avoir jamais oüi dire a Florence une pareille absurdité."

INDEXES TO BOOKS.

Taubman comparoit les livres sans Index, à des Magazins sans Clefs, et a des Boetes d'Apoticaire sans Inscriptions. *Ducasiana*, vol. ii. p. 225, edit. 1738.

JOHN TIPTOFT, FIRST EARL OF WORCESTER.

He was the son of John, fourth Lord Tiptoft, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, 7 Hen. IV. 1406; and afterwards, 10 Hen. IV. 1409. He was made Lord Treasurer of England, and created Earl of Worcester by Henry VI. 1449. While he was Speaker, he signed and sealed the deed for entailing the crown, 7 Henry IV. "Nomine totius Communitatis."

THE NAMES AND SIGNATURES OF THE AUTHORS OF THE BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA.

△ Denotes the person to be a Clergyman.

△ C. Philip Morant, of Colchester.

E. Mr. Campbell, who lived near Exeter Change.

G. Mr. Oldys, of Gray's Inn.

H. Mr. Brougham, who dwelt in Holbourn.

△ R. Mr. Hinton, of Red lion-square, who was also the writer of Dr. Bentley's Life.

△ T. Mr. Broughton, of the Temple.

HENRY PEACHAM.

"A Dialogue between The Crosse in Cheap and Charing Crosse, by Ryhen Pameach," 4to.

This Dialogue was made by Henry Peacham, author of the Complete Gentleman, who was reduced to poverty in his old age, and wrote penny pamphlets.

JEWS IN ENGLAND.

Throsby, in the History of Leicester, in six pocket volumes, 1777, has preserved the following curious charter of Simon de Montefort, the first Earl of Leicester of that family, relating to the Jews:—

"Simon de Montefort, filius Comitis Simonis de Montefort, Dominus Leicestriæ, omnibus Christi fidelibus præsentem paginam visuris vel audituris Salutem in Domino. Noverit Universitas vestra me pro saluta animæ meæ et antecessorum et successorum meorum concessisse, et præsenti carta mea confirmasse pro me et hæredibus meis in-perpetuum, Burgensibus meis Leicestriæ, et eorum hæredibus, Quod nullus Judæus neque Judæa in tempore meo, sive in tempore alicujus hæredum meorum usque in finem mundi, infra libertatem villæ Leicestriæ habitabit, neque manebit, nec residentiam obtinebit. Volo etiam & præcipio quod hæredes mei post me istam Libertatem integram et illæsam Burgensibus prænominatis observent, et in perpetuum warrantizent. In cujus rei Testimonium præsentém Cartam Sigillo meo munivi, Hiis Testibus Dn̄o Almarico de Mittun. Dn̄o Waltero de Aquila. Dn̄o Rogero Blundo, Capellano. Willielmo Basset. Willielmo de Miravall et aliis."

FORKS.

Voltaire says forks were in use in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (Hist. Générale, vol. ii. edit. 1757, p. 169). Speaking of the manners and customs of those ages, he says, "Mussus, Ecrivain Lombard du quatorzieme siécle, regarde comme un grand luxe, les Fourchettes, les Cuillères & les Tasses d'Argent."

That the use of them was a novelty in Queen Elizabeth's reign, is evident from this passage in the first part of Fynes Morison's Itinerary, p. 208, who, speaking of his bargain with the patron of the vessel which conveyed him from Venice toward Constantinople, says, "We agreed with the master himself, who for seven gold crowns by the month, paid by each of us, did courteously admit us to his table, and gave us good diet, serving each man with his knife, and spoone, and his *forke* (to hold the meat, while he cuts it, for they hold it ill manners that one should touch the meat with his hand), and with a glass or cup to drink in peculiar to himself."

EGGS.

In the works of Wicliffe and Chaucer, instead

instead of *egg* we find *ey*, *eye*, *aie*, and *ay*; and *eyren*, *ayren*, or *eyryn*, was the ancient plural. " A merchant at the North Foreland, in Kent, asked for *eggs*, and the good-wyfe answered that she could speake no Frenshe; another sayde, that he would have *eyren*, then the good-wyfe sayd that she understood him wel." Caxton's Virgil, Lewis's Life of Caxton, p. 61.

GUILLOTINE.

The guillotine, with the axe falling in a groove, occurs among the old prints engraved by Albert Durer, in the representation of the death of the son of Titus Manlius, dated 1553.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENCES IN THE TIME OF HENRY THE EIGHTH.

Among the more interestring entries in the Northumberland household book, 1512, we find the following, of servant's wages yearly:—

" First, every rokker in the nurcy, 20s.

Every chaplayn graduate, 5 marc.

Every chaplayn not graduate, 40s.

Every Fawconer, if he be yeoman, 40s. and if he be grome, 20s.

Every huntte, 20s.

Every footman, 40s. because of the moch wervnge of his stuffe with labour."

In another part of the same work the following prices are fixed for different articles, and more ordered not to be given:—

" Capons, 2d.

Pygges, 3d. or 4d. a piece.

Geysee the same.

Chekyns, one ob. a pece.

Hennys, 2d.

Cunys, 2d.

Pluvers, 1d. a pece, or 1d. ob. at moste.

Cranys, 16d. a pece.

Hearonsewys, 12d.

Mallardes, 2d.

Teylles, 1d.

Woodcockes, Sea gulles, } 1d. or 1d. ob. a-pece.

Styntes, 6 a peny.

Quaylles, 2d. a pece at moste.

Snypes, 3 a peny.

Pertryges, 2d. a pece, yffe they be goode.

Redeshankes, 1d. ob. the pece.

Bytters, 12d a pece, so they be goode.

Fesauntes, 12d.

Reys, 2d.

Kyrlewes, 12d.

Pacokes, 12d.

Wegions, 1d. ob.

Larkys, 12 for 2d.

" Item. It is thought goode that all manar of wyld fewyll be bought at the fiyrst hand, where they be gottyn, and a cator to be upoynted for the same; for it is thought that the pulters of Hemmyngburghe and Clyf hathe great advantage of my lord yerely of sellynge of cunys and wylde fewyll."

SHIPS.

In our old poetry and romances we frequently read of ships superbly decorated. This was taken from real life. Froissart, speaking of the French fleet in 1387, prepared for the invasion of England under the reign of Richard the Second, says, that the ships were painted from top to bottom, glittering with gold. The ship of Lord Gay, of Tremoyll, was so sumptuously garnished that the painting and colours cost 2000 French franks, more than 222 pounds of English currency at that time (see Grafton's Chron. p. 364). At his second expedition into France, in 1417, King Henry the Fifth was in a ship whose sails were of purple silk, most richly embroidered with gold (Speed's Chron. b. ix. p. 636, edit. 1611). Many other instances might be brought from ancient miniatures and illuminations.

EPITAPH ON THE POET COLLINS, IN CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

He is represented in a bas-relief above, in a reclining posture, just recovered from a fit of phrenzy, and apparently seeking refuge from his misfortunes in the consolations of the Gospel, while his lyre, and one of the first of his poems, lie neglected on the ground. The bas-relief is by Flaxman: the epitaph by Mr. Hayley.

Ye who the merits of the dead revere,
Who hold misfortune sacred, genius dear,
Regard this tomb, where Collins' hapless name
Solicits kindness with a double claim.
Tho' Nature gave him, and tho' Science taught,
The fire of fancy, and the reach of thought,
Severely doom'd to Penury's extreme,
He pass'd in madd'ning pain life's feverish dream;
While rays of genius only serv'd to shew
The thick'ning horror, and exalt his woe.
Ye walls that echo'd to his frantic moan,
Guard the due records of this grateful stone!
Strangers to him, enamour'd of his lays,
This fond memorial to his talents raise;
For this the ashes of a bard require,
Who, touch'd the tenderest notes of Pity's lyre;
Who joined pure faith to strong poetic pow'rs,
Who, in reviving reason's lucid hours,
Sought on one Book his troubled mind to rest,
And rightly deem'd the Book of God the best.

The

The three last lines allude to the anecdote related in Dr. Johnson's Life of Collins.

CHARTERS.

The ceremony of laying a knife or sword upon the altar was the usual mode of ratifying grants before the invention of seals; and it appears that it was not entirely laid aside afterwards. King Stephen's last charter to the nuns of Barking, in Essex, was executed at the monastery by the ceremony of laying his knife upon the altar of the Virgin Mary and St. Ethelburgh. (See Lysons' Environs of London, vol iii. p. 60).

CHESS.

In the Matriculariurn Librariæ Monasterii Petriburgensis, L. vii. (printed in Gunton, p. 195), are "*Versus de Ludo Scaccarum.*" Robert Helcot, who lived anno 1349, wrote de ludo Scaccorum; but by Pitts it may seem that his books began in prose. "The Matriculariurn (says Gunton), was a very antient one."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

VERSES WRITTEN BY MISS BETTY PITT, (SISTER TO THE LATE EARL OF CHATHAM,) ABOUT THE YEAR 1750.

HAPPY the virgin state, each maid how blest,
'Till cruel love invades her tender breast!
I once was bless'd with all that heav'n could give,
And Pope and Shakespeare read from morn till eve;
For those I left th' embroider'd eldest son,
Tho' many courted, I ne'er heeded one;
Like not Amynta, but in Tasso's strain,
While Digby was my constant swain;
Intent alone my joys in books to find,—
And all my wishes an accomplish'd mind:
My wish arriv'd, and just when happy made,
Digby step'd in, and love must be obey'd!
Digby, so heav'n ordain'd, my bliss supreme,
My midday sentiment, my midnight dream!
Good humour, beauty, wit, and radiant youth,
With the too specious charm, secure in truth;
Conspir'd to make that hero all divine,
Conspir'd to make me wish that hero mine.
In notes more sweet than Philomela sings,
He said a thousand, look'd ten thousand things;
Gods! how he look'd, when to my ravish'd sight
My fate first shew'd him as the north-star bright;
Where'er he fix'd like that, or light as air,
He quits his love and seeks another fair!
E'en now regardless of my sense or charms,
He flies to Sally, happy Sally's arms!
Oh! aid me, Murray;* Call my wand'ring swain,
Thy tuneful tongue shall never call in vain;
Oh! hear me, Murray! pity, Murray move,
And plead the cause, the sweetest cause of love!

But farewell, hope; my once lov'd books adieu,
Avaunt philosophy and Murray too!—
Digby, dear Digby, weds this fatal night,
Pope, I deny, "whatever is, is right."

* Earl of Mansfield.

TRANSLATION OF A PETITE CHANSON. QUE VOS YEUX.

WHAT mean those eyes, those lovely glances!
That look which thus my soul entrances?
If they speak true, you love me dearly,
But, Chloe, do they speak sincerely?

Say does the tongue of Chloe's heart
Prompt the soft language they impart?
If they are not Love's faithful mirror,
Unveil the dear enchanting error;
Nor let those flattering eyes convey,
What your heart never meant to say.

Leicester, March, 1807. W. G—R.

THE BENIGHTED PEASANTS.

DARK was the night, and o'er the plain
The shrill blast echoed to the main,
Loud foaming from afar;
Deeply the distant thunder roll'd,
And light'ning quick each peal foretold,
'Mid elemental war.

O'er the bleak heath a peasant hied,
His faithful partner by his side,
An infant in her arms:
Quickly, with trembling step, she past,
While he, as tender looks he cast,
Thus quell'd her fond alarms.

Haste thee, Ermina, to our cot,
Where, all our present cares forgot,
Beside our chearful fire,
Our sons shall welcome our return,
Nor shall in vain our bosoms burn
With every fond desire.

Nay, start not, love, 'tis but the wind,
That, rustling through some copse behind,
Shrill whistles o'er the plain;
While I am near, this faithful arm
Shall guard you from impending harm,
And chase away each pain.

Truth

Trust me, the weary way is past,
And into less'ning distance cast,
Is ev'ry tow'ring hill;
Soon shall we reach our peaceful home,
And in the thought of joys to come,
Forget this transient ill.

I know 'tis not alone your harm,
But all a parent's fond alarm,
Swells your maternal breast;
Nay, my sweet infant, cease to cry,
To your fond mother nestle nigh,
And hush your cares to rest.

Though the bleak wind with envious haste
Impels us o'er the dreary waste,
And howls along the plain;
Ah, think on those who, 'mid this night,
Are helpless tost, with wild affright,
Upon the stormy main.

Think how each eye with horror dwells,
Where every wave destruction swells,
And raging winds controul;
While round the foaming surges rise,
And, mounting to the darken'd skies,
The threat'ning billows roll.

Methinks I see the vessel tost,
While to fond hope its inmates lost
Look round with wan despair;
It sinks, it sinks, to rise no more!
Its shatter'd wrecks deface the shore,
And wild shrieks rend the air!

Save them, oh save them, hand divine!
Unbounded pow'r o'er all is thine,
Oh save each sinking soul!
Oh guide them to the friendly shore,
Where stormy winds shall rage no more,
Nor ocean's billows roll!

Yet why that deeply-troubled look?
Why with such inward grief is shook
Your agitated frame?
These scenes of woe, of deep despair,
These shrieks that rend the frighted air,
To us are but a name.

Though storms may sweep the dreary heath,
No roaring ocean threatens death
Amid the dark abyss;
Our woes will shortly disappear,
Comfort's bright rays will banish fear,
And sorrow yield to bliss.

E'en now we reach the friendly wood,
Beneath whose shade our cot has stood,
The storms of many a year;
Revive, my love, our home is nigh,
Nor pain my heart with that deep sigh,
That anguish-speaking tear.

See our lov'd cot, whose lowly roof
No grating sounds of harsh reproof,
No discord ever knew!
Its humble walls, its pleasing shade,
Seem by the kindred virtues made,
For happiness and you.

Our chearful fire, that long'd-for sight,
Already thro' the casement bright,
Shines from the blazing hearth;
Receive our thanks, oh Pow'r divine!
To thee our service we resign,
Direct our future path!

Clapham Common. H. W. B.

DISAPPOINTMENT,

IMITATION OF MODERN POETRY.

NOT a breeze crisp'd the leaves of the bow'r,
Not a murmur was heard through the air,
As with twilight approach'd the blest hour
Love had fix'd for a sight of my fair.

Expectation had flush'd ev'ry nerve,
While on tiptoe I listen'd around,
Not a soul could my glances observe,
Not a footstep was heard on the ground.

Ev'ry object now faded from sight,
While my thoughts were still fix'd on my love,
O'er my fancy they beam'd such a light,
That I mark'd not the darkness above.

How my heart beat its cell in my breast,
As the form of a female I spied,
Till in rapture to feel myself blest,
I resolv'd for a moment to hide.

Then I heard how she eagerly sought,
To discover the nook where I lay,
Till I felt so transported, I thought,
Her desires were increas'd by delay.

Round the bow'r she repeatedly mov'd,
Like an angel that fancy creates,
When I rush'd and exclaim'd,—"My belov'd!"
And it hoarsely replied "Supper waits."

A.B.E.

ELEGY,

TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. MARY RUSSELL RICKMAN, OF BARCOMBE, SUSSEX; WHO DIED ON THE 28th OF APRIL, 1807; AGED 82 YEARS.

When Old Time led thee to thy end,
Goodness, and thee, fill'd up one monument.
Shakespeare.

SAY, in a world, where vice, and folly reign,
Where noise and falshood drown the voice of truth;
Where dire corruption seizes e'en the plain,
And spreading cities, poison age and youth;
Where wealth and riot, with unfeeling eye,
See want contiguous, lay bright merit low;
Hear unreliev'd of poverty the sigh;
Nor take from out their hoard, to lessen woe:
Where war's wide wasting scourge with ruthless ire,
Sweeps millions yearly from the face of day;
And leaves the groaning orphan, wife and sire,
To penury, to grief, and tears, a prey:

Say, 'midst so much of error, and of wrong,
Shall we not bring each consolation forth;
Each bright exception take, to deck the song,
Each instance give of goodness, and of worth?

When the sad traveller pursues his way,
In storms and darkness, weary, sick at soul;
Shall we not point him out the friendly ray,
That gleams some comfort, 'mid the dreary whole?

Where Ouse's current laves the lovely scene;
In Barcombe's solitude, from towns afar;
With goodness unaffected, mind serene,
And of her little world the polar star;

Dwelt she, whose life devoted but to good,
Spread to the poor, and friendless, kind relief;
The wand'ring supplicant she ne'er withstood,
Or turn'd an inattentive ear to grief.

Full forty years in virtuous deeds alone,
Dispensing every blessing here she dwelt;
Affectionate and kind, she meekly shone;
Perform'd each duty, and spoke all she felt.

O ye! who waste your stores in joyless state,
O ye! who hoards on hoards are heaping high;
Blush, as ye pass her charitable gate,
And learn of her to live, or her to die.

Console that such there are, while thus the bard,
Exulting pictures Rickman's virtuous days;
No venal motive calls forth his regard,
For ne'er on him shone her benignant rays.

I see the sad procession moving slow,
And crowds in tears its solemn course attend;
Exclaiming, as their heart-felt sorrows flow,
There goes the sufferer's, there the poor man's friend!

Take comfort, mourners! brief is mortal life;
A little hour is only granted here;
O! lead it void of error, wrongs, and strife,
Lead it, like her, whose death extorts the tear.

Take comfort, mourners! full of years she fell,
Devoted to benevolence and truth;
Of all her virtues, all her goodness tell,
To cheer the aged, and instruct the youth.

And when the heart is sick, and all is drear,
To bear you up amid a world of woe,
Let such examples, through the gloom appear,
Nor miss the roses, 'mong the thorns that grow.

CLIO.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILLIAM HANCE'S (TOOLEY STREET,) *for a Method of rendering Beaver and other Hats Water-proof.*

WE are directed by this invention to take a thin shell, made of wool, hair, and fine beaver, to form the crown of the hat, and another shell or plate, of the same materials, for the brim. These parts are to be dyed black, and finished without glue or other stiffening, in order that they may not be injured by the rain, which in other beaver hats, after being exposed to a heavy shower of rain, draws out the glue, which sticks down the nap, and makes it appear old and greasy. The shell may be made in one piece only, in the shape of the hat, blocked deep enough to admit of the brim being cut from the crown. The under side of the shell and the inside of the crown must then be made water-proof by first laying on a coat of size or thin paste, strong enough to bear a coat of copal-varnish; and when thoroughly dry, another coat of boiled linseed-oil. When dry, the crown must be put on a block, and a willow or cotton body or shape, wove on purpose, put into the inside of the crown, and cemented in. When dry it must be finished with a hot iron, and the crown is done. The brim must in like manner be cemented to a substance or body made with willow or other fit material, sufficiently thick to make the inside of the brim. The brim and body are now to be pressed together, after which, the underside of the brim may be covered with another shell of beaver of silk shag. The crown and brim are to be sewed together: the edge of the brim must be oiled and varnished with copal-varnish and boiled linseed-oil, to prevent any rain getting in. The cement used for sticking the parts together may be made with one pound of gum senegal, one pound of starch, one pound of glue, and one ounce of bees'-wax, boiled in about one quart of water. Hats made in this way require only to be wiped dry after being exposed to the heaviest rain.

MR. RALPH WALKER'S (BLACKWALL,) *for a Mode of making Ropes and Cordage.*

Mr. Walker's invention is applicable to the making of ropes and cordage of every

every dimension or size, from a small line to the largest cable. The machinery made use of in this business does not admit of a description without the aid of plates. By the mode adopted the yarns are all laid so as to be made to bear an equal proportion of the strain in the strand and rope, and the strands are laid uniformly in the rope; and each strand and rope receives throughout an equal degree of twist, by which the rope is rendered stronger than it would otherwise be, and of an uniform degree of strength throughout: the same is either wholly done by one machine and operation, or separately by different machines and operations.

DR. CAREY'S (ISLINGTON,) *for an Invention of various Contrivances for preventing or checking Fires, &c.*

Dr. Carey has in his specification shewn the applicability of his invention to various purposes, as will be seen by our present brief description. He supposes, first, a cistern to be placed in the upper part of a building to contain water, either that which falls in rain, or which may be thrown up by means of a pump. From this cistern a pipe is to be conducted into a room, which terminates in a cock near the cieling. The plug of the cock is to be furnished with a projecting cross bar, to one end of which is attached a weight sufficient to turn the plug, and keep the cock open, when it is not prevented by any other force, the cock being placed side ways, as the ball cock of a common cistern, and the weight acting as the ball in its descent. To the other end of the bar let a cord be attached, which being drawn tight and made fast below will keep the cock shut. This cord at night is to be fastened to a ring in the floor, so that if the fire burn any part of it, the weight may fall, and set the cock running. Ring-weights may be used instead of rings fastened to the floor; these may be moved in the day time to a convenient place. From one pipe several branches and cocks may be conducted to different parts of the room, so that, wherever the fire breaks out, it may burn a cord and set a cock running. To scatter the water, each cock may terminate in a large rose: or instead of several roses, one large shallow vessel may be used nearly equal in size to the cieling, with a slight descent toward the centre, and full of holes; which vessel is to receive the water from all the cocks. The weight fastened to the bar of the cock may be connected with an alarum which shall be set off by the fall of the weight, and give notice of the fire.

The second thing noticed by the patentee is a Chimney Shower-bath upon the same principle of a pipe proceeding from a cistern, with cross bar, &c. When a chimney is on fire, the cock is to be opened by means of a wire, and kept open till the fire is extinguished. It is obvious that the same cistern will answer for both these purposes.

Dr. Carey next describes a Chimney-Stopper, which, by excluding the air will as effectually extinguish a fire in the chimney as water. This stopper is to be made of metal or wood, in a single piece or in several parts; and it may be ornamented so as to serve for a chimney-board or fire-screen.

The fourth part of this invention is a Damper Gridiron, with round, semicircular, triangular, square, or rhombic bars, placed in contact with each other or nearly so: the semicircular bars having the flat side down; the triangular resting on the base; the rhombic having the acute angles above and below, and the square being placed either side to side, or angle to angle. This gridiron is to be furnished with a pan in front, to receive the fat, in the same form as the pan attached to hollow or concave-barred gridirons. The advantages of this gridiron above others is that the meat cannot be smoked or singed, however full the fire may be of smoke or blaze; and the fat flowing into the pan, there is no danger of setting fire to the chimney.

Fifthly, a Lock-lantern for Stables, Nurseries, &c. The lantern is covered with wire, and its peculiar advantage consists in the mode of fastening to prevent children and servants from getting access to the light.

Sixthly, a Fire-cloak or Gown, to protect the wearer from external fire, or extinguish fire in the wearer's clothes. It may be manufactured of any substance not very liable to catch fire, such as leather, silk, calimanco, &c. and lined with the same. Between the inside and outside there should be a stuffing of wool or hair.

Seventhly, a Soot-trap for Chimneys. For this purpose the chimney is to be fitted a few inches above the fire-place with a stone slab, or metal plate, leaving in it a hole for the smoke to ascend. To this hole is to be fitted a moveable

tube or box, the upper end of which is open, and the lower end grated with thin bars, or with a bottom perforated with numerous holes. In this box is to be placed coarse gravel, pebbles, &c. which will leave a passage for the smoke, as a sort of strainer. The smoke passing through this strainer, and depositing part of its soot, the strainer must be occasionally removed to be cleansed.

Eighthly, a Soot-trap Stove is described by the Doctor upon the same principles. The advantage of which, we are told, if properly managed, will so far diminish the collection of soot in chimneys, that they will very seldom require to be swept: the danger of fire in a chimney thus constructed will be nearly done away, and the smoking of chimneys in many cases prevented.

Ninthly, a Chimney Water-trough is intended to produce the same desirable effects. The chimney being stopped as before; from the back edge of the plate or slab, let a ledge descend a few inches, under which a metal trough is to be placed so as to fit the breadth of the chimney, and to present an opening of two or more inches in front and rear of the descending ledge. The lower edge of the ledge is to be exactly horizontal, to form a parallel line with the water in the trough, and it is to descend so low, that if the trough were filled with water, the liquid would entirely stop the passage. The trough is to be supplied with water from a reservoir by means of a ball cock, and it is to be emptied, when necessary; through a pipe and cock placed at the bottom for the purpose.

Tenthly, a Chimney-damper, consisting of a double hair or woollen cloth large enough to cover and close the opening of the chimney, and which is to be applied wet, in case the chimney is on fire.

The last things described by the patentee are a Water Candlestick and Candle. A pan, basin, &c. of six or more inches deep is to be furnished with a socket, the top of which is at least half an inch lower than the margin of the pan, and the diameter of its bore proportioned to the size of the candle intended to be used. The socket to have one or more holes near the bottom to let the water pass freely. Let water be poured into the pan until it rise about an eighth or quarter of an inch above the top of the socket; and the candle is to be thicker in proportion to the wick than common candles.

Such are the outlines of the specification before us: some of the principles contained in it certainly have not that sort of claim to novelty as to give Dr. Carey an exclusive title to the use of them, and we doubt very much as to the utility and practicability of others.

VARIETIES, Literary and Philosophical:

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

AMONG the means which have, in the highest degree, contributed to give effect and currency to the improvements and discoveries in Modern Husbandry, may be mentioned the establishment of the Board of Agriculture, and of the Societies which flourish in every enlightened district of the empire, and the publication and diffusion of their Reports and Proceedings. The Board of Agriculture in particular distinguished itself at an early period of its existence, by causing surveys to be made of every county, in which the state of its husbandry, its produce, soil, and general industry were to be described—it circulated these surveys in the manner of proof-sheets for correction; and it is now employed in preparing, under able editors, corrected editions and improved surveys, and in laying them before the public, with all the dispatch which is consonant with accuracy. These improved and corrected County Surveys, as published by the Board of Agriculture, may perhaps be compared with the famous Domesday Survey of the Norman conqueror, as far as the enlightened views and superior policy

licy of our own times can be compared with the imperfect conceptions of a dark age. Doubtless this great undertaking will continue to be justly appreciated, and will become the Domesday Book of distant ages, conferring distinction on the reign of George the Third; and transmitting all the past experience of husbandmen in every kind of soil, and under every variety of circumstance, for their warning and example. Every British subject is interested in knowing the progress which the Board of Agriculture has made in this grand work, and we have subjoined a list of the corrected Surveys which have already been published, and have annexed the names of their respective editors.

Argyle, by Dr. Smith.
Clydesdale, by John Naismith, Esq.
East-Lothian, by R. Somerville, Esq.
Essex, by Arthur Young, Esq.
Fife, by Dr. Thomson.
Gloucestershire, by Mr. Rudge.
Hertfordshire, by Arthur Young, Esq.
Herefordshire, by John Duncumb, Esq.
Kent, by John Boys, Esq.
Lancaster, by John Holt, Esq.
Lincolnshire, by Arthur Young, Esq.
Middlesex, by John Middleton, Esq.
Mid-Lothian, by George Robertson, Esq.
Norfolk, by Nathaniel Kent, Esq.
Norfolk, by Arthur Young, Esq.
Northumberlnnd, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, by Messrs. Baily, Culley, and Pringle.
Nottinghamshire, by Robert Lowe, Esq.
Perth, by Dr. Robertson.
Roxburgh and Selkirk, by Dr. Douglas.
Salop, by Mr. Plymley.
Somersetshire, by John Billingsley, Esq.
Staffordshire, by W. Pitt, Esq.
Suffolk, by Arthur Young, Esq.
Yorkshire (the West Riding), by Robert Browne, Esq.
Yorkshire, (the North Riding), by John Tuke, Esq.

Other Surveys will follow, at the rate of six or eight per annum. Essex by Mr. Young, and Gloucestershire by Mr. Rudge, have been published within these few days; and Inverness-shire and Devonshire are in the press. We are happy to observe, that several of them have already arrived at second editions, and indeed as such a practical and useful work, either entirely, or separately as relating to particular counties, addresses itself to the curiosity, the self-interest, and the patriotism of every Englishman; it ought to constitute a permanent feature of every Englishman's library.

We congratulate the public on a recent event of much consequence to Literature, and to the comforts of its unsuccessful or imprudent votaries: we refer to the substantial bequest which has been made to the Society called THE LITERARY FUND, by the late THOMAS NEWTON, Esq. a gentleman allied to the family of the great philosopher, in whose life-time he was born. Besides appointing the Society his residuary legatee, from which a considerable surplus may be expected; he has left to it in direct legacies:

2000*l.* 3 per cent. consols,
2000*l.* 3 per cent. reduced, and
2100*l.* 4 per cents.

By this fortunate event the Society is placed on a permanent foundation, and with the aid which it receives from its annual subscriptions, and the munificent donations made to it by liberal and opulent individuals, there is reason to hope that it may render essential services to the cause of literature and science. In every public reference to this meritorious establishment, it is impossible to avoid noticing the persevering exertions of Mr. DAVID WILLIAMS, who was the founder, and we believe the original projector of the Society, and who has for many years forstered it with parental assiduity, by filling the office of its secretary.

MR. PARK, the antiquary, who has lately gratified the literary world with his extended edition of Lord Orford's Royal and Noble Authors, has been engaged also in preparing for publication, a new edition of the Harleian Miscellany, the first Volume of which is soon expected to appear. This valuable repository of curious tracts and historical documents, which has of late years become exceedingly rare, will in the new edition receive considerable augmentation: the Harleian Manuscripts deposited in the British Museum, having furnished sufficient materials, it is thought, for the formation of two supplemental volumes to those formerly collected by Mr. Oldys.

The Board of Ordnance have determined to supply the Royal Observatory of Greenwich with a new set of Instruments.

MR. RAYMOND, to whom the public are obliged for the interesting account of the Life of Dermody, is preparing for publication, a complete edition of the Works of that unfortunate Poet, under the appropriate title of the Harp of Erin.

M. CHAPTAL, who lately resigned the office

office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the French Government, for the avowed purpose of devoting himself exclusively to science, has just completed a capital work, on the Application of Chemistry to the Arts. A Translation has been undertaken in London, and will appear in the course of the month of June.

Dr. Mayo, Dr. Stanger, and Mr. Ramsden, have reported to the Committee of the Foundling Hospital, that twenty-one of the children who were vaccinated on the 10th of April, 1801, and inoculated with Small-pox matter on the 9th of August, 1802, and again on the 13th of November, 1804, were re-inoculated with Small-pox matter, on the 23d. of February, 1807, without any consequence, except slight inflammation of the inoculated part, in a few instances; and in these cases a small pustule on the part where the matter was inserted.

A Classical Collection of Sonnets, made by Mr. Capel Lofft will speedily appear under the title of Laurana.

Mr. Nicholson, to whose scientific labours this country is under so many obligations, has undertaken an entirely new Chemical Dictionary, to be printed in one large volume octavo; and it is in such forwardness, that its publication may be expected in three or four months.

Dr. Adams, physician to the Small-Pox-Hospital, will publish in a few days, a Popular View of the present State of Knowledge in the Practice of Vaccine Inoculation.

The Grammar of Philosophy, on the approved plan of Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography, and Robinson's Grammar of History, may be expected to appear before Midsummer.

An Exposition of the Historical Books of the New Testament, with Reflections subjoined to each Section, by the late Rev. Timothy Kenrick, will appear in the course of the summer. It will form three volumes in royal 8vo.

A Palestine Association has lately been formed, on the plan of the African Society; the object of which is to promote the ends of learning, in forwarding and assisting discoveries in the interior of Syria and Palestine. The following are the various subjects to which the attention of the travellers, selected by the committee, to be sent into Syria, and other regions of the east at the expense of the Association, is to be directed:—

1.—Astronomical observations to ascertain the situations of the most remarkable places.

2.—Ranges and heights of mountains.

3.—Breadth and depth of rivers, with their courses, fords, and bridges: wells and fountains; whether of sweet, salt, or brackish water.

4.—Times and extent of inundations.

5.—Every other observation relative to the geography and topography of Palestine, which may be of use in the formation of a more accurate map of the country than has hitherto appeared.

6.—Process of agriculture in all parts.

7.—To compose a meteorological journal according to a form prepared for the purpose in England, and in which shall be comprised an accurate statement of the winds and temperature for the whole year, mentioning the place, time, and exposure.

8.—A list of the natural productions of Palestine, with a description of the soil and situation of those that are more rare; particular attention to be paid to the culture and use of the date and the palm trees.

9.—To observe the uses, of any kind whatever, the other botanical productions of the country are applied; whether these uses are publicly known or kept secret in particular families, and what is their medicinal or chemical value.

10.—To detect the errors of former travellers.

11.—To make accurate drawings of the implements of masonry, carpenter's work, and other handicrafts.

12.—Substance and quantity of food consumed in the families of the inhabitants in different situations in life.

13.—Whence the neighbourhood of Jerusalem is supplied with fuel and timber for building.

14.—To endeavour to trace the progress of the Israelites under Moses and Joshua in their operations against the possessors of the Promised Land, and the subsequent distribution of the tribes; verifying characteristic epithets given to the several counties mentioned in the Scriptures, and to continue the same observations throughout the whole of Palestine with reference to the latter periods of the Jewish history.

15.—To write in Arabic and English characters the name of every town, village, river, mountain, &c. by which the traveller may pass; and to observe the greatest accuracy in marking down their respective bearings, and their distances, in computed miles, and in hours.

16.—The strictest attention must be paid to the draughts, plans, and sketches of the country; and drawings will be made of those buildings which appear to be of importance from their undoubted antiquity, or architectural peculiarities.

17.—It would be extremely desirable to form

form an ample collection of inscriptions, manuscripts, and medals, and other valuable monuments of antiquity, whether Hebrew, Phœnician, Greek, or Roman.

18.—Estimate of the present population of Palestine, with details of the manners and customs of the inhabitants.

19.—Vestiges of ancient cultivation in parts of the country now desolate and unproductive.

20.—Weights; and measures of time, distance, and capacity.

21.—The present modes of dividing the year and day, in use among the Arabs, Turks, Christians of each denomination, and Jews; as well as the state of trade and manufactures within the limits of Palestine, and its vicinity.

A variety of other subjects of inquiry of a more particular and detailed nature cannot fail to suggest themselves to the committee, when they are preparing their instructions for their travellers.

The following is a list of the members of the committee appointed by the association:

A. Hamilton, D. D. F.R.S. V.P.A. President.

Earl of Aberdeen, Treasurer.

William Hamilton, Esq. F.S.A. Secretary.

George Browne, Esq.

Rev. W. Cockburn.

J. Spencer Smith, Esq. LL. D. F.R.S. F.S.A.

Mr. Byerley's Translation of Machiavel's Prince, is in the press, and will be printed in an elegant octavo volume, embellished with a head of Machiavel.

The same gentleman's Translation of Don Quixote, which has been finished these two years, will be immediately put to press, and appear in six elegant cabinet volumes, embellished with engravings.

Mr. Dibdin, the celebrated composer, proposes to publish a new periodical work, consisting of a series of short and simple Essays and Songs; calculated in their general operation, progressively to assist the musical education of young ladies at boarding schools, called the Musical Mentor; or, St. Cecilia at School.

An Essay on the Authenticity and Antiquity of the Poems of Ossian, in which the objections of Mr. Malcolm Laing, are particularly considered and refuted, is preparing for publication, by Patrick Graham, D.D. minister of Aberfoyle.

Mr. William Spence, F.L.S. has in the press a work, entitled Britain Independent of Commerce. The object of this publication is to show, in opposition to the commonly received doctrines, that this country does not gain any accession of riches from her trade; that her wealth, her prosperity, and her power, are wholly derived from resources inherent in herself; and consequently that we have no reason to be alarmed, although our enemies should succeed in their attempts to exclude us from commerce with every part of the globe.

A new Spanish and English Grammar is announced by Mr. Thomas Planquais.

The first number of the Transactions of the Entomological Society of London, is expected to make its appearance early in June.

Mr. Brewster, of Edinburgh, has invented a new Astrometer, for finding the rising and setting of the stars and planets, and their position in the heavens, which is said to be more simple in its construction, and more extensive in its application, than any before invented. The use of this instrument is thus described: To find the name of any particular star that is observed in the heavens, place the astrometer due north and south, and when the star is near the horizon, shift the moveable index till the two sights point to the star. The side of the index will then point out, on the exterior circle, the star's amplitude. With this amplitude enter the third scale from the centre, and find the declination of the star in the second circle. Shift the moveable horary circle, till the time at which the observation is made, be opposite the star's declination; and the index will point to the time at which it passes the meridian. The difference between the time of the stars southing, and twelve o'clock at noon, converted into degrees of the equator, and added to the right ascension if the star comes to the meridian after the sun, but subtracted from it if the star souths before the sun, will give the right ascension of the star. With the right ascensions and declinations thus found, enter a table of the right ascensions and declinations of the principal fixed stars, and you will discover the name of the star which corresponds with these numbers. The astrometer may be employed in the solution of various other problems.

Dr. Thornton has laid before the public two new cases, in which the oxygen gas has performed striking cures in asthma. The subject of one of these was, Mr. Williams, who had been afflicted in the most alarming manner for several years, but who, by inhaling the oxygen

gas,

gas, aided with tonic medicines, was perfectly cured in a few weeks. Mr. Williams has now been free from asthma upwards of two years, which he ascribes entirely to the pneumatic medicine.

Mr. Taunton, surgeon to the City and Finsbury Dispensaries, has again appealed to the public upon the necessity of establishing a fund, to be connected with charitable institutions, for the relief of the ruptured poor. He contends, that nearly one-tenth part of mankind are afflicted with hernia: of course the prevention of an evil attendant upon this calamity, is of the utmost importance. The distressing scenes which he is called on frequently to witness, and which he has described very pathetically, might, he says, generally be prevented by a proper bandage or truss, applied in the beginning of the disease, and continued with care. This might be accomplished at a small expence, compared with the good that would accrue to society; it would even be a saving to the community at large, by the prevention of accidents which always tend to increase the parochial rates.

Dr. Olbers has written to Dr. Young, foreign secretary to the Royal Society, announcing his discovery of another new planet, on the 29th and 30th of March last. This planet, which he calls Vesta, is apparently about the size of a star, of the 5th or 6th magnitude, and was first seen in Virgo. On the 29th of March, at $8^h\ 21^m$, mean time 184° 8′: N. declination 11° 47′; on the 30th at $12^h\ 33^m$ mean time 189° 52′: N. declination, 11° 54′. It has since been seen by Mr. Groombridge, at his observatory on Blackheath, who says, it appears like a star of the sixth magnitude, of a dusky colour, similar in appearance to the Herschel.

In the Duke of Buccleugh's Collection, there has lately been found a curious manuscript of the Statutes of the orders of the Garter and Bath, with various old drawings; among the latter are portraits of Richard III. and of Anne, his queen. These drawings prove to be the originals from which the late Lord Orford's outlines were taken, as represented in his "Historic Doubts."

Mr. George Field has invented an improved Stove for heating rooms, or drying various articles, which unites the various advantages of heating, boiling, steaming, evaporating, drying, ventilating, &c. The height of the stove is about five feet and an half; its diameter two and a half, and that of the flues four inches. The external part is constructed of brick, and the internal parts of thin Ryegate or fire-stone, except the top of the fire-place, which is a plate of cast-iron. This stove might be adapted to the drying of malt and hops, perhaps of herbs, corn, and seeds, generally. It might also be accommodated to the purposes of sugar-bakers, connected with the great fires employed for their boilers.

Dr. Parry has laid before the Bath Society, some account of his improved sheep by Spanish mixture, in a series of propositions which he demonstrated by specimens exhibited before the society. Dr. Parry in his experiments employed Herefordshire ewes, and the rams employed for the original crosses were Merinos. (1.) The first proposition is, that the wool of the fourth cross of this breed is fully equal in fineness to that of the male parent stock in England. (2.) By breeding from select Merino-Ryeland rams and ewes of this stock, sheep may be obtained, the fleeces of which are superior both to those of the cross-bred parents, and of course to those of the original progenitors of the pure Merino blood in England. (3.) From mixed rams of this breed, sheep may be obtained, having wool at least equal in fineness to the best that can be procured from Spain. (4.) Wool from sheep of a proper modification of Merino and Ryeland, will make cloth equal to that from the Spanish wool imported into this country. (5.) The proportion of fine wool in the fleeces of the cross breed, is equal, if not superior, to that of the best Spanish piles, and it is more profitable in the manufacture than the best Spanish. (6.) The lamb's wool of the Merino-Ryeland breed, will make finer cloth than the best of that of the pure Merino breed. (7.) Should long wool of this degree of fineness be wanted for shawls, &c. this can be effected by allowing the fleece to remain on the animal unshorn two years. (8.) This stock is already much improved as to the form of the carcase, compared with the Merinos originally imported.

Mr. Thelwall is about to commence, at his Institution for the Cultivation of English Oratory, and Cure of Impediments, in Bedford-Place, a Course of Six Lectures, particularly addressed to the junior Members of the New Parliament, on the objects and genuine characteris-

tics

ties of senatorial and popular eloquence, the causes of the present declining state of oratory and popular talent, and the means of improving our national elocution. The lectures will commence on the evening of Monday, June 8th, and will be continued on Monday evenings only. They will be illustrated by oratorical recitations, extemporary declamations, and critical sketches of several of the most celebrated statesmen and parliamentary orators of the preceding generation; including Lords Chatham, Mansfield, Camden, Ashburton, Mr. Grenville, Charles Townshend, Pitt, Burke, Fox, &c. Mr. Thelwall also proffers his private instructions to young senators, desirous of improving their oratorical talents; and offers to superintend a select number of pupils from the colleges and public schools, during the approaching recess.

SWEDEN.

A Swedish naturalist has discovered the smallest animal of the order of mammalia that has been yet seen: he calls this animal *sorex caniculatus*; it is a kind of earth-mouse.

DENMARK.

Much has of late years been done in Denmark for the education of the poor. A law, respecting the establishment of country schools, which was promulgated in October last year, seems to crown the honourable endeavours of the Danish government towards this important object. Schools for the peasants and the poor have long been established throughout the country; but partly they were too few; partly the school-masters were not sufficiently paid, and therefore mostly compelled to seek a livelihood by other employments. The present law directs that the country shall be divided into school-districts, in each of which there is to be a school, and no district must be larger than the children may, as to the distance, without inconvenience attend the school. A decent income, with free house, is appointed for the masters; and all parents are compelled to send their children regularly to school after the age of seven years. The children are divided according to their age and proficiency into different classes, which are to attend the school at different times of the day and the week, so that no child is taken away from its parents more than a part of the day. Instruction is to be given in reading, writing, arithmetic, and religion, and to those who have capacity and inclination for it, in the history and geography of their country. None are to be dismissed from school before they can read both print and plain writing, and give a rational account of the principles of christianity. These regulations are, for the first, limited to the islands of Zealand, Funen, Coland, and Galster; but after they have been tried, they will, no doubt, perhaps with some alterations and improvements, be extended to all the rest of Denmark.

The Supreme Court of Justice at Copenhagen, has laid before the King an account of all criminals in the Danish dominions, (including Iceland and the Indian colonies,) on whom sentence has been passed in the year 1806; in which it is stated that two hundred and five criminals, eighteen of whom were foreigners, were in that year sentenced to corporeal punishment, five for murder, eight for other capital crimes, seven for forgery, the rest for inferior offences, and that the number of criminals bears a proportion to the whole population of the kingdom and colonies, as one to ten thousand.

A. Gross, a furrier of Copenhagen, has invented a method of making black hats of seal-skin, and has obtained a royal patent, which entitles him to the sole fabrication of that article for three years.

An official paper of Copenhagen, gives an account of the state of the Danish colonies in Greenland for the year 1804; from which it appears that there were in that year caught forty-seven whales, five thousand one hundred seals, six bears, and two hundred and ninety unicorns. Seven ships were employed in the trade, and exported goods to the amount of sixty-nine thousand one hundred and five rix dollars, of which were provisions for twenty-five thousand three hundred and forty-five rix dollars. The total population of all the colonies was, as far as could be ascertained up to June 1805, six thousand and forty-six persons, which is an increase of one hundred and eighty-one since the year 1802. It is much complained of that nothing could till that time be done in the inoculation of the cow-pock, because the matter sent from Copenhagen had been found ineffective.

GERMANY.

Dr. Schroeter, from a variety of observations made at Lilienthal, has reason to believe that the planet discovered by Dr. Olbers, some time back, and called by his name, is about the size of the moon; that the Piazzi is about three-fourths of the size of the Olbers; and the

Harding rather more than half: that the atmosphere of Piazzi is nearly fifteen times denser than that of the earth: that the atmosphere of Olbers is about ten times denser than that of the earth: and that the atmosphere of Harding is nearly equal to our own. But he adds, that there is still reason to suppose its atmosphere denser than that of any of the earlier-discovered planets, from the changes in the appearances of its light.

FRANCE.

M. De Lalande, to whose scientific labours this Magazine has been so frequently indebted, died at Paris on the 7th of April, aged 75. By his will he ordered his body to be dissected, and the skeleton to be placed in the Museum of Natural History. His relations, however, regardless of the injunction, caused him to be interred a few days after his death. His funeral was attended by the members of the National Institute.

The class of sciences in the French National Institute, has just published the first volume of Memoirs presented to it by learned foreigners, and vol. ii. of its own Memoirs. It has also published the first volume of The Meridian of Dunkirk, being the basis of the metric-decimal system: this work will contain all the observations and methods of calculation, which have fixed the fundamental principles of the metrical system, the metre and the kilogramme.

Mr. Hausman has given an account of the manner in which the solution of indigo is prepared by means of an alkaline solution of red arsenic, for the use of calico printers. He merely makes a caustic alkaline solution of red arsenic, to which he adds, while it is in a boiling state, a sufficient quantity of indigo bruised, in order to obtain a very deep shade, which may be rendered more or less intense, by diluting the solution of indigo with a weak ley of caustic potash.

M. Veau de Launay, in a letter to M. De Lametherie, says, he has frequently repeated the experiments made by Messrs. Pacchiani and Brugnatelli, relative to the formation of the muriatic acid, and always with success, that is with the formation of the muriatic acid at the zinc pile, in a manner more or less perceptible.

Messrs. Biot and Arrago have finished a grand work upon the affinities between the different gases and light.

ITALY.

M. Piazzi at Palermo, and M. Callandrelli at Rome, have recently made observations on several stars, from which it appears that some of the stars give a grand parallax of five seconds, particularly Lyra, which, next to Sirius, is the most brilliant star in our hemisphere, from whence it would result that it is one of the least distant. If there be five seconds of simple parallax, the distance ought to be fourteen hundred thousand millions of leagues, that is, five times less than has previously been supposed.

EAST INDIES.

The city of Batavia contains about one hundred and fifteen thousand inhabitants, the annual loss of which by death is about four thousand; and the Dutch in proportion to their numbers, contribute most largely to this list of mortality. The Dutch, including the half-cast, lose nine in one hundred; the Chinese, three and three-fifths; the natives and Malays, two and one-fifth; and the slaves, seven and four-fifths. The mortality among European females is not nearly so great as among the males; and this fact proves that intemperance is the principal cause of mortality.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

REPORT *of the* TRANSACTIONS *of the* PHYSICAL *and* MATHEMATICAL CLASS *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *in* 1806. *By* M. CUVIER, SECRETARY *to the* SOCIETY.

DURING the year 1806, M. Cuvier observes, several new and important experiments have been made by different distinguished chemists on crude platina, from which the most clear and satisfactory results have been obtained.

It will be recollected, he proceeds to say, that in endeavouring to discover the cause of the different colours of the triple salts of platina, M. Descotils perceived that the red colour of some of them was owing to the presence of an unknown metal.

Fourcroy and Vauquelin, on their part, examined the black powder, which remains after dissolving platina; and finding that, in some of their experiments, it

it exhaled a strong metallic odour, and in others assumed a more fixed form, they were led to regard it as a new metallic substance, the different properties of which they attributed to its different degrees of oxygenation.

During this same period, Mr. Tennant examined this black powder, and succeeded in separating it into two metals, one of which was fixed, and the other extremely volatile; while Wollaston, another British chemist, discovered that in the solution itself, which was supposed to contain only platina, there was a mixture of two other metals, which not only differed from those which form the black powder, but also from platina itself.

Thus after having been subjected to a long series of the most accurate experiments during the course of forty years, chemists have succeeded in detaching eleven different metals from this singular mineral, viz. *platina, gold, silver, iron, copper, chrome,* and *titanite;* the two last were discovered by Fourcroy and Vauquelin, in the different coloured sands, which are always mixed with it. The two new metals separated from the solution of platina in the nitro-muriatic acid, by Mr. Wollaston, are:

1. *Palladium,* a white ductile metal, heavier than silver, very fusible when united with sulphur, soluble in nitric acid, colouring its solution of a beautiful red, precipitable in a metallic state by the sulphate of iron; yielding a dingy green precipitate with the prussiate of pot-ash, forming with soda a triple salt, soluble in alcohol.

2. *Rhodium,* a grey metal, easily reducible, fixed and infusible, imparting a rose colour to its solutions in acids, which is rendered much deeper by the addition of muriate of tin, precipitated by the alkalies of a yellow colour, but not at all by the prussiate of pot ash, the triple salt of which with soda is insoluble in alcohol.

M. Cuvier concludes this part of his report by observing, that the two metals discovered by Mr. Tennant in the black powder after solution are:

1. *Iridium,* a very hard white metal difficult of fusion, nearly insoluble in the nitro-muriatic acid, and wholly so in all the others; oxydizable, and soluble by the fixed alkalies, the oxyde being soluble in all the acids, and imparting to the different solutions various vivid and lively colours. It is these salts which give the red colour to those of the platina.

2. *Osmium,* a metal hitherto irreducible, the oxyde of which, in the form of a black powder, is extremely volatile, having a strong odour; it is very fusible, dissolves readily in water, exhales with it in the form of vapour, to which it imparts a strong taste and smell. The solution becomes of a blue colour by the addition of the smallest quantity of tincture of galls.

We know not, adds M. Cuvier, whether to be most astonished at the singularity of this mineral, or the sagacity and perseverance with which it has been reduced to its original elements.

The chrome which was several years ago separated from crude platina by Vauquelin, has lately been discovered by M. Laugier to form a component part of meteoric stones. It has since been found by M. Thenard, in those which lately fell near Alet, in the department of Gard, and which the Academy of Nismes caused to be collected, and sent to the Institute.

These stones, the fall of which is equally well authenticated as that of the former, differ from them, however, considerably in colour and consistence, being blacker, and more friable. But from the analysis of M. Thenard, they would appear to contain nearly the same principles, only the metals are more oxydized, and the proportion of carbon is somewhat greater. This result, we are informed by M. Cuvier, has been verified and confirmed by a committee of the physical class of the Institute.

We last year, proceeds the Reporter, intimated the opinion of M. Pacchiani, respecting the composition of muriatic acid, which, he conceived, could be produced by depriving water of a portion of its oxygen by means of the galvanic pile. This discovery would have proved of the greatest importance to chemical science; but, unfortunately, subsequent researches have shewn that it was not well founded, since, after the most accurate experiments, Messrs. Biot and Thenard did not succeed in producing it, when all substances that could furnish marine salt were carefully kept at a distance from the apparatus.

During the year 1806, a work on the subject of refraction has been published by M. Biot, the original intention of which, we are informed, was to aid the progress of astronomy. In the course of his labours the author was led, however, to apply the action of different bodies upon light to the analysis of transparent substances.

It has been long known that the rays of light are refracted when they pass

from one medium into another of a different density, and that the degree of refraction is in a direct ratio to the density of the body if incombustible, but increasing in proportion to the combustibility of the body through which it passes. Hence Newton divined the combustibility of the diamond, and the existence of a combustible principle in water.

If two substances be mixed together, the proportion of whose refracting powers is known, and regard be paid to the density of the mixture, we shall be thereby enabled to calculate the total refraction; and reciprocally, when the refraction of a mixture is ascertained, of which the elements are known, we may, in like manner, calculate the proportional refracting power of each. M. Biot having applied this principle to mixtures of known proportions, and having found it just, afterwards applied it to ascertain the unknown proportions of other mixtures.

For this purpose it is sufficient to fill a glass prism, under a known pressure, with the substance we wish to examine, or if it be a solid body, to form it into a prism itself, and observe through it a distant object. The angle of refraction is measured by the repeating circle, taking into account the weight, the temperature, and the humidity of the external air; and this method being susceptible of a degree of precision equal to that of astronomical processes, necessarily surpasses in accuracy all the chemical means employed with the same intention. But it will readily be perceived that this mode is only applicable to transparent substances, and the principles of which, as far as regards their species, are known to us.

M. Cuvier next proceeds to point out the great utility of this discovery, and informs the Institute that the author has already applied it to the analysis of gaseous bodies, and obtained by this means the most important results, of which the following are among the most interesting:—

At an equal degree of density, oxygen possesses the least, and hydrogen the greatest refractive power among all the gaseous bodies. The refractive powers of the same gas is in an acurate proportion to its density, under an uniform temperature. It is to the presence of hydrogen, in particular, that substances possessing a high degree of refracting power appear to owe this property, since it was found to be present in all of them. By this experiment atmospheric air gave exactly that degree of refraction which ought to be produced, according to calculation, by a mixture of 0,21 oxygen, 0,787 azot, and 0,003 of carbonic acid. Even when these gases were not in the state of a simple mixture, but brought into the most intimate combination with each other, the same principle was found equally applicable, provided no very considerable condensation had been produced. Ammoniacal gas produced the effect indicated by the quantities of azot and hydrogen, which enter into its composition; but when too much condensed, some alteration, though very trifling, was observable; the same circumstance occurred in the experiment with water.

An accurate examination of the muriatic acid gas, according to these principles, fully demonstrated that its radical could not be azot, and consequently that this gas cannot be considered, as has been lately supposed, an oxyde of hydrogen containing less oxygen than water.

The refractive property of the diamond being much greater than that of charcoal, the refractions of the carbonic acid, alcohol, ether, and other substances, of which carbon forms a part, M. Biot concludes that the diamond cannot be a pure charcoal, and that a fourth part of hydrogen, at least, is necessary, in order to render it conformable to the results of the experiment.

The matters produced by organized beings have not hitherto been examined with sufficient accuracy. For although we have a general knowledge of the elements of which they are composed, and that these primitive elements are not very numerous, yet their combinations are so various, and they are so easily changed and converted in the course of the experiment, that it is necessary to study these combinations themselves as if they were simple substances. These matters considered under this point of view, are termed the *immediate principles of organized bodies*; and during the present year several of them, we learn from M. Cuvier, have been discovered by different French chemists. Among others he mentions M. Vauquelin and Robiquet, who have found in the sap of asparagus, a crystaline matter, soluble in water, which is, however, neither an acid, nor a neutral salt, and which is not acted upon by the usual re-agents. These celebrated chemists propose to follow out the investigation of this substance, and in due time to lay the result of their labours before

before the Institute. In the same class may be ranked, proceeds the Reporter, the discovery of a saccharine principle in the bile, by M. Thenard, Professor in the College of France. This principle, which was before only suspected to exist, has been clearly demonstrated by the learned Professor, who has shewn that it possesses the property of holding the oil of the bile in solution. The means of analysis employed by M. Thenard has been mentioned, by the commissioners empowered by the Institute to examine his labours, as being singularly ingenious; and it is, in fact, extremely difficult entirely to free this substance from those with which it is intermixed.

Some recent researches respecting the nature of coffee by M. Seguin is next noticed by M. Cuvier. From the result of those experiments, it would appear that this grain is composed of albumen, oil, a peculiar principle, which the author denominates the *bitter principle*, and a green matter, which is a combination of albumen and the bitter principle; that the proportions of those principles vary in different kinds of coffee; that torrefaction, or *roasting*, as it is termed, augments the proportion of the bitter principle, by destroying the albumen; that these two last principles contain much azot; and that the *bitter principle* is antiseptic. The oil of coffee is inodorous, coagulated, and of a white colour, like hog's lard.

M. Seguin next extended his researches to other vegetables, and discovered that a great number which he has specified contain albumen, and also a certain portion of the bitter principle, more or less similar to that of coffee.

This remarkable quantity of albumen being more particularly found in the juices of those vegetables which ferment without the aid of yeast, and yield a vinous liquor, as the juice of raisins, gooseberries, &c. M. Seguin endeavoured to discover whether albumen might not contribute to produce this intestine motion hitherto so little understood; and we are informed that having separated the albumen from these juices, they became incapable of fermentation, but on uniting albumen with them artificially, as that of the white of an egg, for example, or of saccharine matter, fermentation took place, when the other necessary circumstances concurred, in which case a matter similar to yeast was uniformly deposited, which appeared to be only albumen changed, and become nearly insoluble without its fermentable quality being destroyed; from which he concludes that albumen, whether animal or vegetable, is the real *fermentative principle*. In the course of his investigation, M. Seguin also discovered that albumen exists in three different degrees of insolubility, and possesses a greater or less aptitude to become fibrous; that its action is in proportion to its solubility; that the respective proportion of albumen and sugar present in the different juices determines the vinous or acetic nature of the product of the fermentation; that the liquor thus obtained is more spirituous in proportion to the greater quantity of sugar; and, in short, that most fermentable juices contain a *bitter principle* analogous to that of coffee, which, though it does not assist in the fermentation, nevertheless contributes towards the taste and preservation of the fermented liquor.

Tannin, formerly discovered by M. Seguin, and the character of which is to form an insoluble compound with gelatin, has, we are informed by M. Cuvier, been lately re-examined by Bouillon la Grange, professor in the Lyceum.

He found it also to possess an affinity for the alkalies, for earths, and for metallic oxydes, and that it might be converted into gallic acid by absorbing oxygen.

The tannins extracted from different vegetables vary somewhat in their composition; and that which Mr. Hatchett discovered in great abundance in the *caoutchouc* contained a greater proportion of oxygen than others.

Mr. Hatchett is of opinion that tannin may be artificially formed, by treating charcoal with the nitric acid.

The next discovery noticed by M. Cuvier is that by M. Morichini, an Italian chemist, who having found the fluoric acid in the enamel of the fossile jawbones of the elephant, was led by this circumstance to analyse the enamel of the human teeth, and is of opinion that it contains the same principle. Gay-Lussac has also found it in recent, as well as fossile ivory, and in the tusks of the wild boar.

Messrs. Fourcroy and Vauquelin, on repeating these experiments, obtained this acid not only from the tusks, but from the teeth which had undergone a change by having remained long under ground; but they failed in procuring it from

from the same parts in a recent, or even in a fossile state, unless they had undergone such a change.

M. Vauquelin has also been engaged, during the present year, in conducting a series of accurate and interesting experiments on hair. By dissolving it in water by means of Papin's digester, and afterwards examining the solution and its residuum, he succeeded in extracting nine different substances; an animal matter similar to mucilage, two kinds of oil, iron in a peculiar state, some particles of oxyde of manganese, phosphate and a small portion of carbonate of lime, a considerable portion of silica, and much sulphur. Black hair yielded an oil of the same colour, while red hair produced a reddish-coloured oil, and white one wholly colourless. The last contained always an excess of sulphur, and the white, in particular, magnesian phosphate.

Besides these theoretical researches, chemical principles have been applied to many useful practical purposes; among which M. Cuvier mentions a mode of imitating Roman alum, discovered towards the conclusion of the former year, and which has succeeded so completely that the alum manufactured in this manner is sold at the same price as the genuine Roman alum. This method merely consists in calcining and re-crystallizing the common alum, in order to deprive it of its super-abundant acid. M. Curaudeau contends, however, that it is also necessary to oxygenize the small portion of iron usually contained in alum, to its *maximum*. But a memoir lately published by Messrs. Thenard and Board has perfectly cleared up this subject; from this we learn that a thousandth part of iron will sensibly influence the effects of alum as a mordant; and it is to deprive it even of this small quantity to which the efforts of our manufacturers ought chiefly to be directed.

The oxygenation of the iron appears extremely well calculated to answer this intention, since it renders it insoluble in the acid.

The application of the oxygenated muriatic acid gas to the destruction or correction of *contagious miasmata*, has, we are informed by M. Cuvier, been much extended during the present year, and its beneficial effects confirmed by various extensive trials. M. Desgennettes has, in particular, constantly employed it in the Military Hospital of Val-de-Grace; and he has transmitted to the Institute a comparative view of the cases in which these fumigations not only prevented the communication of the disease, but appeared to assist in their cure when actually produced.

M. Pinel has experienced similar success by the employment of the same means in the Hospital of Salpetrière; and the beneficial effects resulting from its use in Madrid, as well as in other places in Spain, have already been made known to the public through the medium of different Spanish Journals.

We next learn from M. Cuvier's report that he himself was led by his experiments on the fossile grinders of elephants to examine others in a recent state; and an occasion having presented itself in the course of a few years of dissecting two elephants, nearly full grown, he was by that means enabled to observe with greater precision the growth of the teeth in these animals, and thence to deduce conclusions respecting dentition in general. The anatomy of large animals, he observes, may justly be considered as a kind of natural microscope, which assists in discovering that of the smaller kind. It was with a view to confirm the doctrine of the late John Hunter, that M. Cuvier was induced to enter into this investigation, at least so far as regards the osseous portion of the teeth. It is not furnished with vessels, nor formed by intus-susception, like true bones, but by a successive transudation of layers produced by the pulp of the teeth, and which lie over each other. The enamel is deposited above by the membrane which envelops the young tooth, and is attached to it by a species of crystallization; in fine, a third substance, peculiar to some herbivorous animals, is deposited after the enamel, but by the same membrane, which changes its nature at a certain period.

This third substance was first discovered by M. Tenon, who has termed it the *osseous cortex*, but who conceives it to be formed by the ossification of the capsular membrane. This intelligent anatomist, M. Cuvier informs us, has communicated to the Institute, during the present year, the results of some well-devised experiments on the teeth of the cachalot, and on those of the crocodile, from which it appears that the first have no enamel, but only an osseous cortex. They are easily distinguished from each other, because the enamel is much harder, and dissolves entirely in acids, without leaving any gelatinous parenchy-

ma. Neither the tusks of the elephant, nor the grinders of the morse and the dugong, have any other covering.

From this Report we farther learn that M. Tenon has presented to the Institute a work on this subject, in which he has been engaged for more than twenty-five years, and wherein he had anticipated M. Cuvier himself, as well as Mr. Everard Home, and other British anatomists, in most of their observations on the manner in which the teeth of elephants decay, and are replaced.

The same indefatigable anatomist has at present nearly ready for publication a work on the Diseases of the Eye, from which it appears that he has made several new and interesting observations on the parts connected with that organ.

M. Cuvier concludes his Report by announcing the re-publication of several valuable works, and among others, a new edition of Dumas' Physiology, and M. Barthé's Elements of the Science of Man.

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REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The Rose," a Maternal Address; from the Poems of the late Mrs. Robinson, set as a Duett for Two Voices: also a Song for a single Voice. Composed by T. Essex, Bac. Mus. Oxon. 2s.

"THE Rose" the words of which are from the elegant pen of the late Mrs. Robinson, has been very ingeniously handled by Mr. Essex. He has not only affixed to them a melody characterised by much sweetness and justness of expression, but which is so regulated as to form a compleat *canon* of *two in one*, or in the *eighth below*. Of the ingenuity of such

such a production, and we are too well aware not to award its author all due praise; and we hope Mr. E. will be induced by the favourable reception of this composition to continue to oblige the public with his labours.

The "Four Seasons," composed for the Piano-forte, and dedicated to Colonel Lord Bloyney, by Signora Domenico Briscoli, Composer and Director of Music to the Louth Regiment, and Master of the Royal College of Pieta de Torchini of Naples. 5s.

We find in "*the Four Seasons*" a considerable display of spirit, genius and variety. With the representation of *Spring* and *Summer*, we are particularly pleased. The music of the fields and woods is closely imitated, and the rural scenes and circumstances of both seasons acquainted with a force and justness that must both strike and delight every critical ear.

Number VII. of RECREATION. *Composed for the Piano-forte by Mr. Latour.* 1s. 6d.

This piece consists of the well-known air of "Nobody's coming to woo" worked into a kind of rondo, and is heightened and embellished by a variety of fanciful and appropriate additions, which render it equally desirable with the previous numbers of this favourite and popular series of piano-forte exercises, and do much credit to Mr. Latour's taste and ingenuity.

Le Retour de l'Eté, a favourite Divertimento for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment (ad libitum) for the German Flute or Violin. Composed by J. Monro. 4s.

Mr. Munro, the author of the admired pieces of *Laura and Lenza*, and the *Dutchess of Bedford's Waltz*, &c. has produced under the above title, a pleasingly varied, and well arranged exercise for the instrument for which it is designed. The whole is comprised in five movements which succeed each other with excellent effect, while the accompaniment is conducted with a taste and an ingenuity much above what we find in the common examples of the day.

"My Mother," a Glee for Three Soprano Voices. Composed by J. H. Leffler. 2s.

Mr. Leffler has employed these interesting words in the formation of a piece of vocal harmony as agreeable as it is familiar. Considering the little latitude afforded for variety, the effect is as free from monotony as could well be expected; and at the same time, making due allowance for the compass within which the three parts were obliged to be confined, the construction of the harmony is not only fair, but ingenious.

Two favourite Glees for Three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by Theodore Smith, Esq. 2s.

We admire the ease of style and simplicity of construction by which these glees are characterized. We cannot, perhaps, say that the combination is every where of the first order, or wholly free from violations of the established laws of harmony; but taste and fancy have well compensated the little lapses of theory, and the general effect will be found highly gratifying to the lovers of this social and interesting species of composition.

The Duke of Bedford's Grand Slow and Quick March. Composed and arranged for the Harp, or Piano-forte, by T. Cooke, of the Theatre Royal, Dublin. 2s.

These marches are distinguished by a considerable portion of martial spirit. The dignity of the one and the animation of the other bespeak both talent and judgment, and announce Mr. Cooke as a very respectable composer.

The favourite Ballad of "Nobody coming to marry me." Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by W. Slapp. 1s. 6d.

This little exercise for the piano-forte is of a pleasing and simple description, and merits to be recommended to the attention of all young practioners on that instrument.

"The Tear," a favourite Song, sung by Miss Parke at the Balls and London Concerts. Composed by M. Rauzzini. The Words by Sir George Dallas. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this little song, though not without some faults in its rhythm, is attractively and expressively conceived. The passages are natural and connected, and the accompaniment is tastefully constructed.

Six Divertimentos for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a German Flute. Composed by J. Herring. 6s.

These divertimentos are of that easy simple cast, that particularly fits them for juvenile practice; at the same time they are conceived with that freedom and pleasantness of fancy that cannot fail to please the generality of hearers. The passages lie favourably for the fingers, and will be found very improving to the young student.

"*If*

"If it be Love," an Ariette, sung by Mrs. Vaughan at the Vocal Concerts, Hanover-square. Composed by J. F. Burrowes. 2s.

This song, the words of which are written by George Saville Carey, is not without merit. Some of the ideas are tasteful, and the expression is tolerably appropriate; and if we cannot rank it with the first productions in its kind, neither should we, in candour, place it below mediocrity.

"Love was a Little Blooming Boy," a Ballad composed by Richard Light. 1

The words of this pleasing ballad are taken from Mrs. Robinson's novel of Angelina, and are here annexed to an agreeable and analogous melody. The passages are smooth, easy, and flowing, and the bass is chosen with judgment.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*** *The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.*

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THIS is the thirty-ninth Exhibition, and in the rooms there are many good pictures; nine of them are by two celebrated artists lately deceased: when we inspect the works of a painter whose productions we have for several years held in high estimation, and reflect, that the mind which conceived them has quitted its earthly habitation; that the eye which distinguished the colours, and the hand which guided the pencil, are turning to dust, it creates sensations which will be conceived by those who have feeling, but cannot be described to those who have not.

By the late JOHN OPIE, Esq. R.A. there are six portraits, all of which, more especially *No.* 161, *The Duke of Gloster; No.* 174, *Mrs. Cary, Tor Abbey; and No.* 284, *The Reverend Samuel Parr,* are highly creditable to his abilities, and his abilities, were in many particulars of the first order.

By the late SAUREY GILPIN, Esq. R.A. there are three pictures, containing portraits of horses. No 333, denominated *Duncan's Horses,* prove the truth of a remark we made in last month's Retrospect, that Mr. Gilpin had a singular felicity in transferring character to the head, &c. of his animals.

B. WEST, R.A., has in this exhibition three pictures. No. 194. *The sketch of a monument for perpetuating the memory of the late Lord Nelson,* The sketches of the president of the Royal Academy, are invariably marked with genius, and display the hand of a great master, yet we think that putting a picture in a frame of marble statuary-work, though it may be a novel idea, has not an agreeable effect. But we survey with eagerness whatever tends to perpetuate the memory of this lamented hero, and forgive a picture being destitute of those attractions, which in less interesting subjects may be deemed essentials. No. 217, *The Immortality of Nelson.* This contains *the picture part* of the preceding sketch, painted in a larger size.

No. 175. *Paul and Barnabas rejecting the Jews, and receiving the Gentiles. The finished Study, from which the large picture was painted for his Majesty's Chapel at Windsor.* A very fine composition, though the general effect is rather heavy.

P. J. DE LOUTHERBOURG, R.A.

This distinguished artist, and very splendid colourist, has exhibited four pictures, and they display the usual characteristics of his pencil—striking scenery, spirited delineation, and brilliant tints; but the Landscape, No. 25, though it represents *a Summer's Evening,* and *in the South of France,* is certainly too high coloured. It is hot! hot! hot!—positively red hot.

W. OWEN, R.A.

In this exhibition there are ten of Mr. Owen's pictures. No. 82. *A Portrait of Lord William Russell's youngest Daughter,* is a most enchanting delineation: several of the others have great merit; but No. 168, *a Girl at the Spring,* though well painted, is we think from the same model that he has introduced in his fancy subjects for this three years at least, and is certainly over-coloured.

R. WESTALL, R. A., has this year exhibited seven pictures, and they, as usual, beam with taste and talent. No. 687, *Una, from Spenser's Fairy Queen,* is a very fine picture; a

print of it, we believe Mr. Westall published some time since. No. 87, *a Bacchante sleeping*, displays great fancy and imagination. No. 139, *Flora unveiled by the Zephyrs*, is very brilliant, and rich in the colouring. Nos. 206, 211, 218, and 223, representing our late heroic and lamented Admiral Nelson in different situations, are extremely spirited and animated compositions.

MR. THOMAS PHILLIPS, A.

The portraits painted by this gentleman we have often noticed with approbation. The six which he has this year exhibited, display marks of great improvement. No. 103, *a Portrait of the late Lord Thurlow*, is entitled to a place in the very first class. It owes none of its attractions to glaring colours, but is finely conceived, and the *clara scuro* bold, simple, and unaffected.

No 147, entitled *The Blind Fidler*, is the only picture which that extraordinary young artist, Mr. D. WILKIE, has in this Exhibition; and it is conceived and executed in a style which leads us to regret that there are not more. It is highly finished, without any appearance of being laboured; and the story is so told as to interest the spectator in the scene. Not attempting to allure the eye by glittering colours, the painter has displayed a genuine unadulterated representation of nature. The characters are admirably contrasted, and marked with a felicity of expression more strictly appropriate than has often been delineated, except in the works of the inimitable Hogarth.

It has lately become a fashionable opinion among painters, that all pictures which are to be exhibited must be coloured above nature, to prevent their being either overborne by the works of others, or overlooked by the visitors in so large a room. This has *sometimes* led them into a meretricious colouring, in which, attempting to be splendidly attractive, they have become offensively gaudy. This picture proves the impropriety of any such systematic departure from truth, and we hope will impress upon the minds of our young artists the truth of an old proverb, "That all which glitters is not gold."

By J. M. TURNER, R. A. there are two; the first, No. 135, the Catalogue describes to be *a Country Blacksmith disputing upon the Price of Iron, and the Price charged to the Butcher for shoeing his Poney*. This is rather too much to express in picture, nor is it reasonable to expect that such a story should be clearly told on canvas. However, both this, and No. 162, representing *the Sun rising through Vapour, and Fishermen cleaning and selling Fish*, are admirably painted, but not the better for their resemblance to Dutch pictures, which Mr. Turner has no occasion to imitate.

By Mr. A. W. DEVIS there are in this Exhibition four pictures; two extremely well-painted portraits, and two singularly curious delineations: No. 212, *A Brazier's Shop at Patna, in the East Indies;* and No. 219, *A Thrashing-floor in Asia*.

Mr. R. FREEBAIRNE has only one picture in this Exhibition, No. 29, *Neptune's Grotto, contiguous to Tivoli*. This charming composition is conceived with classical taste, and executed with competent skill, being chastely coloured, and highly finished.

By Mr. J. SAXON, there are three extremely well-painted portraits, which, added to their other merits, are striking resemblances of the originals. No. 293 is *A Portrait of Miss R. Boughton, as Lavinia;* No. 318, *A Portrait of Richard Phillips, esq.;* No. 659, *Portrait of Sir J. Carr*.

Mr S. DRUMMOND has exhibited seven pictures; this gentleman's productions are generally entitled to hold a very respectable rank in the arts. No. 45, *the Portrait of Mrs. Drummond*, is extremely well painted; and so, indeed, are all the others. Different writers have alternately censured and praised Timanthes for concealing the face of Agamemnon, a principal figure in one of his pictures; but in No. 191, Mr. Drummond has painted a subject consisting of only four figures, and he has concealed the faces of every one of them. The picture, indeed, is taken from Ossian, and as Mr. Macpherson sometimes soars to such a height that his readers lose sight of him, his painters may surely claim some portion of the poet's privilege.

By Mr. J. WARD, there are seven pictures; and we are sorry to see that he has fallen into the miserable affectation of giving his performances the semblance of old paintings. As he is certainly a man of genius, it is much to be regretted that he should thus leave the worship of true nature, and bow down to the unclean idols. Let him leave such imitation to men of inferior ability; his talents qualify him to occupy higher ground.

MR.

MR. G. ARNALD.

This very pleasing artist has exhibited eight pictures, painted in a style that is highly creditable to his taste and talents. Disdaining the meretricious glitter that wounds the eye in almost every direction, he gains his point by a chaste and judicious imitation of nature. No. 152, representing *Sailors disputing on naval Tactics*, is not equal to the others. It does not seem to be a subject suited to his genius.

By Mr. I. R. SMITH, there are three drawings that display his usual judgement and taste. No. 415, entitled *The Consent*, is a most fascinating composition.

No. 446, representing *an officer's lady, imagining she has descried the ship in which she expects the arrival of her husband*, is conceived and delineated in a style that renders it in eminent degree interesting, and induces the spectator to participate in the feelings displayed in the portrait. Miss Emma Smith has five most beautiful drawings in water-colours. To pourtray whole-length figures in such a manner as to give the air of the person, with a correct resemblance of the features, demands more knowledge of the art, and more taste, than falls to the lot of many miniature painters, but that knowledge, and that taste, Miss Smith has displayed in such of these portraits as we have ever seen.

Mr. I. BUCKLER, who has so eminently distinguished himself by his publication of several of our cathedrals, has in this exhibition four very capital drawings, representing those of Litchfield, and of Ely. As we happen to have seen both these fine remains of ancient architecture, it excited some surprise to observe, that by some unaccountable blunder in the Catalogue, No. 689, which is a very accurate delineation of the cathedral at Ely, is denominated *Litchfield*; and No. 412, which is a view of that at Litchfield, is baptized *a View of Ely Cathedral*. Such mistakes are unlucky, for they may sometimes lead a spectator who recollects only one of these buildings, to suppose the design is incorrect.

Among other rising artists of eminence in landscape, it would be unjust to omit Mr. W. HAVELL: his two pictures have great merit.

To give a catalogue of pictures that are injudiciously hung, might be deemed invidious; we are conscious that it is not easy to allot to every picture its proper situation; but surely such a landscape as Mr. Manskirk's, No. 478, representing, *A Wood Scene in Germany*, might have been placed somewhat nearer the eye.

The Society of Painters in Water-colours, now exhibit at the old Royal Academy Rooms in Pall-mall, near Carleton House; and, as we are informed, have sold the principal part of their pictures. To make a separate exhibition is a very good idea; for a small picture in water-colours, placed at the Royal Academy, next to an immensely large oil-picture, sometimes reminded the spectators of a giant and his dwarf. Such delineations as those of Mr. Havell glover, Varley, and indeed many others, who have united their productions to ornament these rooms, will always attract visitors, and command attention. We very much regret that our room does not permit us to enter into a particular detail of their separate merits.

Among the new Prints lately published are

The Landing of the British Troops in Egypt, 8th March, 1801.

The Battle of Alexandria, 21st March 1801. *P. J. de Loutherbourg, R. A. pinxt. A. Cardon sculpt. and publisher.*

Two very spirited chalk engravings from pictures exhibited at the Royal Academy.

A Meeting of Connoisseurs. John Boydell: T. Williamson sculpt. Published for R. Cribb, 288, *Holborn.*

This whimsical composition represents a painter, making a delineation of the Apollo, from a clumsy, heavy, ill-made Blackamoor, who is stripped as the model, and stands grasping a hair-broom as a substitute for a bow. The artist, who appears the most hungry figure of the party, and the connoisseurs, who are comparing the original with the copy, are variously marked; but the walls of a painter's room should have had some sort of pictures. Hogarth would have introduced something allusive to the group beneath.

About this heathenish deity there have been various opinions: when Mr. West was a student at Rome, some of his friends wished to see what effect the first sight of the Apollo would have on the young American, and he on seeing it, instantly exclaimed—"how like an American Mohawk!" We are told that a French

French woman, lately fell violently in love with the statue. And Mr. N. Bailey, in his Dictionary, pronounces that *Apollo was one of the most genteel of the heathen Gods.*

View of the West Front of Christ Church Oxford, drawn and etched by J. Buckler. Engraved by R. Reeve, Published by J. Buckler, Bermondsey.

This is equal to the very fine views of cathedrals, &c. which Mr. Buckler has recently published; and it would not be easy to give it higher praise. It is correctly drawn, beautifully engraved, and has a most picturesque effect. It is to the honour of the artist and the print that they have been generously patronized by the Dean; whose patronage becomes more valuable, from its not being injudiciously or indiscriminately bestowed. This we believe is to be followed by another print of the same dimensions, representing the cathedral, the sketch of which has been greatly approved by some whose opinions confer some degree of honour on any thing they praise.

An Engraving representing the Fragment of Egyptian Architecture, bearing Medallions of the Portraits of the General, Commander of the British Army in Egypt, &c. &c. Designed by Loutherbourg; engraved and published by Cardon, Clipstone-street.

This is dedicated to his R. H. the Prince of Wales; and, being in the vignette form, is not bounded by any lines. It is engraved in the chalk manner: spirited, and highly characteristic of the manner of Loutherbourg.

Mr. Ackerman has just published, a Series of progressive Lessons on the Art of drawing Landscapes; engraved in the manner of chalk drawings, and accompanied by instructions and descriptions of each plate; the whole so arranged as to supply the want of a master, or to forward the progress of the pupil in his absence; leading from the most simple principles to those that are most difficult. Designed, drawn and engraved by Joshua Bryant.

This work is divided into three parts; and we think, admirably calculated to improve the young practitioner in the fine arts. The drawings are admirably contrived for progressive studies; the descriptions and instructions annexed to each, are such as must be very useful; and the terms on which the work is sold, very reasonable.

There has been recently placed in the Vestibule of the British gallery, in Pall-mall, a Colossal Statue of Achilles, executed by the late Mr. Banks, which is esteemed to be the first work of its kind that this country has produced. Achilles is represented kneeling on his left knee; the thigh being supported on that side by his shield, thrown obliquely on the ground, and grouped as an inclined plane, with his helmet, battle-axe, and sword behind it. The left leg in this view is fore-shortened; and the foot bears strongly against a fragment of a stone. The extended action of the right lower extremity, shewing the front of the thigh to the happiest advantage, places this leg in a fore-shortened view also, the entire limb resting on the great toe. A drapery, arising from behind the figure, and passing over the top of the helmet and shield, extends over the upper part of the left thigh. The body rises erect from this complicated, but natural and vigorous disposition of the lower extremities; the chest inclines a little forward, the head is thrown rather back upon the right shoulder, supported by the right hand, expanded and passionately fixed upon the hair, which is in a dishevelled state. The face looks upward over the left arm, which is extended in a graceful and animated manner. The countenance is full of disdain, disappointment and resentment. The whole *contour* of the figure is astonishingly grand, yet the anatomy perfectly correct. The sculptor has taken that moment of time, when Briseïs has been torn from Achilles, by order of Agamemnon, and the action is described by the preceding lines of Homer. The waves of the ocean wash the base of the figure, which is elevated on a pedestal about three feet high. The figure measures a little more than eight feet.

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MAY.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ABSTRACT of the Estimates of the Expences of the British Army for the year 1807, presented to the House of Commons on the 14th of January 1807:—

Guards, Garrisons, &c.	£.4,054,623	6	0
Forces in the Plantations, &c.	2,609,143	13	9
India Forces	532,397	0	0
Troops and Companies for Recruiting ditto	25,214	10	0
Recruiting and Contingencies	277,243	0	10
General and Staff officers	190,529	17	6
Embodied Militia and Fencible Infantry	2,193,344	7	5
Contingencies for ditto	62,153	17	0
Cloathing for ditto	157,227	16	4
Full pay to Supernumary Officers	34,318	11	0
Public Departments	221,209	18	5
Allowance to Innkeepers, &c.	467,273	3	11
Half pay and Military Allowances	192,515	2	11
Ditto American Forces	44,000	0	0
Ditto Scotch Brigade	150	0	0
In-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals	50,597	19	9
Out-Pensioners of ditto	335,785	7	8
Widows Pensions	43,258	7	6
Volunteer Corps	1,490,301	4	8
Foreign Corps	832,540	19	9
Royal Military College	22,175	5	10
Royal Military Asylum	21,227	8	4
Allowances to retired and officiating Chaplains	18,203	15	11
Hospital Expences (Ireland)	18,461	10	10
Barrack Department (Ireland	459,450	12	6
Compassionate List	42,000	0	0
	14,743,348	12	4
Deducting the India Forces	532,397	0	0
Total	£14,160,951	12	4

The Gazette of the 5th of May contains copies of dispatches from Sir J. Duckworth, to Lord Collingwood, relative to the affairs at the Dardanelles on the 19th and 27th of February, and 3d of March; of which the following are the particulars:—

Royal George, without the Dardanelles, March 6.

MY LORD,

Together with this letter, I transmit to your Lordship two letters of the 21st and 23th ult. the former of which will have informed you of my arrival with the squadron near Constantinople, and the latter of an unlucky attempt, in which the marines and boats' crews of the Canopus, Royal George, Windsor Castle, and Standard, had been engaged.

It is now my duty to acquaint your Lordship with the result of the resolution which, for the reasons I have already detailed, I had adopted of forcing the passage of the Dardanelles. My letter of the 21st is dated at anchor eight miles from Constantinople, the wind not admitting of a nearer approach; but the Endymion, which had been sent ahead with a flag of truce at the request of the ambassador, was enabled to anchor within four miles. Had it been then in our power, we should then have taken our station off the town immediately; but as that could not be done from the rapidity of the current, I was rather pleased than otherwise with the position we had been forced to take; for in the conferences between Mr. Arbuthnot, and the Captain Pacha, of the particulars of which your Lordship is in possession, it was promised by Mr. A. that even when the squadron had arrived before Constantinople, the door to pacification should remain open, and that he would be willing to negociate on terms of equality and justice. In consideration of this promise, and, as it would convince the Porte of his Majesty's earnest desire to preserve peace as well as to possess her ministers with a confidence of the sincerity of our professions, it was the opinion of Mr A. in which I concurred, that it was fortunate we had anchored at a little distance from the capital, as a nearer approach might have given cause for suspicion and alarm, and have cut off the prospect of an amicable adjustment of the differences which had arisen.

At noon of the 21st, Ysak Bey, a minister of the Porte, came off; from whose expressions Mr. Arbuthnot thought it impossble not to believe, that in the head of the government (for in the present instance, every circumstance proved that, between him and the armed populace, a great distinction is to be made) there really existed a sincere desire for peace; and the negotiation was carried on, as will appear by the documents transmitted to your Lordship, till the 27th; but from the moment of our anchorage till we weighed, on the morning of the 1st of March, such was the unfortunate state of the weather, that it was not at any time in our power to have occupied a situation which would have enabled the squadron to commence offensive operations against Constantinople. On Sunday the 22d alone, for a few hours, the breeze was sufficient to have stemmed the current where we were placed; but such was the rapidity on shore where the Eudymion was at anchor, that Capt. Capel thought it very doubtful whether the squadron could have obtained an anchorage, though it had been held in preparative readiness

readiness, by signal, from day-break; but the peculiarity unsettled state of the weather, and the minister's desire that I should give a few hours for an answer to his letter, through Ysak Bay, prevented me from trying. Before five o'clock, P. M. it was nearly calm; and in the evening the wind was entirely from the eastward, and continued light airs or calm till the evening of the 28th, when it blew fresh from the N. E. and rendered it impossible to change our position.

Two days after our arrival near Constantinople, the ambassador found himself indisposed, and has been ever since confined with a fit of illness, so severe as to prevent him from attending to business. Under these circumstances he had delivered in on the 22d, to the Turkish ministers a project, as the basis on which peace might be preserved, and at his desire the subsequent part of the negotiation was carried on in my name, with his advice and assistance; and while I lament most deeply that it is not ended in the re-establishment of peace, I derive consolation from the reflection that no efforts has been wanting on the part of Mr. Arbuthnot and myself to obtain such a result, which was soon seen, from the state of the preparations at Constantinople, could be affected by negociation only, as the strength of the current from the Bosphorus, with the circuitous eddies of the port, rendered it impracticable to place ships for an attack without a commanding breeze; which, during the ten days I was off the town, it was not my good fortune to meet with.

I now come to the point of explaining to your lordship the motives which fixed me to decide in repassing the channel of the Dardanelles, and relinquishing every idea of attacking the capital, and I feel confident it will require no argument to convince your lordship of the utter impracticability of our force having made any impression, as at this time the whole line of the coast presented a chain of batteries; that twelve Turkish line of battle ships, two of them three-deckers, with nine frigates, were with their sails bent, and apparently in readiness, filled with troops: add to this near two hundred thousand were said to be in Constantinople, to march against the Russians: besides, there were an innumerable quantity of small craft, with boats; and fire-vessels had been prepared to act against us. With the batteries alone we might have coped, or with the ships, could we have got them out of their strong hold; but your lordship will be aware, that after combating the opposition which the resources of an empire had been many weeks employed in preparing, we should have been in no state to have defended ourselves against them as described, and then repass the Dardanelles. I know it was my duty, in obedience to your lordship's orders to attempt every thing (governed by the opinion of the ambassador) that appeared within the compass of possibility; but when the unavoidable sacrifice of the squadron committed to my charge (which must have risen, had I awaited for a wind to have enabled to cannonade the town, unattended by the remotest chance of obtaining any advantage for his Majesty's service) must have been the consequence of pursuing that object, it at once became my positive duty, however wounded in pride and ambition, to relinquish it; and if I had not been already satisfied on the subject, the increased opposition in the Dardanelles would have convinced me I had done right, when I resolved on the measure as indispensably necessary. I therefore weighed with the squadron on the morning of the 1st; and as it had been reported, that the Turkish fleet designed to make an effort against us, to give them an opportunity, if such was really their intention, I continued to stand on and off during the day but they shewed no disposition to move. I therefore, as every hour was of importance, bore up at dusk with the squadron: we arrived off Point Pesquies towards the evening of the 2d instant; but the day-light would not admit of our attempting to pass the castles, and the squadron came to anchor for the night; we weighed in the morning, and, when I add that every ship was in safety outside of the passage, about noon, it was not without the most lively sense of the good fortune that has attended us.

The Turks had been occupied unceasingly, in adding to the number of their forts; some had been already completed, and others were in a forward state. The fire of the two inner castles had, on our going up, been severe; but, I am sorry to say, the effects they have had on our ships returning, has proved them to be doubly formidable; in short, had they been allowed another week to complete their defences throughout the channel, it would have been a very doubtful point whether a return lay open to us at all. The manner in which they employed the interval of our absence has proved their assiduity. I transmit your lordship an account of the damages sustained by the respective ships; as also their loss in killed and wounded, which your lordship will perceive is far from trifling. The mainmast of the Windsor Castle being more than three quarters cut through by a granite shot of eight hundred weight, we have found great difficulty in saving it.—I have the honour to be, &c.

J. T. Duckworth.

P. S. I am sorry, to observe, that, in the course of this letter to your lordship, I have omitted to mention that, having placed the Hon. Capt. Capel in the Endymion, which had been advanced in the stream of the Bosphorus for the purpose of ascertaining when the squadron could stem the current, and for a watchful observation of the movements of the Turks, as well as to facilitate communication with the Porte, I feel myself indebted to that officer, for his zealous attention and assiduity

assiduity during the time he was placed in that arduous situation

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Royal George off Constantinople, Feb. 21.

MY LORD,

I had the honour of transmitting to your lordship, by the late first Lieutenant of the Ajax, the various details relating to the transactions of the squadron, till the 17th ult. Your lordship will from thence have been informed from my resolution of passing the Dardanelles the first fair wind. A fine wind from the southward permitted me to carry it into effect on the morning of the 19th.—Information had been given me by his Majesty's minister, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Sir Thomas Louis, that the Turkish squadron consisting of a sixty-four gun ship, four frigates, and several corvettes, had been for some time at anchor within the Inner Castle; and conceiving it possible they might have remained there, I had given orders to Rear Admiral Sir Sydney Smith, to bring up with the Thunderer, Standard, and Active, and destroy them, should our passage be opposed. At a quarter before nine o'clock, the whole of the squadron had passed the outer castles, without having returned a shot to their fire (which occasioned but little injury). This forbearance was produced by the desire of his Majesty's minister, expressed to preserve every appearance of amity, that he might negociate with the strongest proof of the pacific disposition of our Sovereign towards the Porte; a second battery on the European side, fired also with as little effect. At half past nine o'clock, the Canopus, which on account of Sir Thomas Louis's knowledge of the Channel, joined to the steady gallantry which I had before experienced, had been appointed to lead, entered the narrow passage of Sestos and Abydos, and sustained a very heavy cannonade from both Castles, within point-blank shot of each. They opened their fire on our ships as they continued to pass in succession, although I was happy in observing that the very spirited return it met with had so considerably diminished its force, that the effect on the sternmost ships could not have been so severe.

Immediately to the N. E. of the castles, and between them and Point Pesquies on which a formidable battery had been newly erected, the small squadron which I have already alluded to were at anchor. The van division of our squadron gave them their broadsides as they passed, and Sir Sydney Smith, with his division, closed into the midst, and the effect of the fire was such that in half an hour the Turks had all cut their cables to run on shore. The object of the rear admiral was then to destroy them, which was most rapidly effected; as in less than four hours the whole of them had exploded, except a small corvette, and a gun-boat, which it was thought proper to preserve. I inclose to your Lordship a statement of their number: and when I add also an account of the loss his Majesty's ships have sustained, I cannot help expressing my satisfaction that we have suffered so slightly; as, had any of their stone shot, some of which exceeded 800 weight, made such a breach between wind and water, as they have done in our sides, the ship must have sunk; or had they struck a lower mast in the centre, it must evidently have been cut in two; in the rigging, too, no accident occurred that was not perfectly arranged in the course of next day. The sprit-sail yard of the Royal George, the gaft of the Canopus, and the main-top-sail yard of the Standard, are the only spars that were injured. It is with peculiar pleasure that I embrace the opportunity which has been at this time afforded, of bearing testimony to the zeal and distinguished ability of Sir Sidney Smith; the manner in which he executed the service entrusted to him was worthy of the reputation, which he has long since so justly and generally established. The terms of approbation in which the rear-admiral relates the conduct of Captains Dacres, Talbot, Harvey, and Moubray, which, from my being under the necessity of passing the Point of Pesiques before the van could anchor, he had a greater opportunity of observing than I could, cannot but be highly flattering; but I was a more immediate witness to the able and officer-like conduct which Captain Moubray displayed in obedience to my signal, by destroying a frigate with which he had been more particularly engaged, having driven her on shore on the European side, after she had been forced to cut her cables, from under the fire of the Pompee, and Thunderer. The sixty-four, having run on shore on Pesquier Point, I ordered the Repulse to work up and destroy her, which Captain Legge, in conjunction with the boats of the Pompee, executed with great promptitude and judgment. The battery on the point, of more than thirty guns, which, had it been completely finished, was in a position to have annoyed the squadron most severely in passing, was taken possession of by the royal marines and boats crews of the rear division; the Turks having retired at their approach, and the guns were immediately spiked. This service was performed under the direction of Captain Nicholls, of the Standard's marines, whose spirit and enterprize can never be doubted; but as circumstances rendered it impracticable to effect the entire destruction of the redoubt, orders were given by Sir Sidney Smith to Captain Moubray, which I fully approved, to remain at anchor near the Pesquies, and to employ Lieuts. Carrol and Arabin, of the Pompee, and Lieut. Lawrie, of the marines to complete the demolition of the redoubt and guns, which when performed, the Active was to continue in the passage of the Dardanelles, till further orders.

At a quarter past five, P. M. the squadron was enabled to make sail; and on the evening of the next day, the 20th, came to an anchor at ten o'clock, near the Prince's islands about eight miles from Constantinople, when I dispatched

patched Captain Capel, in the Endymion, to anchor near the town, if the wind, which was light, would permit the ship to stem the current, to convey the ambassador's dispatches to the Sublime Porte in the morning by a flag of truce; but he found it impracticable to get within four miles, and consequently anchored at half past eleven, P. M. I have now the highest satisfaction to add, that the conduct of the officers and ships' companies of the squadron under my command, has fully supported the character of the British navy, and is deserving of my warmest eulogium. Having endeavoured to pay just tribute to those whose duty necessarily called them into this service, I should feel myself very deficient if I omitted to mention that his Majesty's minister, Mr. Arbuthnot and Lord Burghersh (who had requested to take a cruise with me), were amongst the most animated in the combat. To Capt. Blackwood, who after the unfortunate loss of the Ajax, volunteered to serve in the Royal George, great praise is due for his able assistance in regulating the fire of the middle and lower decks; and when the Royal George anchored, he most readily offered his services to convey a message to the Endymion, of great moment, her pilot having refused to take charge of the ship. From thence he gave his assistance to arrange the landing of the troops from the sixty-four, and setting her on fire; indeed where active service was to perform, there was his anxious desire to be placed. His officers too requested to serve in the squadron, and their services, in passing the Dardanelles, met with approbation.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. T. Duckworth.

A List of Turkish Ships and Vessels taken and destroyed at anchor off Point Pesquies, Feb. 19, 1807, *within the Forts of the Dardanelles.*

Burnt, one line of battle ship, sixty-four guns; four frigates, 3 corvettes, one brig, two gun-boats.—Taken possession of, one corvette, one gun-boat.

[The letter, dated Feb. 28th, mentions an unfortunate attempt to capture a body of Turks, who had landed on the island of Prota, and were erecting a battery. About 100 of the enemy retired to an old convent and fired through the loopholes, on our seamen and marines who had landed. Lieut. Belli, a promissing young officer fell, on the passing of the Dardanelles; Lieuts. Willoughby and were Messrs. Holbrook, Furneaux, Dalrymple, Alexander, Rouse, and Cotesworth, midshipmen; with forty-five seamen and eight marines were killed.

The total loss on the different days, was forty-two killed, two hundred and thirty-five wounded, and four missing.]

The London Gazette of the 9th of May contained the particulars of the capture of Alexandria, in a dispatch, from Major-General Fraser, dated Alexandria, 25th March, 1807:—

Sir, It is with much satisfaction I have the honour to inform you, that in the afternoon of the 20th current, the town and fortress of Alexandria, with two Turkish frigates and a corvette, surrendered to his Majesty's arms by capitulation; and that they were taken possession of on the memorable morning of the 21st, by the troops under my command. You are already apprized of my having been detached on this service, with a body of troops from Messina, by his Excellency General Fox, under convoy of his Majesty's ships Tigre and Apollo; and the Wizard sloop was sent forward by Capt. Hallowell, to get intelligence from major Misset, whom I had been, by my instructions directed to consult, as to the best plan of operations for effecting the purposes of the expedition. I have now to acquaint you, that in the night of the 7th inst. (the day after we sailed) the Apollo frigate, with 49 transports out of 53 which conveyed the troops, parted company, and that the other 14, with the Tigre, came to an anchor westward of Alexandria, on the 16th. On our getting, near the land we saw the Wizard, and Capt. Palmer immediately brought me the intelligence he had received from Major Misset, together with a letter from him, stating that he had not come off himself, thinking his presence in Alexandria absolutely necessary to counteract the intrigues of the French consul, who was endeavouring to prevail upon the Governor to admit a body of Albanians from Rosetta, to assist in the defence of the place. He earnestly recommended me to land the troops immediately, as the inhabitants were well affected towards us, and that he had sanguine hopes we should be able to get possession of it without firing a shot.

Before I determined, however, upon this measure, I deemed it prudent to acquaint Major Misset with the very diminished state of my force, and I therefore sent in my aid-de-camp, Capt. A'Court, of the 31st regt. with a flag of truce to him with a detailed account of it, and at the same time, a manifesto to the governor and inhabitants, (a copy of which I inclose), which had not the desired effect; but, on the contrary, was treated by the governor with contempt. The major, however, in reply, strongly urged my immediate landing; still repeating that we should not meet with any resistance, and that my doings so would be the only means of preventing the garrison being reinforced by the Albanians, who had actually been sent for, and might be expected in the course of twenty-four hours. These considerations led me to follow his advice, and accordingly I landed that evening (the 17th) as many troops as our small number of boats could convey, a few miles to the eastward of Marabout, without opposition, though I could only take up a position for the night, as, before the next landing could be effected, such a surf had arisen on the beach, as

as totally to prevent the second division from approaching the shore. The next morning, however, with infinite difficulty and risk they were landed; but finding my situation now from the increased height of the surf and appearance of the weather, to be very precarious, both with respect to getting provisions or stores on shore, or having any communications with the transports, I determined at all hazards to force my way to the western side, where I could receive supplies from Aboukir Bay, at the same time resolving to attempt (in passing) to get into the town even with the small force I had, and push my way, if possible into the forts that commanded it, a matter I had reason to believe from Major Misset and others, would not be very difficult to accomplish.

I therefore moved forward about eight o'clock in the evening of the 18th, and in our way pallisadoed intrenchment, with a deep ditch in front of it, (that had been thrown up by the Turks, as a defence against the Mamelukes and Arabs on the western side) stretching from fort des Bains to lake Mareotis, strengthened by three batteries mounting 8 guns, exclusive of fort des Bains on its right flank mounting 13 guns. This we effected with very little loss, though under a heavy fire of cannon and musketry, and proceeded within a few yards of Pompey's Gate, where we found the garrison prepared to receive us, the gate barricaded, and the walls lined with troops and armed inhabitants: this, added to the smallness of my force, (not exceeding one thousand men of all descriptions), led me to think the risk too great, and I determined to proceed to the Westward, as I had originally intended, where I arrived in the morning of the 19th, and took up my position on the ground the British troops occupied in the action of the 21st, immediately sending detachments to take possession of Aboukir Castle, and the cut between the lakes Maadie and Mareotis, by which communication the reinforcement of Albanions was expected in Alexandria; in both these attempts we succeeded.

The next day, the 20th, I sent in (by a friendly Arab that had stolen out of town and joined us) a manifesto, addressed to the inhabitants, warning them of the danger of implicating friends and foes, in the event of taking the place by assault, and urging them to force the governor to capitulate. This had the desired effect; a flag of truce was sent out, and a capitulation (of which I herewith inclose a copy) was agreed to and signed. Although this service has fortunately not been of long duration, yet from the scantiness of our numbers, and scarcity of all sorts of supplies, as well military stores as provisions (which the boisterous state of the weather completely prevented our receiving); our situation was for some time rather critical; and I am happy to have it in my power to bear testimony to the patience and cheerfulness with which the troops bore every privation, and the ardour and spirit they shewed in the attack of the enemy's works, as well as the inclination and the wish they displayed to have stormed the place, had I deemed that step adviseable. To Major-General Wauchope, Brigadier-General Stuart, and Colonel Oswald, who landed with and accompanied me, I feel myself under great obligations for their exertions and assistance in carrying on the service; and I am much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Airey, acting as deputy-adjutant-general, and Captain Green acting as deputy quarter-master-general, for the great attention and zeal shewn by them in forwarding and executing the duties of their respective departments; and I think it but justice to Captain Pym, and to the officers and men of the detachment of the royal artillery, that was with me, to mention the very great zeal and alacrity which they displayed on every occasion, which I am confident would have been equally conspicuous on the part of Capt Burgoyne and the officers of the engineers, had circumstances permitted them to have acted.

To Captain Hallowell, and the officers and seamen of his Majesty's ship Tigre, I cannot sufficiently express my acknowledgments for the assistance they afforded me, and for the readiness with which they stood forward on all occasions. Captain Hallowell landed and marched with me to the attack of the enemy's entrenchments and to the very gates of the city, and remained on shore until the place surrendered; from his advice and local knowledge I derived much useful information. Captain Withers of the royal navy, agent of transports, is also entitled to praise, for his activity in landing the troops, and for the exertions he afterwards made for supplying them with provisions. I send you herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, together with returns of the prisoners made, and of the public stores of different descriptions, found in the several batteries and magazines. I have the honour, to be, &c.

(Signed) A. M. Fraser,
Maj. Gen.

P. S. The Apollo, with 19 missing transports came to anchor in Aboukir Bay, on the morning of the 20th, and Sir J. Duckworth's squadron here on the 22d.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Army, in the Attack of the 18th of March, 1807, under the Command of Major-General Fraser:

1st Bat. 35th Reg. 2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File, wounded.—Reg. De Roll, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Rank and File, wounded.—Sicilian Volunteers, 2 rank and File, killed.—Royal Artillery, 1 Bombardier, 1 Gunner, wounded.—Total, 1 Officer, 6 Rank and File killed; 1 Officer, 1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File, wounded. Assistant-Surgeon, Catanazo, killed; Lieut. Cameron, wounded.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of April to the 20th of May.

PTHISIS PULMONALIS	15
Scrophula	7
Asthma	2
Asthenia ebriosa & crapulosa	21
Pleuritis	6
Rheumatismus acutus	2
Dysenteria	1
Enteritis	2
Catarrhus	8
Tussis	9
Tussis Dyspnœa	4
Dyspnœa	6
Ascites	2
Epilepsia	2
Paralysis	2
Diarrhœa	3
Dyspepsia	9
Rheumatismus Ch.	4
Menorrhagia	4
Menorrhœa	3
Leucorrhœa	4
Scorbutus	1
Mania	3
Constipatio	2
Vermes	3
Hysteria	6
Infantile Diseases	5

Consumption, that "giant malady," still continues to present itself the most prominent and conspicuous object within the circle of the Reporter's observation.

Several cases of scrophula have occurred during the last month. In scrophula, as allied to consumption, the writer of this article feels particularly interested. Nothing surely could be more irrational than what formerly was the general, and is now a too frequent practice in the treatment of this disease. It is a disease of debility, which is exhibited more obviously, and particularly in glandular obstruction. In such cases, the object ought to be to invigorate, and to excite the languid and enfeebled energies of the frame.

Purgatives that have been so commonly administered, are unequivocally improper. To give laxatives in order to give strength, is a kind of solecism, which trespasses beyond the ordinary limits of even medical absurdity.

Scrophula being regarded as an hereditary disease, is a subject of peculiar horror and apprehension; and to be afflicted with it, is by many considered as an ignominious taint. But it ought to be understood and impressed, that there is no disease which is an inevitable inheritance; although there may be transmitted more than ordinary susceptibility to the operation of those agents which are calculated to awaken a particular disorder. One who presuming on constitutional immunity from scrophula, from asthma, consumption, or insanity, exposes himself with negligence and without reserve to the exciting causes of them, will be in greater danger of their invasion than another, who conscious of an original propensity to their production, cautiously regulates his internal state and external circumstances, in order to prevent this predispostion from ripening into actual and established disorder. He may *cut off the entail* by appropriate management and resolute self denial.

The Reporter has known several instances, in which he entertains entire belief, that an early tendency towards mental derangement has been arrested in its progress by a vigorous and persevering exertion of the understanding and the will.

We are in more danger from ourselves than from our parents. There may be a morbid temper of body, as well as of mind coeval with the moment of our birth. But this, in each instance, may perhaps, by proper care and culture, be neutralized or resisted.

Those who start in life with a scanty fortune, or an indigent constitution, often gain an ultimate superiority in both over others who born with more robust stamina, have been nursed in the lap of affluence, educated in prospects of prosperity, and in habits of inadvertence, or of luxurious and licentious dissipation.

Several cases have recently passed, under the eye of the Reporter, which consisted in the impaired and nearly exhausted vitality of a premature and artificial old age. Men seldom live out their legitimate lease of existence.

By profusely squandering the energies of youth, they leave no fund for the infirmity and imbecility of age. These, bankrupts in constitution can never, like commercial insolvents, be restored to their former condition. Every irregular gratification of appetite, or passion, produces a deleterious impression on the permanence and solidity of our frame. On this account it is, that veterans in vice, often appear to become virtuous in consequence of having lost a capacity for voluptuous indulgence.

JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, May 27, 1807.

ALPHABETICAL

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of April and the 20th of May extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses)

ALLEN John, Flatform, coal merchant. (Flexney Chancery lane
Agar Moses, Austin Friars, merchant. (Crowder, Old Jewry
Abell Thomas, Attleburgh, grocer. (Baxters and Co. Furnival's inn
Atchison David, Weiden Beck, draper. (Egerton, Gray's inn
Bale Thomas, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. (Edge, Temple
Burge Richard, the younger, Edford, stocking-maker. (Bleasdale and Co New inn
Blatchford Peter, Lifton, miller. (Anstice Temple
Burbond William, Old Bond street, coach-maker. (Richardson, Bury street
Bowyer John, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Ellis. Cursitor street
Bonwick Jacob, Horsley-down, grocer. (Sherwood, Cushion-court
Braid Andrew, Frith-street, baker. (Martelli, Norfolk-street
Brown William, Liverpool, taylor. Battye, (Chancery-lane
Barrowclough Thomas, Leeds, clothier. (Sykes and Co. New inn
Bishop Joseph, St. Swithin's-lane, merchant. (Hester and Co. Lincoln's inn
Belringer Ann, Bodmin, linen draper. (Bigg, Hatton-garden
Barnes John, Newport, carpenter. (Gilbert, Newport
Benge William, Park place, broker. (Wadeson and Co. Austinfriars
Bell Joseph, Fleur de-luce, street, Soap manufacturer. (Vincent and Co. Bedford street
Burke John, Dowling Queens Elms, merchant. (Pasmore, Warnford court
Bennett Matthew, St. Thomas, the Apostle yarn manufacturer. (Buller and Co Honiton
Clark John, Bermondsey, hide salesman. (Morgan and Co. Sherborne lane
Cox Silas, Bourton, miller. (Dyne, Serjeant's inn
Chapman John, Martin's lane, dry salter. (Gregson and Co. Throgmorton street
Cranstone William, Drury lane, currier. (Street and Co. Philpot lane
Cassano Alexander, Piccadilly, auctioneer. Popkin, Dean street
Coombs Robert, Lincoln's inn, money scrivener. (Popkin, Dean street
Cole Christopher, Buckfastleigh, feltmonger. (Williams and Co Lincoln's inn
Colquhon Archibald, Lambeth, yeast merchant. (Marson, Church-row
Clark John, and Henry Hall, Market-Harborough, carpet-manufacturers. (Kinderly and Co. Gray's inn
Cross Henry, Albany House, cook. (Blake and Co. Essex, street
Cox Robert, Castle street, carpenter. (Yates, Temper
Clayton Robert, Staley-bridge, victualler. (Ellis, Cursitor Street
Dearman Nathan, Pindar Oakes, linen manufacturer. Law, Holborn
Dodd James, Pall-Mall, hatter. (Dawson and Co. Golden square
Dartnall William, George Yard, stationer. (Turner, Edward street
Dawson William Nixon, Tabernacle square, draper. (Henrich, Paisgrave place
Drake William, Gutter-lane, warehouseman. (Blunt, Old pay office
Dent Robert, Stoke golding, grocer. (Ruddall and Co. Clement's inn
Davies George, Cranbourn street, linen draper. (Dewbug, Conduit street
Desrignes Peter, Rosomond street, watch case maker. (Cokayne and Co. Lyon's inn
Davis George Philip, and Author Mackie, Philpot lane, merchants. (see ham, Bouverie street, Chancery-lane
Dudfield Charles, Tewkesbury, innkeeper. (Windus and Co. Beetham Bouverie street
Dewhurst Ralph, Preston, upholsterer. (Blacklock, Temple
Davis Henry, Old-street road, cabinet-maker. (Pike, Nir street
Dawson Thomas, Portland street, dealer and chapman. (Morgan, Bedford-row
Dutton Joseph, Burwardsley, cheesefactor. (Allen and Co Furnival's inn
Davis Peter, Manchester, merchant. (Kearsley and Co. Manchester
Foster Matthew, Bell's-close, blue manufacturer. (Atkinson, Chancery lane
Frazer Henry, East Smithfield, grocer. (Towse, Fishmonger hall
Greller Charles, and Samuel Winter, Lawrence Pountney lane, merchants. (Coote, Austin Friars
Gwyn Edward, Lambeth, timber merchant. (Clarke, Lincoln's inn
Gosling David, Nottingham, victualler. (Bromley and Co. Holborn court
Hewlett John, Gloucester, cabinet-maker. (Jenkins and Co. New Inn
Higham Robert, Preston, corn merchant. (Windle, John street
Hawkins John Isaac, City Road, dealer and chapman, (Smart, Clement's inn
Hope William, Manchester grocer, (Ellis, Cursitor street
Harris Robert, Fish-street Hill, woollen manufacturer. (Gale and son, Bedford street
Hickling Daniel, Frisby, butcher. (Rigge and Co. Carey street
Hubbard Charles, Norwich, haberdasher. (Gildard, Holborn court
Hibbs Thomas and Robert Saxby, Wecley, grocers.
Ingledew William, Leeds, starch-maker. (Battie, Chancery lane
Joynour Reuben Ellis Bristol, merchant. (Platt, Temple
Jones Thomas, Birmingham, coal merchant. (Pimton Hind court
Johnstone Bellwood, Liverpool, linen draper. (Parr and Co, Liverpool
James James, Sidney, woolstapler. (Roberts, Helstone
Jarmy William, Norwich, fe monger. (Harmer, Norwich
Kenyon Robert, Manchester, muslin manufacturer, (Johnson and Co. Manchester.
Laird Michael, Redburn, straw-hat manufacturer. (Morton. Furnival's inn
Lycett James, Manchester, calico-manufacturer, (Kinderley and Co Gray's inn
Landsdown Edmund, Bridgewater, innholder. (Bleasdale and Co. New Inn
Loliey William, Liverpool, rectifier. (Avison, Liverpool
Levy Samuel, Mansell street, jeweller. (Poole, Dowgat hill
Loveday Charles, Painswick, clothier. (Shepherd and Co Bedford row
Mason Richard, Bermondsey-street, dyer. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry
Marke William, Liverpool, timber merchant. (Blackstock, St Mildred's court
May Thomas, Shipperton, shopkeeper. (Rigg, Carey street
Medley Charles, Bolt in Tun inn, coach master. (Chappell, New Inn
Masten William, Lion street, builder. (Smith, Bermondsey
Morley William, Drury lane, warehouseman. (Hutchinson, Brewer's hall
Norman John, Bristol, coal merchant. (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn
Oates Edward, Leeds, drysalter. (Allen and Co. Furnival's inn
Ollivant George, Manchester, merchant. (Ellis, Cursitor street
Peers John Liverpool, sadler. (Davies, Liverpool
Pearce Elisha, Haymarket, music-seller. (Dawson and Co. Golden square
Poole Samuel Cheapside, milliner. (Earnshaw, Red Cross street
Parker Joseph Kingwood grocer. (Jennings and Co. Lincoln's inn
Preston James, Barton upon Humber, tanner. (Brown and Co Barton upon Humber
Puckey Matthew, Probus, woolstapler. (Edwards, Truro
Parry Morgan, Pontypool, shopkeeper. (Whitcombe and Co. Gloucester
Parry James, Great Portland street, linen draper. (Hollamby, Furnival's inn
Pollard William, and James Pollard, Mancheter, cotton-spinners. Ellis, Cursitor street
Pawson William, Chatham, porter-merchant. (Cooper and Co. Chancery-lane
Palke Richard, Little Himpston, coal merchant. (Digby, Pinch lane
Poole Thomas Edward, Brayton in-Hales, currier. (Benbow and Co. Lincoln's inn
Poulden Thomas, Shadwell, cheesemonger. (Vincent and Co. Bedford-street
Parnell John, Manchester, linen draper. (Wilson, Greville Street
Reid Andrew, Lower East Smithfield, victualler. (Holmes and Co. Mark lane
Squire Vristram, and T. S. the younger, Stoke Damarell, tin-plate workers. Cleather, Plymouth
Swannack Charles, Russell street grocer (superceded
Surer John, East Retford, mercer. (Atkinson. Castle street
Skurray Charles Thomas, Lloyd's coffee house, underwriter. Robinson, New square
Short Bartholomew, Finsbury-place, merchant. (Drew and Co. New Inn
Stevens William, Little St. Thomas Apostle, money scrivener. (Everest. Epsom
Spring Thomas the younger, Great Grimsby, ironmonger, (Barber, Gray's inn
Squire Thomas, West Square. dealer and chapman. (Holmes and Lewis, Mark lane
Sayer Joseph, Gray's Inn Lane, and John Jeffery, Titchfield street, harness makers. (Beckett, Clement's inn
Sowley Richard, and John Coles, Knowle, corn factors. (Egerton, Gray's inn
Shaw Richard, Ashby-de la-Zouch, cabinet maker. (Price and Co. Lincoln's inn

Scott

Scott Mark. Bury, rope-maker. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry
Stuart Thomas, Bermondsey street, hat manufacturer. (Buffar, Gray's inn
Smith Samuel, Gun street, baker. (Wilkinson and Co. White Lyon street
Tucker William, Exeter, merchant. (Brooks, New square
Taylor John, Pagham, shopkeeper. (Hayward, Lamo's Conduit street
Thorp Joseph the younger, St. Ives, linen draper. (Swain and Co. Old Jewry
Vipond Joseph, Penrith, flax-dresser. (Wordsworth, Aldersgate street
Vaughan Richard, Fore street, linen draper. (Syddall, Aldersgate street
Valentine Richard, and John Valentine, Mumford's court, warehousemen
Vandrant John, Wood street, carpenter. (Ledwick Latimer, Gray's inn, cloak lane
Wilcock Henry, and J. W. Manchester, stay makers. (Huxley, Temple
Wright John, Oldham, mercer. (Meredith and Co. Lincoln's inn
Williams John, Romney Iron Works, shopkeeper. (Blandford and Co. Temple
Whitaker William, Wakefield, and Joseph Whitaker, Leeds, clothiers. (Willis and Co. Throgmorton street
Wyke William, Preston, linen draper. (Blacklock, Temple
Wells William, Rosemary lane, victualler. (Jones, New court
Williams Jones, Bristol, broker. (Berridge, Hatton Garden
Young William, Leaton, grocer. (Lowndes and Co. Red Lion square

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Alfrey John, the younger, Carshalton, carpenter, May 26
Arden John, and John Barker, Beverley, wine merchants June 27
Atkinson Richard, Henry Watters, and William Ord, Fenchurch street, merchants, June 27
Tobson John, Liverpool, merchant, May 22
Drewitt Henry, Mansfield-street, victualler, June 9
Dixon James, Manchester, merchant, June 3, final
Dewdney Benjamin, Reigate, horse dealer, July 4
Dalrymple John Bermondsey, coal merchant, July 4
Edwards William, New Bond street, goldsmith, May 16, final
Ellis Thomas, Whitechapel, auctioneer, June 20
Fuller Richard Plumer, Guildford, ironmonger, May 30
Ferton Elizabeth, Bolton-on-the-Moors, mill liner, June 30
Fisher Henry, Gracechurch street, grocer, June 13
Grant John, Lawrence, Pountney-lane, merchant, June 2
Goom Richard, Old street, size-maker, June 9
Hanford John, Alford, innkeeper, June 2
Hetherington Andrew, and John Mackie, Drury-lane, perfumers, May 16
Hudson William, Whally, innkeeper, May 16
Hopkins Thomas, West-green, Varnish-maker, June 2
Harwood Abraham, Malden, ironmonger, May 26, final
Hawkes Thomas, Dudley, iron master, May 29, final
Harvey Thomas, Newport, ironmonger, May 29
Harris Timothy, Waltham Holy Cross, pin maker, June 9
Hornby William, Gainsburgh, and Sir Joseph Esdaile, Mormden Ash, bankers, May 27
Hookham Thomas Jordan, New Bond street, bookseller, July 3
Hannam John, Sloane street, music seller, June 9
Hamilton Samuel, shoe lane, printer, June 22
Irwin James, Wood street, warehouseman, May 26
Ingle John, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, mercer, June 29, final
Ireland Samuel, St. Clements-Dane's, merchant, June 27, final
Kampf Frederick, Rathbone-place, cabinet-maker, June 6
King John, Yarmouth, miller, May 20
Lee John York, woollen draper, June 11
Lindsay Peter, Greenwich, baker, June 30
Lugg William James, Worcester, baker, June 9
Morris George, Dorking, upholsterer, June 9
Morgan John, Conduit street, bookseller, June 6
Moat Thomas, Halifax, and George Panter, Northouram, manufacturers, June 9
M'Kinlay Daniel, and Abraham Mendes Belesario, Size lane, June 2
Macdonald Duncan, Thread-needle-street, merchant, May 30
Mark George, Lisle street, woollen draper, June 27
Martindale John, New Bond street, wine merchant, July 7
Nicholls George, Portpool lane, builder, June 6
Pearson John, Pudsey, clothier, May 20
Perry John James, Whitechapel-road, warehouseman, May 23
Paine William, Ipswich, coach-maker, May 18, final
Papillon Peter James, St Swithin's lane, merchant, May 5
Pattrick Thomas, King street, optician, May 23
Phelps Robert, Plymouth dock, hatter, June 6
Pattersen Thomas, Nicholas lane, underwriter, June 6
Paton Robert, Hatton Wall baker, June 9
Parker Jesse, Edgbaston, rope-maker, June 13
Parsons Thomas, Marmont place, builder, June 23
Phillips Benjamin, and William Bacon, Ewer street, drug grinders, June 6
Parnell James, Deal, innkeeper, May 23
Parkinson Thomas, and John Par, Coleman street, chymist, June 27
Pugh Edward, Franklin's Yard, oilman, June 27
Rayner Aron, Manchester, merchant, June 2
Ravenscroft William Henry, Michael Edward Fell, and James Entwistle, Manchester, cotton spinners, June 22
Sutton Thomas, Ringmore, ship-builder, May 8
Syms Jonathan, Trowbridge, clothier, May 19
Symm William, Birmingham, gilt toy maker, May 28, final
Steane John, Newport, liquor merchant, May 18
Stork John, Thomas Whitby, and Matthew Botterill, Great Driffield, merchants, June 2
Samsbury Richard, Bath, coach master, June 6, final
Sheardown Robert, the younger, Lincoln, stationer, June 9, final
Scrape Jeffery, Red Lion street, stock broker, June 30, final
Tunner John, Mary-le-bone, vintner, June 6
Titford William Charles, Bishopsgate street within, linen draper, May 16
Townsend Job, Barnsley, grocer, May 26
Thrupp Harry, White Lion street, horse dealer, June 9
Thomas Henry Smith, and John Lascelles, Mill lane, coopers, June 20
Thomson William, Portland street, coal merchant, June 30 final
Williams John George, London Road, merchant, May 26
Weston John, Lane-End, Potter, May 21
Westwood Richard, Bristol, maltster, May 15
Wilson William, Hunton, grocer, May 14
Wilsone William, and John Wilsone, Basinghall street woollen draper, May 30
Wake James, Whitby, shipbuilder, May 19, final
Webb William, Bridge Road, coal merchant, June 16
Waterworth Edward, Newport, bookseller, May 30
Welsford Nathaniel, Exeter, haberdasher, June 11
Wilke John Adam, Coleman street, merchant, June 27, final
Wallace Ambrose, and John Pugh, Lower Thames street, slopsellers, June 9
Waters Joseph, Old Bethlem, turner, June 13, final
Younghusband William, Colchester, draper, May 30

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE Annual Report of the London Dispensary for curing Diseases of the Eye and Ear, under the care of Mr. Saunders, in Charterhouse-square, states that from the 25th of March, 1806, to the same day in 1807, 1036 patients have been cured of diseases of the eyes, and 49 of diseases of the ear.

A Fire broke out at three o'clock in the morning of the 1st of May in the house of Mrs. St. Ledger, of Covent-garden Theatre, in Norton-street, Mary-le-bone, which was totally consumed. A char-woman in the employ of Mrs. St. Leger, who slept in the house, endeavouring to escape from a window on the second floor, fell into the street and was killed on the spot. Two female servants narrowly escaped the same fate, and an infant-child of Mrs. St. Leger's was with difficulty rescued from the flames. The house had recently been fitted up in the most fashionable manner, and neither that nor the furniture was insured.

The Commitee of the Refuge for the Destitute, at Cuper's Bridge, Lambeth, report, that during the short period the Institution has been opened, 58 persons have applied either for admission or relief; of whom 20 have been admitted, 20 relieved out of the house, and 18 not considered proper objects: 10 of those admitted, are now in the house, and conduct themselves with great propriety. The males are employed in splitting firewood, and occasionally

sionally working in the garden. The females are employed in spinning, making household and body linen, washing, &c. Of the 10 who have been discharged, some have been dismissed for improper behaviour, and others have been placed in situations, where they are earning their livelihood, and have expressed themselves grateful for the benefits they have received from the Institution. The present State of the Funds of the Charity is as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
In 3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities - -	1875	0	0
In Short Annuities -	50	0	0
Nine Exchequer Bills, and one India Bond, for 100l. each	1000	0	0
Cash in the Treasurer's and Banker's hands, &c. -	240	19	5

The Committee also observe that most of the difficulties, which it was presumed would impede, if not entirely prevent, this Establishment, are now done away, and a Refuge is actually opened, where the penitent Criminal, the deserted Female, the helpless Labourer, and the famished Stranger, may find employment, support, and instruction.

MARRIED.

Lord Chartley, eldest son of the Earl of Leicester, to Miss Gardener, of Lower Grosvenor-street, with a fortune of 100,000l.

A. S. Learmonth, esq. of Manchester-buildings, to Miss Jessy Learmonth, daughter of Alexander L., esq of Parliament-street.

John Willock, esq. of Golden-square, to Miss Grojan, daughter of the late Francis G., esq. of Brompton Grove.

John Anstruther Thompson, esq. of Carlton, Fifeshire, to Miss Adam, only daughter of William A., esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

Major General the Hon. Charles Hope, to Miss Finch Hatton, eldest daughter of George Finch H., esq. of Eastwell Park, Kent.

Robert Heathcote, esq. to Miss Searle, late of the Theatre Royal, Covent garden.

George Warwick Bampfylde, esq. only son of Sir Charles W. B. to Miss Sneyd, only daughter of the Rev. Ralph S.

The Hon. Colonel Crewe, son of Lord C., to Miss Hungerford, of Cavendish-square.

James Hakerville, esq. of Margaret street, Cavendish-square, to Miss Maria Catharine Brown, second daughter of William B., esq. of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

The Rev. T. Scott, of Brighton, to Miss M. White, youngest daughter of Joseph W., esq. of Cheshire.

Captain J. A. P. Mac Gregor, of the Bengal Infantry, to Miss Jane Ness, of Baker-street.

Captain John Croft, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Buckworth, daughter of the late Thomas B., esq. of Finsbury-square.

Edward Ellis, esq. of Dancer's Hill, South Mims, to Mary Ann Heyman, daughter of Henry H., esq. of Queen's-square.

Edward Dalbee Temple, esq. only son of the Rev. Dr. T., of Northwood-place, in Suffolk, to Miss Honywood, fourth daughter of the late Sir John H., bart. of Evington, Kent.

Richard Bellamy, esq. of Sherborne, Dorset, to Miss Eliza Mary Randall, youngest daughter of Samuel R., esq. of Puddle Trenthide, in the same county.

John Pratt, esq. of Bell's Hill, Northumberland, to Miss Owen, of Norfolk-street, Strand.

The Hon. George Winn, of Little Warley, Essex, to Miss Elizabeth Mary Majendie, eldest daughter of Lewis M., esq. of Headlingham castle, in the same county.

Price Edwards, esq. of Talgarth, to Miss Brown, only daughter of the late Herbert Gwyne B., esq. of Imley, Northamptonshire.

William David Field, esq. of Ulceby Grange, Lincolnshire, to Miss Oldham, daughter of the late Captain O., of the 62d foot.

DIED.

In child bed, *Mrs. Ebers*, wife of Mr. John Ebers, librarian and stationer of Old Bond-street, who with three children have deeply to lament their irreparable loss.

In the Adelphi, *Benjamin Booth, esq.* many years a director of the East India Company's affairs

In Russel-street, *Mrs. Egan*, many years wardrobe keeper and principal dress maker to Covent-garden Theatre.

Mrs. Limmer, of the Prince of Wales's Coffee House, Conduit-street.

In Old Broad-street, *Dr. Hamilton*, one of the physicians of the London Hospital.

In Montague-street, Russell-square, *William Day, esq.*

At Hampstead, *Lady Charlotte Wingfield*, wife of William W., esq. and sister to Earl Digby, 35.

At Clay Hall, Herts, *William Gosling, esq.* merchant of London.

In the Heralds College, *Mrs. Ann Harrison*, wife of George H., esq. Clarenceux King of Arms, widow of George Bishop, esq. of Sydenham, in Kent, sister of Mrs. Alice Fenwick (who died at Hackney exactly five weeks preceding), and only surviving issue of Michael Fenwick, formerly of College-hill, London.

In Charter-house-square, *Mrs. Beard*, wife of Mr. John B., proctor, Doctors' Commons.

At Stanmore, *George Heming, esq.*

At Hackney, *Sophia Williams*, fourth daughter of the late William W., esq. of the Custom-house, London.

In Upper Charlotte-street, *Mrs. Hill*, relict of Admiral H.

In Wimpole-street, *Mrs. Margaret Fisher*, widow of Thomas F., esq.

Aged 71, at the house of his friend and former pupil Henry Smith, esq. M.P., *Mr. George Walker*, of Wavertree, near Liverpool, F. R. S; formerly an eminent dissenting minister at Nottingham, and afterwards conduc-

tor

tor of the new College, at Manchester; where he succeeded the late Dr. Perceval, as president of the Literary and Philosophical Society of that town. As a mark of respect for his distinguished talents as a mathematician, he was, many years ago, elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, in London; and in this character as well as in that of a philosopher and a divine, he possessed no common portion of the esteem and gratitude of his numerous friends and of society at large. He regarded piety to God as the foundation of every duty; and in his mind it was a deeply fixed principle, undebased by bigotry or superstition, and untinctured by gloom. His charity was pure, ardent, and universal; his temper peculiarly social, cheerful and generous. In him, science, liberty and virtue possessed an intrepid, disinterested advocate; and the energetic zeal and glowing eloquence with which he, at all times, defended their interests, will secure him an honourable distinction among the friends to the best interests of mankind.

In New Burlington-street, the *Right Hon. Lady Walpole*

In West-square, *Miss Jessy Barker*, youngest daughter of the late Robert B, esq. proprietor of the Panorama, Leicester-square, 24.

In Berners-street, *John Buller, esq.* representative in the two last parliaments for the borough of East Looe.

In Wimpole-street, the *Hon Thomas Fane*, brother of the Earl of Westmoreland, and M. P. for Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, which place he represented in several successive parliaments. He was born in 1760, was educated at Westminster, and in 1789 married to Miss Lowe. Mr. F. was for many years one of the grooms of his Majesty's bed-chamber, to which situation is annexed a salary of 560l. per annum.

In Mincing-lane, *J. P. Hankey, esq.* an eminent merchant, alderman of Candlewick Ward, and colonel of the 9th regiment of London Volunteers. Mr. H. was a candidate for the representation of the metropolis, and would most probably have obtained the object of his ambition, had he not been unfortunately attacked on the first day of the poll by an illness, brought on, as it is supposed by the excessive fatigue of his canvass. Notwithstanding the assistance of the most eminent professional men, his disorder changed to a mortification which put a period to his life on the following day

At Osborn's Hotel, *Sir James Durno*, lately his majesty's consul at Memel, a gentleman of great commercial abilities.

In Park-street, *Lady Jane Knolys*, second daughter of the Earl of Banbury.

Mrs. Blanchard, wife of Mr. B. of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden.

Mrs. Kemble, mother to the celebrated performer of that name, and to Mrs. Siddons

Mrs. Maxwell, relict of Colonel M., and mother to the Duchess of Gordon.

In Charter House-square, aged 75, *Nathaniel Hulse, M. D. F. R. S.* and *F. A. S.* physician to the Charter-house nearly thirty years. His death was occasioned by the following circumstance:—The chimney of his house having been blown down, he wished to see what damage was done, and got upon the roof, from which he fell to the ground, on his head, with his legs erect against the wall. This accident he survived many days in excruciating pain. At his own request he was interred in the pensioners ground, and his remains were followed to the grave by twenty-four surgeons and physicians.

Mr. Robert Heron, author of a History of Scotland, Tour to the Highlands, and various other publications. He was a native of Scotland and was bred to the church. Being a young man of promising abilities, he was patronized by Dr. Blair, who appointed him his assistant, in which capacity he officiated for some time. He was a man of multifarious erudition, and during his residence in Scotland, wrote, translated and compiled several reputable works in various branches of literature. His views of church preferment not answering his expectations, he abandoned his native country and came to London, where his talents soon procured him the countenance of some eminent booksellers as well as the friendship of literary men. He was for a short time editor of the British Press and Globe, daily papers established by the booksellers. Last year he commenced a newspaper entitled, the Fame; but the undertaking did not succeed, and its failure involved him in pecuniary difficulties, which probably superinduced that fever which put an end to his life in the Fever Institution His fate adds one more to the examples of the melancholy consequences of want of prudence, a defect unhappily too common among men of literature and genius.

In Ely Place, Holborn, aged 80, *Mrs. Knowles.* She was a native of Staffordshire, and the widow of Dr. K., a much esteemed physician in London. Her parents being of the society of Friends, she was carefully educated in substantial and useful knowledge, but this alone could not satisfy her active mind; for she was long distinguished by various works in the polite arts of poetry, painting, and more especially the imitation of nature in needlework. Some specimens of the latter having accidentally fallen under the observation of their majesties, they expressed a wish to see her She was accordingly presented in the simplicity of her quaker dress, and graciously received. This and subsequent interviews led to her grand undertaking, a representation of the King in needle-work, which she completed to the entire satisfaction of their Majesties, though she had never before seen any thing of the kind. She next accompanied her husband in a scientific tour through Holland, Germany and France, where they

they obtained introductions to the most distinguished personages. Mrs. K., was admitted to the toilette of the late unfortunate Queen of France, by the particular desire of the latter. The appearance of a quaker was an extraordinary spectacle to that princess, who eagerly enquired concerning their tenets and acknowledged that these heretics were, at least, philosophers. Mr. K. wrote on various subjects, philosophical, theological, and poetical. Some of her performances have been published with her name, but more anonymously; and it is said, that she modestly retained in manuscript far more than she submitted to the public. When urged on these subjects, she would reply: "Even arts and sciences are but evanescent splendid vanities, if unaccompanied by the Christian virtues." Mr. Boswell has preserved a conversation between Mrs. K. and Dr. Johnson, which evinces the powers of her mind, and the liberality of her religious opinions, at the same time that it reflects very little honour on those of her powerful, but somewhat bigotted, opponent.

In Bishopsgate-street, *Miss Thompson*, an accomplished young lady, whose death was occasioned by her clothes taking fire.

At Lambeth, *Mrs. Oakley*, wife of R. O.

At his seat at Ashley-park, Surry, *Sir Henry Fletcher, bart.* of Clea hall, near Wigton, in Cumberland. This gentleman was born in the year 1727, and was brought up in the service of the East-India Company, two of whose ships, the Stormont and Middlesex, he successively commanded. On retiring from that service, Captain Fletcher was chosen a director of the company, and continued to fill that office for eighteen years, except when he went out by rotation. He entered into parliament, as member for the county of Cumberland, in the year 1768, against a very powerful influence. In October of the same year, he married Miss Lintot, of Southwater, in Sussex, by whom he had two children, a son and a daughter. In parliament he espoused the sentiments of the opposition, and on the accession of that party to power, was rewarded for his support with a patent of baronetage on the 20th of May, 1782. In 1783, we find him approving of the treaty of peace with France, so far as related to the settlements of the East-India Company, but in a cautious and guarded manner. When Mr. Fox, in November of the last-mentioned year, introduced his celebrated India Bill, Sir Henry Fletcher was nominated one of the seven commissioners for the affairs of Asia. The circumstances which occasioned the rejection of that measure, are too well known to be here repeated. In 1796, Sir Henry voted with Mr. Fox for a direct censure on ministers, on account of having advanced money to the Emperor and the Prince of Condé, without the knowledge or consent of parliament. In 1797, he also supported Mr. Grey, in his motion for a reform in parliament; but we do not find his name in any of the late divisions. Sir Henry continued to represent the county of Cumberland till the general election of 1806; and in him that county has lost an active and faithful friend. Without flattery it may be asserted, that it has fallen to the lot of few men to be more generally beloved, and of still fewer so justly to merit that love. The basis of his public character was integrity, as was friendship of his private character. The good he did was from principle. His manners were affable and unassuming, perfectly characteristic of the simplicity and rectitude of his heart. To his own family he was most dear, and to his tenants an affectionate friend. Uninfluenced by the insinuations of the sycophant, he never ceased to be faithful to his own judgment, and to the justice which prompted it. This conduct gained him the esteem of men of understanding, and caused him to be looked up to with deference in the legislative assembly of the nation. Sir Henry is succeeded in his title by his only son, of the same name as himself.

At Windsor, the *Right Reverend John Douglas, D. D. F. R. S.* and *A. S.* lord bishop of Salisbury and chancellor of the order of the garter. This distinguished prelate and veteran in literature was a native of Scotland, and was born about the year 1719. His first education was at Glasgow, from whence he removed to Baliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship and proceeded to the degree of master arts, October 14, 1743. He accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor in divinity, May 6, 1758. Not long after his entering into holy orders he obtained the rectory of Eaton Constantine, in Shropshire, on the presentation of the Earl of Bradford. Mr Douglas was at this time tutor to the son of the Earl of Bath, and therefore resided but little upon his living. His first literary adventure was very auspicious. In 1747, William Lander, a native of Edinburgh, and a man of considerable talents and learning, excited general attention by publishing through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine, a paper, to which he gave the title of "an Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns:" the design of which was to prove that our great epic poet had made free with the works of some obscure Latin poets of modern date in the composition of his immortal poem of Paradise Lost. Answers were given to this essay through the same channel, but they failed of their object in vindicating the fame of Milton, because none of them pointed out the frauds of which his calumniator had been guilty. Flushed with his success, Lander ventured in 1750 to publish his Essay at large in separate form, in which he

dwells upon the supposed plagiarisms of Milton, in a strain of triumph and impudence which it would be difficult to parallel in the history of literary imposture. One passage from this scarce and curious performance may be amusing to the reader as displaying the spirit of Lander and his unblushing effrontery. "And here," says he, "I could produce a whole cloud of witnesses, as fresh vouchers of the truth of my assertion, with whose fine sentiments, as so many gay feathers Milton has plumed himself; like one who would adorn a garland with flowers, secretly taken out of various gardens; or a crown with jewels, stolen from the different diadems or repositories of princes, by which means he shines indeed, but with the borrowed lustre of a surreptitious majesty." The admirers of Milton were astonished at the boldness of his assailant, and we may venture to add, that most of them were appalled at the sight of the numerous passages in which the parallelisms were too striking to have been casual or common to different writers. In short, though every one wished to clear our immortal bard from the weighty charge brought against him, it seemed to be a consummation rather to be desired than hoped for. Such was the anxious state of the literary world when Mr. Douglas published a detection of Lander's forgeries in A Letter to the Earl of Bath, entitled "Milton vindicated from the Charge of Plagiarism, brought against him by Mr. Lander." In this masterly pamphlet the learned critic proves, that the passages which had been cited by Lander from Masenius, Staphorstius, Taubmannus, and other obscure writers, had been interpolated by the forger himself, who had also foisted into his quotations entire lines from Hog's Latin translation of Paradise Lost, into which no examiner but Mr. Douglas had been inquisitive enough to look. The detection of this infamous fraud was so complete that Lander's booksellers insisted upon his disproving the charge by producing his vouchers in correct editions of the works which he had mentioned, or of confessing his guilt. Lander chose the latter, and in a letter which was published he assigned the reasons for his conduct, and his pretended contrition for the offence. That this expression of contrition was pretended, soon afterwards appeared, for the impostor published another attack on the character of Milton, charging him with having made additions to the *Icon Basilike* of King Charles the First for the purpose of injuring that unfortunate monarch's reputation. This foul calumny which was soon made manifest, rendered Lander so infamous that he quitted the kingdom and died some years after in the island of Barbadoes. To return to Mr. Douglas: His next literary engagement was in detecting the pretensions of Archibald Bower, the author of the Lives of the Popes, whose whole story is too long for this place. Bower was a native of Scotland, and had filled a situation in the court of Inquisition, at Macerata in Italy, from whence he removed in 1726, and after many extraordinary adventures arrived in England. Here he publicly abjured the Romish religion, and obtained some powerful friends. Having accumulated some money, he paid it to Mr. Hill, a Jesuit, and in consequence was readmitted into the society in 1744. But he afterwards quarrelled with his associates and recovered his money by a suit at law. When his history of the Popes came out, his negociations with the Jesuits were made public, and several pamphlets were published by him and his adversaries. The patrons of Bower were, however, unwilling to believe him a hypocrite till Mr. Douglas entered into the controversy and completely developed the imposture. From that time Bower sunk into disrepute, and he died in obscurity in 1766. In 1754 Mr. Douglas published his principal work entitled, "Criterion; or, a Discourse on Miracles," in which he settles the distinction between true and false miracles in a masterly manner. And of all the answers to the sophistry of David Hume, this may be safely pronounced the clearest and most convincing. This excellent volume having become very scarce and dear, was reprinted a few months since. In 1757 the author was presented to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Durham, in which he took his degree of doctor in divinity. In 1762 he was made canon of Windsor, on the promotion of Dr. Keppel to the bishoprick of Exeter. His next elevation was to the episcopal bench on the death of Dr. Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle, in 1783. From that see, bishop Douglas was translated to Salisbury, on the removal of Dr. Barrington to Durham, in 1791. Bishop Douglas was one of the first members of the celebrated Beef-steak Club, rendered so famous by Goldsmith's humourous poem, entitled, *Retaliation*. By the appointment of the Lords of the Admiralty, he arranged the journals and papers of Captain Cook for publication, and he prefixed to the work a most admirable and perspicuous introduction. In his episcopal character he was dignified and exemplary. He was a liberal patron of deserving men; and he disposed of the preferments in his gift with a discriminating attention to merit and long service. In his conversation he was affable and lively; he abounded with anecdotes, chiefly of the literary kind; and his opinions of men and things were always expressed with a most scrupulous regard to truth and benevolence.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE seamen of Newcastle have lately instituted a Society for their relief in case of sickness, old age, or infirmity, shipwreck, &c. and it has also for one of its principal objects the relief of its members in an enemy's prison.

The Tyne Side Agricultural Society have offered the following premiums, to be adjudged at their next meeting, on the 6th of July:—1. For the best tup, more than one-shear, to be kept in the district during the ensuing season—Five Guineas. 2. For the best shearing tup, under the same restrictions—Five Guineas. 3. For the best pen of five gimmers, to be kept in the district for the purpose of breeding—Five Guineas.

Married.] At Longbenton, Ralph Fenwick, esq. to Miss Brown, daughter of William B. esq.—The Rev. John Drake, to Miss Rudman, only daughter of the late James R. esq. alderman of Newcastle.

At Bishopwearmouth, John Maling, jun. esq. of Grange, to Miss Allan, daughter of the late Robert A. esq. of Sunniside.

At Durham, M. Balfour, esq. district surgeon, to Miss Eliz. Brown, daughter of the late Mr. George B.

At Stockton, Leonard Raisbeck, esq. lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Stockton Volunteers, to Miss Robinson, youngest daughter of the late Leonard R. esq.

Died.] At Coldstream, the Rev. John Rutherford, formerly a Protestant dissenting minister at Swalwell, 59.

At Sunderland, Mr. Mackintosh.—Mrs. Debello, 52.—Mrs. Eleanor Hall, 60.—Mrs. Mary Craggs, a maiden lady, 51

At Newcastle, Mrs. Dorothy Selby, a maiden lady, 74.—Mrs. Marsden.—Mr. John Harvey, 41.—Mr. William Maxwell, surgeon, 59.—Mrs. Carleton, 73.—Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Edward B. merchant.

At Durham, Mr. George Wheldon, 72.—Mr. John Moralee, of the George and Dragon Inn, 59.—Alexander James, second son of John M'Kenzie, esq. of Applecross.—Mr. Hugh Boyd, 67.—Dr. Charles Keith, physician, of Harrowgate.

At Heighington, Durham, Anthony Jepson, esq. a lieutenant in the royal navy, 57.

At Jarrow Colliery, Mr. T. Vaux.

At Tynemouth Barracks, Mr. Pinkeman, first serjeant-major in the 2d regiment of Lancashire Militia

At Edmonsley, Mr. Stephen Wheldon, 85

At Hexham, Mrs. Robinson, 81

At Berwick, Mr. Joseph Holliday.—Mr. John Manners.

At the Steel, near Bellingham, Simon Dodd, esq. 83

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

From a new system adopted in airing the Earl of Lonsdale's extensive coal-works near Whitehaven, the miners have, fortunately, been free from any serious accidents for several years; although many new spreads, or fields of coal, have been opened out; and this process is always deemed the most dangerous part of the service. The hydrogen gas, inflammable air, or dirt, as the workmen call it, is now made useful in carrying on the works. They have collected a very large quantity of it, at the bottom of one of their upcast shafts (Duke Pit), and keep it constantly burning. The heat from it exceeds that of their largest coal fires, or lamps, as they are called, which are kept at the bottom of the upcast shafts, to rarify the air in the pit. The speed of the common atmospheric air, by burning the hydrogen gas, is greatly accelerated. It compels it to travel at the rate of more than four miles an hour; whereas common air courses, with coal fires at the upcast shafts, seldom send it more than three miles an hour. It also saves the expence of attendance and coals, which is very considerable at other upcast shafts. In these works, neither expence nor care is wanting to make the situation of the colliers, whilst at their labour, as secure as possible; and they are accommodated with neat and comfortable houses, rent free, adjoining the town, in the pleasantest situation that it affords. All the houses, in number 300, are supplied with excellent water, conveyed in lead pipes from reservoirs made solely for their use, above the level of the village. These houses are frequently white-washed within, to prevent infectious diseases; and annually on the outside also, which contributes much to the neatness of their appearance. From the improving state of these extensive works, all kinds of workmen, on their arrival at Whitehaven, find immediate employment.

The annual Report of the Sunday Schools at Kendal, states, that there have been 403

children under instruction during the last year; and that the expences, including jackets for 47 boys, and gowns for 93 girls, as rewards for regular attendance, amounted to 110l.

By the annual statement of the Kendal Lying-in-Charity, it appears that 98 poor women have been furnished with midwives, nurses, and linen, during the last year, at the expence of only 58l. 17s.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. Henry Gibson, to Miss Todd, only daughter of Mr. T. land-surveyor.

At Graystock, Thomas Clippant, esq. of Greenthwaite-hall, to Miss Mary Hudless, of Johnby-hall

At Carlisle, Mr. Hall, china-merchant, of London, to Miss Ebdell, only daughter of Mr. Isaac E.

Died.] At Calder-Abbey, Mrs. Senhouse, relict of Joseph Tiffin S esq.

At Carlisle, aged 53, the Rev. Michael Wheelwright, minister of the parish of St. Mary's, in that city, senior minor canon of the cathedral, and lecturer of St. Cuthbert's: a gentleman whose head and heart did honour to his profession and to humanity, in whose character were united the sincere Christian, the conscientious and liberal-minded clergyman, the pleasing and safe companion, and the cordial and steady friend.—Mrs. Little, relict of Mr. L. attorney, 55.

At Keswick, Mrs. Hannah Wilson, formerly housekeeper to the late governor Stephenson, 102. She cut two new teeth after her 85th year.

At Maryport, Mrs. Wood, relict of Mr. John W. ship-builder, 74.—Miss Brisco.

At Latterhead, in Loweswater, Mr. Peter Burnyeat, 91.

At Tom But, in Lamplugh, Mrs. Frances Jackson, 92.

At Buttermere, Mrs. Pearson, 94.

At Egremont, Mr. John Wood, of the King's Arms.

At Penrith, Mr. Joseph Vipond, 74.—Mr. R. Stalker, tallow chandler, 77.—Mrs. Monkhouse, wife of Mr. John M.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Joseph Pearson, 82.—Mrs. Mary France, 67.—Mrs. Robertson, wife of Mr. John R. aged 72 years; during all which time she resided in the house in which she was born.—Mrs. Mary Jefferson, 80.—Mrs. Sewell, 30.—Mrs. Eliz. Carlisle, 61.

At Maryport, Mrs. Margery Neilson, a lady of the most amiable manners, and whose life was adorned with every Christian virtue, 84.

At Workington, Mr. Thomas Banks, 33.—Mr. John Bell, 82.—William Garthshore, youngest child of Maitland Falcon, esq.

At Kirkland, Kendal, Mr. William Scott, many years in the employ of the Low Mills Company, near Kendal, 69.

At Harrington Harbour, Mr. James Morrison, 91.

At Newlands, near Wigton, Mrs. Palmer.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Bateman, 80.

At Ravenstondale, Mr. John Guy, 49.—Mr. James Martin, 38.

At Grayrigg, Mr. W. Rowlandson, 70.

At Old Hall, near Kendal, Edward Johnson, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Knaresborough, Mr. James Calah, aged 25, to Miss Ann Metcalf, 75, with a very large fortune.

At Hull, Captain John Ramsden, of Plymouth, to Miss Porter, eldest daughter of Mr. P.—Captain Charles Wilson, of the Whim, of this port, to Miss Donaldson.

At Fairburn, Thomas Jackson, esq. to Mrs. Jackson.

At Cawthorne, Mr. Henry Wilstow, of Liverpool, to Miss Martha Thorp, daughter of Samuel T. esq Banks' Hall.

At Leeds, the Rev. Robert Morrit, prebendary of the cathedral church of Ross, and rector of Castlehaven, in the county of Cork, youngest son of the late John Sawrey M. esq. of Rokeby Park, in the county of York, to Alicia, the youngest daughter of William Cookson, esq.

At York, Mr. Thomas Laycock, of Armley, to Miss Hay, daughter of the late John H. esq.—Mr. Isaac Galilee, to Miss Hannah Thurnham, third daughter of the late John T. esq.

At Whixley, Captain Simpson, of the Knaresborough volunteers, to Miss Binks.

Died.] At Fryston Hall, near Pontefract, Miss Le Mesurier, 37.

At Wakefield, Mrs Matthewman, wife of Thomas M. esq.—Mrs. Dawson, wife of Mr. D. attorney, 39.—Mrs. Ewart, 69.

At York, Mr. Etherington, one of the common council, 84.—Mr. Thomas Agar, one of the common councilmen for Walmgate Ward, 49.

At Halifax, Mrs. Briggs, wife of Mr. James B. clerk of the Property Tax Office.—Mr. Robert Scholes.

At Hull, Mrs. Guy, wife of Mr. John G. 60.—Miss Brown, daughter of the late Mr. John B. 23.—Mrs. Wheatley, 66.—Mrs. Bentley, 62. John Eddie, gent. 76. Mr. William Carter, 49.—Mr. Richard Ferdinando, attorney, 50.—Mr. John Daltry, 25.

At Riston Grange, Peter Nevill, esq. 70.

At Knaresborough, Mr. Richard Turton, 86.

At Leeds, Mrs. Hadwen.—Mr. Williams, formerly an eminent woolstapler.—Mr. Lawton, organist of the parish church.—John Lee, esq.

At Hornington, near Tadcaster, John Atkinson, esq 66.

At Stillingfleet, Mr. George Masterman, 85.

At Mesbro', near Rotherham, Jonathan Walker, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the West Riding.

At

At Grove Place, Samuel Williams, esq. 78.

At Kirbymoorside, in her 78th year, Dorothy Comber, wife of the Rev. William C. vicar of that place. She was the daughter of James Arbuthnot, of Weymouth, esq. and near relation of Dr. Arbuthnot. She was a person of exemplary piety, lively manners, of a benevolent and charitable disposition; and her loss will be greatly felt by the poor, and the circle of her acquaintance.

At Ferham, near Rotherham, Jonathan Walker, esq.

At Malton, Mr. Elias Inchbald, attorney.

LANCASHIRE.

The first foundation stone of the intended New Corn Exchange, in Brunswick-street, Liverpool, was laid on the 24th of April. This building is intended for a general resort of the corn merchants, on the plan of the Exchange in Mark-lane; and considering that Liverpool is the seat of the second corn market in the kingdom, it is somewhat surprising that an establishment of this kind has not been instituted before. It will be a very handsome structure, with a stone front to Brunswick-street, of plain Grecian architecture. Like the New Exchange Buildings, it is erected by subscription; a fund of 10,000l. having been raised by shares of 100l. each.

Married.] At Winwick, Mr. Richard Fisher, merchant, of Lancaster, to Miss M. Foster, of Ulverston.

At Liverpool, Captain Thomas Southward, of the ship Sampson, to Miss Rookin, of Whitehaven.—Mr. John Hall, of Falmouth, to Miss Mary M'Pherson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. M'P.

At Bury, Mr. James Holt, cotton merchant, to Mrs. Mercer, of the Trap Inn.

At Rochdale, Mr. John P. Arrowsmith, of Manchester, attorney, to Miss Holt, third daughter of Mr. Oliver H. of Underwood, Rochdale.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Hudson, of Underbank, near Stockport, attorney, to Miss Latham, only daughter of Mr. Amos L.

At Dean, near Bolton, Mr. Wowell, of Smithels, to Mrs. Peel, relict of Robert P. esq.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Woods, 73.—Mrs. Hughes, 60.—Mr. Benjamin Smith.—Mr. Hunter, 56.—Mrs. Elizabeth Murrow, 70.—Mr. William Mackford, one of the excise port-surveyors.—Mr. James Shanks, 36.—Mr. James Newell, of Chester, 57.—Mr. James Riddiough, late of Ormskirk, surgeon, 55.—Robert Blundell, esq. 53.—Mr. Edward Ashburner, many years commander of a vessel in the West-India trade from this port, 74.—John Colquitt, esq. town clerk, the death of whose wife is recorded in our last number, 61.—Mrs Powell, 44.—Mrs. Mercer, 54.—Mrs. Norris, relict of Captain Thomas N. 67.

At Mossley-Hill, Mrs. Baker, widow of Peter B. esq. one of the aldermen of Liverpool.

At Blackburn, Miss Ellen Olverson, of Ormskirk, 18.

At Manchester, Charles Lawson, esq. M. A. formerly of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 79. He was appointed second master of the Free Grammar School in this town by the late Dr. Randolph, the president of that College, in the year 1748, and succeeded the late Rev. Mr. Purnell, as head master, in the year 1764. In him the gentleman and the scholar were intimately united. He bore a long and painful indisposition with uncommon fortitude, and resigned his last breath under the heavenly consolation of a well-spent life.—Mrs. Hannah Deacon, 26.—Mr. John Mulcaster.—Mr. Crossley, 56.—Mr. Henry Barton.—Mr. James Stewart, 73.

At Lancaster, Mr. David Dockwray, 74.—Richard Postlethwaite, esq. one of the aldermen of the borough, 74.

At Pennington, near Ulverston, Miss Fleming, 26.

At Prescot, John Chorley, esq. sen. 66.

At Everton, John Gregson, esq. receiver-general for Lancashire, 52.

At Borwick, Mrs. Parkinson, relict of Mr. Henry P. of Woodacre, near Garstang.

At Preston, Thomas Tunnel, esq. collector of excise.

At Heywood, Mrs. Buckley, wife of Mr. James B. merchant, of Liverpool.

At Tenterfield House, near Rochdale, Miss Susannah Dawson, second daughter of Mr. Edward D. 19.

At Farnworth, near Bolton, Mr. John Crompton, paper maker, 53.

At Broughton, in Furness, John Smith, esq. 52.

At Wavertree, Mr. Jos. Southall, many years a landing waiter at Liverpool, 81.

At Pit Bank, near Oldham, Mrs. Lees, relict of John L. esq.

At Oldham, Mr. Henry Henshaw.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Frodsham, the Rev. Joseph Allen, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and prebendary of Westminster, to Miss Margaret Ashley.

At Tarvin, Mr. Robert Hughes, to Miss Sarah Crawford, of Clotton Hoofield.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Baxter, wife of Mr. B. attorney.—Mr. R. Pinchers.—Mr. Read, printer, 84.—Mrs. Lloyd, mother to Mr. L. druggist.—Mrs. Jackson, mother to Mrs. Brown, of the Green Dragon Inn, 74.

At Lach Eyes, near Chester, Peter Snow, esq.

At Peover, Miss Drake, 25.

At Bagillt, near Holywell, Mr. Samuel Gratton, agent to the Dee Bank Smelting Works, and captain in the Halkin Rangers, Volunteer Corps.

DERBY-

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Little Missenden, the Rev. Frederic Anson, rector of Sudbury, in this county, to Miss Levett, of Milford, Staffordshire.

At Duffield, Mr. Godfrey Lichfield, of Belper, to Miss Robinson.

At Bolsover, Joseph Bilbie, esq. of Blidwith, to Miss Ann Hallowes, daughter of Thomas H. esq. of Glasswell-Hall.

Died.] At Weston-upon-Trent, the Rev. William Dawson, rector of that place.

At Dovebridge, Mr. Robotham.

At Stapenhill, Mr. Wm. Ensor.

At Derby, Mrs. Bridgart, 78.—Wm. Harrison, gent. one of the brethren of this corporation, 84.—Mrs. Webster, wife of Paul W. esq. 46.—Mrs. Rawlinson, 83.

At Ashover, John Shipman, 86, and on the same day, Ann, his wife, 83.

At Weston Inn, Mr. Hunt, 72.

At Hollingknowl, George Bagshaw, 96. His father died aged 93, his grandfather 96, and his great grandfather 99.

At Glossop, Mr. Isaac Lees, of Longsight, near Manchester.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. John Pearse, of Eastwood, to Miss Ellen Sheldon.

At Orston, Mr. Marsh, of Scarrington, to Miss Harris, of Ratcliffe-upon-Trent.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Orme, relict of Mr. O. of Chesterfield, 81.—Mr. John Butcher.—Mrs. Plant, 57.—Mrs. Yates, relict of Thomas Y. gent.—Mr. John Hill.—Henry Stones, gent.—The Lady of Lieut. Col. Kane, inspecting field officer of volunteers in this district.

At Bingham, Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of Mr. Wm. H.

At Willoughby, Charles Wrile, aged 86, and Joseph Paget, upwards of 70. They were both labourers to Messrs. Bryans for more than 40 years, and had received premiums from the Agricultural Society.

At Teversall, Mr. George Wragg, 75.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Louth, Richard Bellwood, esq. captain in the Louth Volunteer Infantry, to Miss Marsh.

Died.] At Stamford, Mr. Lawrence Gilbert, formerly of the Horns Inn, 66.

At Welby, near Grantham, Miss Rawlinson, only daughter of Mr. John R. 19.

At Grimsby, Mr. Atkinson, of London. He went to Grimsby, to settle the affairs of his brother, who died there a few weeks ago.

At Lea, near Gainsbro', Mr. George Crawshaw, 77.

At Lincoln, Mr. Robert Robinson, 42.—Mrs. Osborn.—Mrs. Holland, wife of Mr. Robert H. chemist and druggist.

At Louth, Mr John Pettener, only son of S. C. Pettener, esq.—Mr. John Blyth, who had been a member of the volunteer cavalry from their first enrolment in 1796.

At Burton, Richard Thorley, gent. 53.—Mr. William Hudson.

At Spilsby, Mr. John Asthorpe, formerly of the White Bull Inn, 78.—Mr. Thomas Stedcall, 78.—Mr. E. Jackson.—Mrs. Chapman, widow of Hussey C. gent. late of Winthorpe.

At Cowbit, near Spalding, Mr. William Guy, 74.

At Boston, Mr. William Harwood, sen. druggist.

At Thoresby, Willoughby Wood, esq. formerly a Captain in the North Lincoln Militia, 80.

At Gainsbro', Mr. J. Groombridge, surgeon.

At the house of Sir Montague Cholmeley, near Grantham, Mrs. Harrison, wife of John H. esq. of Norton-Place, and mother of lady C.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died.] Mrs. Watts, relict of John W. esq. formerly of Danett's Hall, near Leicester.

At Leicester, Mr. Dawes, of the Haunch of Venison Inn.—Mrs. Hurst, wife of Mr. Jos. H.—Mrs. Linney.—Mrs. Ann Stretton, 70.—Mrs. Unwin, 87.—Mr. Shelton.

At Quorndon, Mrs. Hudson, relict of the Rev. Thos. H. perpetual curate of that place, 93.

At Castle Donington, the Rev. J. Collier, 80.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Richard Bissell, of Sedgley, to Miss Mary Glover.

Mr. William Bird, of Stowman-House, near Wolverhampton, to Miss Hart, of Seighford, near Stafford.

At Ratcliffe Culey, Mr. William Clark, of Burton-upon-Trent, to Miss Hayes.

Captain W. Rogers, R. N. to Miss Gollins, eldest daughter of the late J. Townsend G. esq. of Stafford.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 82, Mr. Bullock, basket maker, whose general habits of life were as rare as they were exemplary. By honest industry he supported a large family; and, for the last thirty years, he had been in the constant habit of appropriating the profits of four hours labour every day to the use of the poor. Whenever this singular character felt disposed to yield to the ebullitions of anger, or the murmurings of discontent, it was his constant practice to retire into a private apartment, where he kept for the purpose a coffin, in which he used to remain till he had subdued the irregularity of his passions by the efforts of his reason.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Dorothy Cotton, 84.

At Stoke, near Newcastle, Mr. Joseph Gibbons.

At

At Stafford, Mr. John Westbrook Chandler, an artist of considerable eminence.

At Shenstone, the Rev. William Inge, canon residentiary of the cathedral church of Lichfield, and rector of Brereton, in Cheshire, 84.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Peter Hope, jun. of Liverpool, to Miss Potts, eldest daughter of Thomas P. esq. Low Bailiff.

At Alcester, Mr. Charles Brown, of Oxford, to Miss Hobbins, only daughter of the late Mr. H.

At Birmingham, George Langley, esq. of Great Clackton, captain in the navy, to Miss Thompson.

At Tanworth, Richard Burman, esq. of Hounsfield, to Miss Field, daughter of Richard F. esq. of Blackford.

Died.] At Birmingham, Elizabeth Linegar, a poor woman, 102.—Mr. John Ball, 84.—Mrs. Mander.—Mr. William Hodgkinson.—Mrs. Ann Wright, 72.—Mrs. Ursula Walthall, 81.—Richard Gibbs, esq. 79.—Mrs. Startin, relict of John S. esq. merchant, 75.—Mr. Charles Chandler.—Mr. Newby.—Caroline, daughter of Mr. Richard Blood.—Mr. Benjamin Blood, 49.—On the same day, Miss E. Pottinger, 13, and her mother, Mrs. P. 58.—Mr. William Meers, 63.—Mr. William James, 64

At Lapworth Park, Mrs. Devis, wife of Mr. D. late of Kenilworth.

At Berkswell, Mr. Thomas Young, 97.

At Union Hall, near Kinver, John Brindley, esq.

At New House, Tettenhall, Mr. Charles Stokes

At Stratford upon-Avon, Mr. Richard Pestel, surgeon and apothecary, 53.

At Atherstone, Mr. John Guest, 23.

At Hay House, Castle Bromwich, Mrs. Chattock, wife of Thomas C. esq. 66.

At Castle Bromwich, Mr. Smith, 88.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Audley, James Bromfield, esq. of Whitchurch, to Miss Gardner, daughter of John G. esq. of Domvilles, Staffordshire.

At Sylattin, near Oswestry, Mr. John Broughall, of Kinsall, to Miss Tudor, of Pentreclawdd.

At Coalbrook Dale, Mr. Samuel Simkins, of Ketley, to Miss Hannah Bradley, of Shrewsbury.

At Broseley, Mr. James Easthorpe, of Birmingham, to Miss Guest.—Mr. Roberts, to Mrs. Baker.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Amelia Butcher, 104. She declared that she broke her heart for the loss of her husband, who died seven years ago.—Mr. George Street, 75.—Mr. R. Thomas.—Mrs. Owen.—Mrs. Lloyd.—Mrs. Astertey.—Mrs. Clemson.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Russel, wife of Mr. R. surgeon, 73.—Miss Ann Sayer, second daughter of Mr. Thomas S. of the Highwood, Herefordshire, 17.

At Oswestry, Mrs Prynallt, wife of Mr. John P. of the Golden Lion, 40.

At Bridgwalton, Mr. George Davies, 76.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Ann Horton, 70.

At Coalbrook Dale, Mrs. Mary Rathbone.

At Weston, near Oswestry, Mr. Downes, sen.

At Castle Green, near Coalbrook Dale, Mr. Samuel Thompson, formerly of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mrs. Griffiths, relict of the Rev. Mr. G. rector of Hordley.

At Market Drayton, Mr. William Steele, 79.

At West Bromwich, in the 87th year of her age, Mrs. Esther Bulkeley, sister of the late Rev. Charles Bulkeley, of London, and grand daughter of the Rev. Matthew Henry, an eminent dissenting minister, who died at the beginning of the last century. This venerable lady retained to the last a singular vivacity of faculties and vigor of mind, united with a spirit of piety worthy a descendant of the Henrys.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Worcester having had it in contemplation to erect a steam engine, for the sole purpose of conveying to the city the water to be raised by such means from the Severn, Abraham Robarts, esq. one of their representatives, has addressed a letter to the mayor, requesting that it should be erected at his charge and expence.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. S. Loyd, to Miss Ridgway.

At Tenbury, Mr. John Bishop, to Miss Anna Maria Nixon, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph N.

Died.] At Bewdley, Mrs. Beresford, relict of Mr. James B. schoolmaster, 84.

At Ladywood, Mrs. Bailey.

At Abberley, Mr. King.

At Worcester, Mr. H. Martin, proctor and notary-public of the diocese.—Mrs. Hadley, wife of Mr. H. butcher.—Mr. Richard Nichols, 77.—Mr. Sterry, formerly a woolstapler.—Mrs. Sarah Mason.—Mr. Meredith, mattster.—Miss Julia Barr, daughter of Mr. B. of the Royal China Manufactory.—Mrs. Powell, mother of Mr. P. glover.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Mence, wife of Mr. John M.

At Hartlebury, Mr. Michael Harward, 79.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Pochin Lister, formerly an attorney there.

At Stourbridge, Mr. William Tilt, 72.

At Henwick, Mrs. Smith, 61.

At Feckenham Lodge, Mr. Isaac Parker.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ross, Mr. Tynedale, to Miss Johnson.

At Lugwardine, the Rev. Mr. Parsons, of

Stretton, to Miss Williams, daughter of John W. esq. of Wilcroft.

At Hereford, Mr. Seward, to Miss Davies.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Gomond, 88.—Mr. Price, 82.—Mr J. Packwood.

At Ross, Mr. Purchas.

At Leominster, Mr. George Morgan, officer of excise.

At the Rectory, Cradley, Miss Susannah Ford, sister to the Rev. Dr. F. canon residentiary of Hereford Cathedral.

At Ploughfield, Mr. John Gilbert, attorney, 87.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Gloucester, Thynne Howe Gwynne, jun. esq. of Buckland, Brecknockshire, to Miss Mary Gorges, youngest daughter of the late Richard G. esq. of Eye, Herefordshire.—Mr. Charles Fletcher, to Miss Lumley, of Brockhampton

At Randwick, Mr. J Butcher, only son of William B. esq. of Westripp, to Miss Willshire, daughter of the late Mr. W. of Bristol.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Smith, attorney, to Miss Spilsbury, daughter of the Rev. Mr. S.

Died.] At Stanley, in the parish of Blaisdon, Mr. William Bullock, 61.

At Beachley, Mrs. Rogers.

At Newent, Charles Aycrigg, jun. esq.

At Gloucester, Lieut. Col. M'Creagh, of the 2d battalion of the 96th regiment, quartered in this city.—Mrs. Evans.—Mr. William Peach, sen. 76.—Mr. Billingham.

At Pucklechurch, Mrs. Hathway, relict of Edward H. esq. 81.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Mary Hill.—Mr. Coates.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. W. H. Hartlebury.

At Coaley Mills, Mr. Nathaniel Underwood, 69.

At Poolway, near Calford, Miss Worgan, 47.

At Bisley, aged 78, Richard Tyler; and, aged 83, Jane Tyler, his wife. They followed their labour till within a few days of their death; had been married 60 years, had 10 children, 45 grand children, and 19 great grand-children. When the old man became dangerously ill, the wife earnestly prayed that she might not survive her husband, which she did only 40 hours; and they were both buried in one grave.—Same day was interred, Sarah Gregory, of Bisley, aged 86.

At Kingswood, Mr. W. Stoner.

At Oxenhall, Mrs. Deyke, wife of Mr. William D. 64.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Thomas Hubard, esq. of Bampton, to Mrs. Bagnell, of Wigmore-street, London.

At Oxford, Mr. Gabriel Davis, to Miss Keep.—Mr Shepherd, of Witney, to Miss Turner, of Crawley.

At Kirtlington, Mr. T. Rogers, to Miss Shannon.—Mr. Benj. Burley, to Miss Walkett.

Died.] At Thame, Samuel, third son of Mr. Hollier, attorney.

At Oxford, Mrs. Leaver, 48.—Mr. Christopher Ellis, 72.—Mr. William Badnall, 73.—James Morrell, esq. 67.—Mr. F. Cox, 63.—Mr. Francis Timms, 34.

At Kingston Blount, Mrs. Turner, widow of —— T. esq. 73.

At Kidlington, Mr. Philip Hanwell, 84.

At Woodstock, Mrs. Coles, wife of Mr. Alderman C.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At High Wycombe, Mr. Treacher, to Miss Martha Allen.

Died.] At Waterperry, Mr. John Miller, of Mursley.

At Long Crendon, Mr. William Winter.

At Penn, Mrs. Penyston, wife of Francis P. esq. of Cornwell, Berks.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. William Carter, of Sulgrave, to Miss M. Adkins, third daughter of Hr. John A. of Helmdon.

Mr. Mason, of Kimbolton, to Miss Blott, of Weston-Favell Lodge.

At Grendon, Mr. L. Saunderson, to Miss Coe.

Mr. William Borton, of Northampton, to Miss E. Douglas, of Chipping-warden.

Died.] At Harleston Park, Robert Andrew, esq. 72.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Vinter, wife of Mr. V. apothecary, 70.

At Kettering, Mr. Thomas Wright, carrier from that place to London upwards of half a century, 75.

At Burton Latimer, Mr. Burnaby, 74.

At Lamport, Mrs. Isham, wife of the Rev. Euseby I. rector of that place.

At Moulton, Mr. William Hawkes, 72.

At Keslingbury, Mrs. Mary Linnell.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Neot's, Mr. J. M. Pierson, banker, Herts, to Miss Ann Gorham, second daughter of Mr. G. merchant.

Died.] At Buckden, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. G. 55.

The Rev. Charles Favell, M. A. rector of Brington cum Bythorn, and formerly fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

At Hedsor Mills, Mr. Robert Lunnon, 73.

At Stilton, Mr. Sibley, coach proprietor, 70.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

On the 18th of May, the foundation stone of Downing College was laid, by the master, professors and fellows, first appointed by the charter. The university assembled in St. Mary's church, and after hearing a sermon preached by the public orator Dr. Outram, went in procession to the site of the intended college. There the master delivered a suitable address in Latin, and deposited in the stone, specimens of the different coins of the present

present reign, and placed over them a plate, on which was engraved an inscription, containing a short memorial of the origin of the foundation and the objects of the institution. Mr. Watts, the university printer, deposited in the stone the first stereotype plate cast in this university.

Died.] At Cambridge, the Rev. John Mainwaring, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, 1788. He was a native of Warwickshire; educated at St. John's College; B A. 1745; M. A. 1750; S. T. B. 1758; rector of Church Stretton, Salop, in the gift of Lord Weymouth; and of Aberdaron, co. Caernarvon; and was highly esteemed for his classical knowledge and taste. He published, in 1780, a volume of Sermons on several Occasions, preached before the University, most of which had before appeared singly. These discourses, and the elegant prefixed dissertation on that species of composition, have been admired as polished specimens in their kind, and place the genius and judgment of their author in a most respectable point of view. He published a few occasional single sermons since; also a Sermon, at the primary visitation of Dr. Butler, bishop of Hereford; and was engaged in a controversy with the late bishop Hallifax, about the proper way of quoting passages of Scripture.

Mrs. Longley, wife of John L. esq. of Chichester.—Mrs. Beales, wife of Mr. B. surgeon and apothecary, 64.

At Ely, Mrs. Freeman, niece to the late Thomas Gotobed. esq.—Dr. William Royle, F. R. S. eldest son of the Rev. William R. of Crimplesham, Norfolk, 28.

At Trumpington, Mr. Thomas Headley, 47.

At Swaffham Prior, John Peter Allix, esq.

At Witcham, Mr. Thomas Ware, 82.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Anthony Gwynn, esq. of Baron's Hall, Fakenham, to Miss Stedman, of Fakenham, Suffolk.

At Norwich, Lieut. P. Faddy, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Sarah Rose.

At Thurgarton, Mr. Robert Wegg, surgeon, to Miss Fish, daughter of John F. gent. of Aylsham.

Died.] At Southtown, near Yarmouth, John Burton, esq. 80.

At Walsingham, the Rev. Michael Bridges, rector of Berwick St. Leonard, with Sedgehill annexed, in Wiltshire, 88.

At Wereham, near Stoke Ferry, Mrs. Mary Pilgrim, 88.

At Aylsham, Mr. Shadrach Ives, 38.—Mrs. E Francis, 64, the death of whose husband is mentioned in our last number.

At Loddon, Mr. John Upton, 20.—Mrs. Jane Stratton, wife of Robert S. gent.—Mr. W. Pawsey, 27.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Gill.—Mrs. Aldred, wife of Mr. A. of the custom-house.

At East Ruston, the eldest son of John Rudd, gent.

At Watton, Lydia, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Bishop.

At Massingham, Mrs. Godfrey, 75.

At Northwold, Mr. John Beales, 60.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Crown, wife of Mr. Gilbert C. 58.

At Coltishall, Mr. George Boorne, 67.

At Wells, Mr. Francis Jickling, 69.

At North Walsham, Mr. John Debenne, 79.

At Acle, Mrs. Wigg, 86.

At Happisburgh, Mr. John Summers.—Mrs. Sieley, wife of Mr. Andrew S. of the customs.

On his passage from Jamaica to England, Lieutenant William Cady Fromow, of the Royal Navy, son of Mr. John F. of Horsford, in this county. Lieut. F. was in his 33d year; he had particularly distinguished himself in the West Indies; for three years he commanded La Superieure schooner, but was lately appointed First Lieutenant on board Admiral Dacres' flag ship. That officer honoured him with the greatest regard, and exercised towards him a care almost paternal, in the hours of his sickness. Lieut. F. was eminently distinguished for the virtues which adorn private life, as well as for those which attract public admiration. In all the relations of society his conduct was exemplary, and his connexions and his country have alike to lament his loss.

At Norwich, Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. Joseph B. of Mundesley, 55.—Miss Deacon, 23.—In his 60th year, James Hudson, esq. banker. He was elected an alderman of Mancroft Ward in 1791, and served the office of sheriff in 1788, and that of mayor in 1794.—Mr. T. Elston, of Birmingham.—Mr. Thomas Taylor, 49.—Mr. George Dady, of the Imperial Arms Tavern, 35.—Mr. William Miller, 73.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Gretna Green, William Green, esq. proctor of Doctors'-Commons, London, to Miss Mary Brewster, eldest daughter of John B. esq. of Barndon, in this county.

Captain Ray, of the East Suffolk Militia, to Miss Bridgman, daughter of Edward B. esq. of Weston.

Died.] At Wetheringsett Lodge, James Press, gent. eldest son of James P. of Hoxne, 57.

At Barnham, Mr. W. Davey, 65.

At Chevington, Mr. John Kemp, 25.

At Saxmundham, Mr. Thomas Farrer, 81.

At Bury, Mrs. Iron, 69.—Mr. James Hailstone, one of the burgesses of the common council, 77.—Mrs. Fulcher, wife of Mr. John F. surveyor.—Mr. Richard Hide, heraldic painter, who, as a self-taught artist, possessed considerable abilities.

At Finningham, Mr. Edward Moon, only son of the Rev. Mr. M. 20.

At Great Barton, Mr. John Hammond, 89.

He had been 46 years employed as gardener to Sir Charles Bunbury.

The Rev Charles Hayward, vicar of Haverhill; formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, B. A. 1789; M. A. 1801.

At Sudbury, Mr. Clerke, surgeon.

At Beccles, Samuel Maltwood Creed, gent. 80.

At Bayton, Mr. William Scott, 66.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Bradwell, Mr. Matthew Andrews, of Down Hall, to Mrs. Sarah Burton.

At Chigwell, Mr. Sizer, of London, to Miss Sarah Holderness.

At Copthall, the Rev. H. Bishop, vicar of Ardleigh, to Miss Kelly, late of Douglas, Isle of Man.

Mr. B. Beddon, of Bishop Stortford, to Miss Lydia Livermore, sixth daughter of Mr. Thomas L. of Chelmsford.

At Colchester, Mr. Malby, of Alresford, to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Prittlewell, Mrs. Mills, wife of the Rev. Mr. M.

At Heybridge, Mr. John Barnard.

At Latton, Mr. William Leader.

At Woodham Mortimer, Mr. Thomas Handley, 74.

At Greenhill Farm, Abbot Roothing, Mr. James Mumford.

At Great Baddon, Mrs. Matthews, wife of Mr. James M.

At Chipping Ongar, Mr. Boodle, surgeon.

At Barton Hall, Great Stambridge, Mrs. Conder, 46.

At Harlow, Mrs. Ager, wife of Mr. A. of the Green Man Inn.

At the Bush-Fair House, on Harlow-bush Common, Mr. Daniel Skinner.

At Epping, on the Hill, Mrs Hunsdon, widow of Mr. Thomas Hinde H. many years of Chelmsford.

At Debden Hall, Mrs. Chiswell, relict of Richard Muilman French C. esq. and grandmother to Sir Francis Vincent, bart.

KENT.

Married.] The Rev. Whitfield Curteis, rector of Burwash, Sussex, to Miss Thorne, daughter of the late Bertram T. esq. of Ashford.

At Dover, Mr. Thomas Birch, to Miss Reynolds.—John Pembroke, esq. to Miss Eliz. Taylor.

At Lenham, Mr. S. Reader, bookseller, Cranbrook, to Miss Gooding, of Ashford.

Mr. Cummings, of the Builder's Office, Chatham, to Miss Lawrence, niece to John Boddington, esq. of Chatham Dock-yard.

Died.] At Sandwich, Mrs. Jordan, 71.

At Folkstone, Mr. Francis Andrews, 31.—Mr. Thomas Tapley, 61.—Mr. Thomas Street, 79.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Pope, relict of Mr. Holland P. 94.

At Eastry, Mrs. Chalcraft, 85.

At Hythe, Mr. William Jenkins, 21.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Ann Marchant, 84.—Mrs. Brickenden.—Mr. Thomas Pettit.—Mrs. Barrow, wife of Mr Robert B.—Mrs. Lepine, wife of Mr. Charles L. sen. 58.—Mrs. Sarah Reynolds, 84.

At Charing, Mrs Smith, 86.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Alfriston, Mr. Ball, surgeon of the 2d Somerset Militia, to Miss Harriet Henwood.

Mr. Thomas Fuller, of Brightling, to Mrs. Hazelden, of Burwash; and, on the same day, Mr. Rose Fuller, of Warbleton, and Mr. Message, of Burwash, to the two daughters of Mrs. Hazelden.

Died.] At Seddlescombe, near Battle, Mr. Baker, 94.

At East-Bourne, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. Henry B. 40. She had been on the day preceding her death delivered of two fine children, both of whom are living.

At Arundel, Robert Bushby, esq banker.—Mr. John Shaft, wine-merchant and grocer, and captain of a company of Volunteers—Mr. Paul, stationer.

At Barcombe, Mrs. Rickman, 81.

At Lewes, John Eardley, youngest son of J. C. Michell, esq. 5.

At Pevensey, Mrs. Thompson, relict of Mr. Richard T. an eminent school master.

The Rev. G. Woodward, rector of West Grinsted, 73.

At Brighton, Captain Artes, of the 1st Dragoon Guards.—Mr. J. Patching.

At Dialpost Farm, West Grinsted, Mr. James Hearman, jun.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Mr. William Henry Palmer, to Miss Maria Bonamy, of the Star and Garter Tavern.

Died.] At Barton House, Sir Thomas Moore, bart. 81. He was the last male heir of Sir Rd. M. of Pakenham, Suffolk.

At Horndean, Mr. Webb

At New Alresford, Mr. Edward Hopkins, an eminent attorney, and captain of the volunteers.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Canes, relict of Captain C. who was lost in his Majesty's ship Utile. — Lieutenant W. Hawford, of the navy.—Mr. Jones, of the Royal Oak Inn.

At Fratton, Mrs. Emery.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Bradford, Mr. J. Briscoe, of Warminster, to Miss Fisher, only daughter of the late William F. jun. esq. of Ashley.

J. B Coles, esq. of Trowbridge, to Miss M. Weeks, of Taunton, Somersetshire.

Mr. William May, of Holt, to Miss Taylor, of Castle-Farm, Gloucestershire.

Died.] At Devizes, Mr. John Burt, town crier.

At Trowbridge, Mr. Jos. Dunn, an eminent clothier.

At Warminster, Mrs. Medlycott, wife of John M. esq.

BERKSHIRE,

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, the Rev. Nicholas Bull, vicar of Saffron Walden, Essex, and of Ickleton, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Susan Tanner, second daughter of Mr. T.

Mr George Hiscock, of Newbury, to Mrs. Goddard, of Speenhamland.

Died.] At Windsor-Castle, Mrs. Reddington, wife of Mr. William R. 45.

At Newbury, Miss Morris.

At Stamford Dingley, Mr. John Cripps, 81.

At Salt Hill, the Duke de Montpensier, brother to the Duke of Orleans, first prince of the blood royal of France.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A new charitable institution, called the Samaritan Society, has just been established at Bristol, to relieve patients dismissed from public institutions under peculiarly distressed circumstances, especially females, for a short period, or until their health be restored, or they are able to resume their labour; to relieve by visitors during sickness or severe distress, and at their residences, such industrious poor as cannot obtain relief under the rules of the several existing charities; and to assist such persons in obtaining parochial aid, especially those who belong to distant parishes

Married.] At Bath, John Christian, esq. eldest son of John Christian Curwen, esq. of Worthington Hall, Cumberland, to Miss Allen, only daughter of Lewis Robert A. esq. —Mr. R. S. Davies, second son of the Rev. William D. rector of Eastington, to Miss Louisa Spry, third daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S prebendary of Salisbury, and vicar of St. Mary-Radcliff, Bristol.—Henry Boulton, esq. of Cottingham, Northamptonshire, to Miss Durell, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. D.

At Bristol, John Bruce Bruce, esq. captain in the Glamorgan Militia, to Miss Sarah Austin, second daughter of the late Rev. Mr. A. of Barbadoes.—The Rev. T. Pa fitt, of South Brent, to Miss Edith, second daughter of John Bailey, esq.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Saville.—Mr. John Gaites.—Sir Hugh Dillon Massey, bart. of Dooness, county of Clare, Ireland.—Mr. Henry Smith, 62.—Miss Sarah Maningford. —Miss Dicks.—John Meredith Mastyn, esq. of Segroyt, Denbighshire.—The Hon. Mrs. Hartopp.—Mrs. Loftus, relict of Edward L. esq. of Sheffield

At Bristol, William Gibbons, esq. alderman, iron master, merchant and banker, 75. in whose death the nation at large, and the iron trade in particular, have to regret the loss of those abilities which rendered such essential service to each.—Miss Spray, daughter of the late Lieut.-general S.—Captain Dunning, of the Wiltshire Militia.

At Huntspill, Mrs. Charlotte Jennings. This lady was a native of the city of Bristol; and being the only daughter of a respectable, yet not affluent father, was trained up under his immediate auspices: for as to school-learning, properly so called, she had but little. Her father had himself received a good classical education, and united, with a correct taste, the greatest gentleness of manners with benevolence of heart. With such a father to live for 22 years, and not catch a great share of his mind and manners, is next to impossible. As might be expected, his daughter soon made such progress in every accomplishment which could render woman amiable, that she became the delight of her father; and her company and acquaintance was sought for by every one who could feel and distinguish worth. But this sunshine was of short duration. Her father fell sick, and, after a long period of languishment, died, leaving his daughter a scanty patrimony. Friends, however, she did not fail to find. About two years after the death of her father, her husband, who now laments her loss, became acquainted with her: a similarity, not to say identity, of feelings and pursuits, soon endeared them to each other; and they became ultimately united by the tenderest ties of affection, esteem, and love. Her husband's prospects in life then compelled them to visit the metropolis, where they resided for nearly five years, and through many difficulties they struggled. She had not been in London twelve months before she was visited by the severe calamity of premature child-birth, succeeded by an aphthose fever, in which she lay for three weeks, without hopes of recovery; but, thanks to the able advice of that worthy and scientific physician, Dr. Robert Willan, she at length got through it. Her mind, however, suffered a severe injury by the disease; and although she lived ten years afterwards, and bore five fine children, yet the ruins which the fever left were, to near observers, very visible. At this period having lain for three weeks without the least consciousness of sleep, and wishing for death to release her from her misery, the following Sonnet was composed in consequence of the circumstance, if not in poetical, at least in true colours.

O Thou, who lull'st the mind perturb'd to rest,
Thou, eager e'en to guard the hardy bed
Of roseate rustic, care-devoid, and bred
To wholesome labour, pour thy wonted zest—
That zest which oft thou gav'st, unask'd, unsought,
O pour it here, that so the bitter draught
Of anguish might be tasteless! blunt the shaft
Of febrile poison. O, with balm full fraught,
Oblivious Sleep! on yon sad couch descend;
Abstract the buoyant senses, and to close
Her waking eye lids, call, in aid, Repose,
Thy younger sister;—bid her haste to lend,
In pity lend, with thee, her utmost power,
To soothe the poignance of the passing hour.

After five years residence in London, her husband's friends saw the propriety of withdrawing them from a situation where health was daily sacrificed, and where, had he continued much longer, death must inevitably have awaited him. They removed in consequence to Huntspill, her husband's native place; and here, for the last six years, have they resided. At this place Mrs. Jennings's sphere of usefulness soon began to evolve; and, after many a watchful hour over the aguish shivering of her sick children, she felt it her duty to attend to the distresses of the neighbouring poor: chearfully and with anxious pleasure did she visit them; her means for their relief gradually augmenting; and there can be no doubt but, had she lived, she must have shone, as she began to be, one of the brightest ornaments of human nature. Courted, as she was, by the respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, she declined their solicitations; and has, beyond question, received more pleasure from contributing to the relief of the comfortless and destitute, than she could possibly promise herself, or find, in quadrille or ombre. To every tale of woe she lent a willing ear. She knew, she felt, that she could not, she durst not, live for herself. As a mother she was kind, tender, and affectionate, to the last degree. Having been visited with so much sickness, both in herself and her children, she was lessoned long in deepest sympathy. Feeling and knowing the kindness and attention which sick children require, her advice was ever ready respecting their management; and, of how much comfort she has been the cause to those little tendrils is impossible to say; but her efforts are recorded in unperishable sculpture. When we hear of a woman stepping forward to succour the distressed it is impossible not to feel an elevated pleasure; but if a sullen and unfeeling husband interposes his scowling front, on all her well meant and anxious endeavours, how painful must be her situation; happily however for Mrs. Jennings such was not the case. Her husband was proud of her labour in the vineyard of charity, and seconded her endeavours with every wish of his soul: happy would he be could he hail her mistress of the vineyard still. She delighted in the beauties of nature; and the season of spring was to her the season of pleasure: surpassed indeed when she "taught the young ideas how to shoot, and poured the fresh instruction o'er the mind." An adept in the scieace of music, she solaced herself and her family, occasionally, with an air on the harpsichord; her execution upon which, was tasteful and masterly; latterly however, that pleasure gave way to more momentous concerns. She was well acquainted with the most celebrated composers; Corelli was her greatest favourite. Often has she touched that sublime Giga; that mixture of lively and grave, which, who that has heard can scarcely forget, and he who has not can hardly conceive; that which is said to be engraved on the composer's tomb. It was in the nicest harmony with her feelings, and gave her infinite delight. She had a competent knowledge of the French language; and an intimate acquaintance with our own could not escape her. In poetry she delighted; Shakspeare was interwoven with her language; Shenstone too, she much admired. Of living poets, Southey and Coleridge had much share of her attention; and the elegant, the plaintive Bowles,

"Her temples trembling texture seem'd to suit,
As airs of sadness the responsive lute."

The tedious trash of novels she rarely, indeed, looked over: Werter and Makenzie's Man of Feeling must, however, be excepted. But in what, as a mental accomplishment, she peculiarly excelled, was an all-commanding and irresistible eloquence. Her *Copia Verborum*, was considerably more extensive than falls to the lot of most women; and her appropriate collocation of words and elegant terseness of expression, were surprizing. It is impossible to describe what effect her solemn, yet animated conversation had upon your mind. It got possession of you, as it were, in spite of yourself, and hurried you irresistibly away. One anecdote is sufficient: Having visited a poor, filthy and neglected sick woman, whom scarcely any one, even of the poor, would visit or assist, because she was filthy; having washed her face, and put her on some clean linen with her own hands; and laying at the same time a soft pillow, instead of a bundle of rags, under her head, she was impelled immediately afterwards, to visit some of her friends with the avowed design of awakening them to the woman's distress and danger. She found them at the usual routine of company, but no sooner had she proceeded in her tale, than every tongue was silent; and at length, involuntary tears rolled down their cheeks at her emphatic, yet true description. From this moment the poor woman found friends, (who had indeed heard of her situation before, but they could not believe that it was half so bad,) and there is great reason to believe that Mrs. Jennings's interposition saved her life. It certainly cannot be ill-timed to remark that this case of distress was known, therefore it could not be passed over: how many of the kind are unknown, and the sufferers consequently sink, is left to the humane to conjecture. Her piety was unaffected; her religion without cant: and, trusting in the revealed will of Deity, she offered in simplicity, her supplication to the Father of Mercies. The complaint of which she died was a very violent one, termed by the faculty, pneumonie. In the seventh month of her pregnancy with her seventh child she was seized on Monday evening, April the 6th, having, however, previously complained of indisposition for a week; she miscarried the next night—her disease,

disease, notwithstanding, became more violent; and though the best advice which could be procured was at hand, she expired on Sunday, April the 12th, in the thirty-ninth year of her age, leaving a husband and four children to lament her untimely end. Her husband, in deserved commemoration of her virtues, is about to erect a tablet to her memory, with the following inscription:

Behold, and tremble, ye who list the tale;
For deepest sorrow prompts the sighing gale:
Behold, cut off in life's mid-day career,
The tenderest mother, and the wife most dear.
What though content to glide her way along
Distant, though courted, by the gayer throng;
Yet wiselier far in deed, in word, in thought,
Rose her strong feeling, by compassion taught.
To tell how oft the secret tear she shed
O'er misery pining on her squalid bed;—
How oft she pluck'd the rankling tooth of care,
And planted hope where withering droop'd despair;—
How, at hard wrong, she fearless hurl'd the dart,
And, great in eloquence, controul'd the heart;
How, as a mother, nurs'd the crescent mind,
And round its surges, silken bands could bind;—
To tell were vain!—enough is given to know
Why swells the big heart—why its sorrows flow.
For me, who heave the unavailing sigh,
In pity bend, from Seraph hosts on high;
And O my Charlotte! radiant light divine!
O guard our Cherubs, if to guard be thine.
Yet hadst thou liv'd!—Ye harrowing thoughts begone!
I mourn, but murmur not—God's will be done. J. J.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] J. Read Clarke, esq. attorney, of Chard, to Miss Wheadon, daughter of John W. esq.

Mr. Hayter, of Luton, to Miss Goodfellow, of Farrant Monkton, near Blandford.

Died.] At Chard, Thomas Collins, esq.

At Poole, Mrs. Hines, widow of Charles H. esq. 81.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Charles Cole, to Miss Jervis.—Mr. Dyer, druggist, to Miss Mary Turner.—Mr. L. W. Mar, to Miss Ann Rising, daughter of Captain R. of Topsham.

At Plymouth, Mr. R. H. Jenkins, printer, to Miss Harlow.

At Honiton's Clift, the Rev. T. T. Jackson, of Burlescombe, to Miss Hodge, daughter of the late Mr. H. surgeon, of Sidmouth.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. John Ledger.

At Sidmouth, Miss Eliza Hulse, second daughter of Sir Edward H.

At Kenton, Mrs. Dorothy Collins, relict of the Rev. John C. rector of Mamhead and Ashcombe.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Columb, Mr. Thomas Taylor, to Miss Rowling.—Mr. William Rowe, of Trenowth, to Miss Veal, of Rosewarter.—Mr. D. M. Jewel, to Miss Hicks.

Died.] At Falmouth, on his return from Portugal, William Clarges, esq. son of the late Sir Thomas C.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SINCE our last report, the quantity of sugars imported from the West Indies, &c. (per last fleet) has been very considerable, as also of cotton, rum, and other produce of the islands, of which the following have been entered at our Custom-House:

	lb. weight.
Cotton Wool from Jamaica	25,600
Charlestown	30,710
Gibraltar	5,000
Surinam	5,020
	66,330

	cwt.
Sugars from Jamaica	17,180
Grenada	3,312
Tobago	8,542
St. Kitts	4,688
Antigua	5,000
Trinidad	2,920
St. Vincent	7,570
Surinam	2,280
Montivedo	1,000
Making	45,292

Rum, 33,075 Gallons.

Coffee, 7,564 cwt.; Cocoa, 940 cwt.; and Logwood, 28 tons.

The Public Sales have been very inconsiderable, viz.

434 Casks Sugar sold per W. Broadhurst, from 52s. to 72s. per cwt.
826 Ditto per Kymer, and Co. from 53s to 72s. per cwt.
485 Puncheons Rum per Blache and Keuble, from 2s. 10d. to 5s. per gallon
147 Casks Coffee per Woodhouse, and Co. from 90s. to 151s. per cwt.
276 Ditto per Tyers, and Co. from 90s. to 132s per cwt.
2072 Bags ditto per Kymer, and Co. from 90s. to 140s. per cwt.
100 Bags Pimento per Woodhouse and Co. from 3¾d to 11¾d per. lb.

The united company of Merchants trading to the East Indies have declared the following goods for sale:—Benjamin, Borax, Camphor, Cardamoms, Cassia, Galls, Ginger Gum, Lac-dye, Mother-o-Pearl Shells, Muniget, Saltpetre, Shellac, Turmeric, Sal Ammoniac, Senna Hides, Rattans, Elephant's Teeth, &c.

On Wednesday, 15th July next, prompt 9 Oct following:—Indigo, private trade, 2,015; privilege, 9,893 Chests.

On Tuesday, 15th August next, prompt 20th November following, and the Company further declare that they will give timely notice of what other goods they will put up at this Sale.

Notwithstanding the additional duty lately laid on foreign brandies, 25,270 gallons have been entered at our Custom House since our last report; however, the quantity under the King's locks, for security of the duties, have reduced the price so low as to have little or no effect on the consumers.

Wines of every description keep up their prices, and are not likely to lower, unless the vintage proves uncommonly abundant this year, of which there is good prospect in the different Wine countries. The quantity lately entered at the Custom-House has been considerable, viz.

From Oporto	47,147	Gallons Port Wine
Spain	13,317	Ditto Sherry
France	2,815	Ditto Claret
Lisbon	6,028	Ditto Lisbon and Buceillas
Madeira (*viâ* the E. and W. Indies)	5,491	Ditto Madeira,

making together 79,798 gallons of Wine.

It gives us pleasure to find a few articles already imported from Monte Video direct, viz. 18,370 Hides, 50 tons Tallow, and 64701b. Cortex Peru (or Bark), which have been entered at our Custom-House. This, we hope, will be followed with a considerable import of these valuable articles.

The arrival of the Levant fleet, under convoy of the Juno, has brought a considerable quantity of merchandize from that quarter, much wanted in the London market, and which will produce good profit to the importers at this particular time, as the blockade of the Straits of the Dardanelles, and of the port and harbour of Smyrna (announced in the Gazette), will put a stop to all kind of commercial intercourse with these places for some time to come. One good effect it may produce, which is, that the non-importation of Smyrna Cotton Wool into this country will serve the Sales of our Jamaica Cotton, which article will prove a good substitute for it, and at present is in very little demand, chiefly owing to the dull state of our manufactories at Manchester and its neighbourhood. The Woollen Manufactories of Leeds, Halifax, &c. for coarse goods, continue very brisk, and those of the finer sorts in the West of England are greatly demanded. In the North of Ireland the manufacture of all sorts of Linens, Sheetings, &c. goes on uncommonly favourable to that part of the country, and the markets very high, in all probability owing to the present state of Russia and Germany, whence an immense quantity of these articles were annually imported.

The imported duties on the 26th inst. at Cork, on Teas, refined Sugars, &c. amounted to 12,000l while the Duty on Exports amount to only 19l. Thus runs the balance of trade against that city. Copper Ore in large quantities have been lately exported to England and Wales from Dublin, to be smelted.

	May 1.	May 8.	May 15.	
Hamburgh	34 10 2½U.	34 10 ..	34 10 ..	Prices of Hops.
Altona	34 11 do	34 11 ..	34 11 ..	
Amsterdam	36 8 2 do.	36 8 ..	36 8 ..	*Bags.*—Kent, 5l. 10s to 6l per cwt.
Paris	24 14 2 do	24 14 ..	24 16 ..	—— Suffex, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s. per cwt.
Leghorn	49¾	49½	49½	—— Essex, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s. per cwt.
Naples	42	42	42	*Pockets.*—Kent, 5l. to 6l. 15s. per cwt.
Genoa	45	45	45	—— Sussex, 5l. to 6l. per cwt.
Lisbon	65	65	65	—— Farnham, 8l. to 9l. 10s. per cwt.
Oporto	65	65	65	The average price of Sugar 34s. 8¾d per cwt.
Dublin	10¾	10¾	10¾	exclusive of all Duties.

As some of our readers may possibly be unacquainted with the various denominations of the foregoing course of Exchange (quoted from Lloyd's List), we conceive that an explanation thereof in this place will not prove unacceptable to them.

London gives 1l. sterling to Hamburgh, for 34 schillings 10 pence Flemish
Ditto to Altona, for 34 schillings 11 pence Flemish
Ditto to Amsterdam, for 36 schillings 8 pence Flemish
Ditto to Paris, &c. for 24 francs 14 cents.
London gives 49¾ pence sterling to Leghorn, for a pezzo, or dollar
Ditto 42 pence ditto to Naples, for a ducat
Ditto 48 pence ditto to Genoa, for a dollar
Ditto 65 pence ditto to Lisbon or Orporto, for a millreis (of 1000 reis)
Ditto 100l. sterling to Dublin, &c. for 110l. 15s. Irish currency,

and as all these exchanges on the different countries fluctuate more or less, the advantage or disadvantage

disadvantage of remitting money at particular times must be obvious to our Commercial Friends.

The 3 per cent. consols this month have been from 63⅜ to 63⅝.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, at the office of Mr Scott, 25 Bridge-street, London:—The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 600l. Share; the dividend for the half year to Christmas last was 18l. net clear of the Property Tax.—Swansea, 85l. dividing 5l. per Share per annum.—Grand Trunk Mortgage Bonds, 87l. 10s. per cent. bearing Interest at 5l. per cent.—Ashton and Oldham, 96l.—Peak Forest, 58l.—Grand Junction, 90l.—Croydon, 60l.—Kennet and Avon, Original Shares at 20l.—New ditto, at 2l. per Share Premium.—West India Dock Stock at 150l. per cent. dividing 10l. per cent. net.—London Dock, 118l.—East India Dock, 123l.—Globe Insurance, 111l. per cent.—Rock Life Insurance, 2s. to 4s. per Share Premium.—Golden lane Brewery, 102l. per Share.—Southwark Porter Brewery, 10l. per cent. Premium.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE warm weather which succeeded the heavy rains in the early part of the month, has much improved the growth and appearance of Wheat, which stood well, and look very promising. The spring corn and the grass-seeds lately sown, are equally thriving; and those crops which were top dressed in the spring grow fast. In the Fens, where the farmers were much impeded by the rains, their spring sowing is finished; and the grain, already above ground, looks well. Some Winter Tares, on rich warm lands, have been already cut, and in most situations are nearly ready for the scythe.—The average price of Wheat throughout England and Wales is 75s. 11d.; Barley, 38s.; Oats, 27s. 10d.

The young Clovers are equally forward, and afford excellent keep for feeding Sheep, Ewes, and Lambs. The Turnips are generally in a state of great forwardness, and many acres are already sown with the Sweedish sort. Those Lands, both open and inclosed, which are to be fallowed for Wheat, are every where broken up. The setting of Potatoes has this spring been very general, and much land finished.

The Meadows, though somewhat late, begin to grow fast, and the Pastures in general afford a full bite to dairy and feeding stock, which have been for some time turned out; and owing to the late rapid improvements in the Pastures and artificial Grasses, a great demand has been made for all kinds of Live Stock, which have considerably advanced in value at the late Fairs.—In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; Mutton, 5s. to 5s. 8d; Pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

Young fresh Horses, either for the Collar or Saddle, were never, at this season, dearer, or more in request. Sows and Pigs, and small Stores, find a quick Sale, being much wanted.

The Orchards in the Inland and Fen Districts looked this spring beautiful, a fine blow, and very promising. The Gardens, in general, are equally good, shewing a profusion of Berry Fruit.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

————Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the smell of groove and field, attune
The trembling leaves.

APRIL 19. The *larch-trees* are in flower.

April 25. The *hawthorn* has just put forth its leaves.

N. B. When I speak of a tree being in leaf, I mean that so many of its leaves are out that at a little distance it appears green.

I this day saw for the first time the *swallow* and *house martin*; but a gentleman of my acquaintance informs me that he has observed not only these, but also the *sand martin*, nearly a week ago. The *swift* was first observed about the 3d of May.

April 27. The *horse chesnut* and *privet* are in leaf; and the *sloe thorn* is both in leaf and flower.

The *death-watch* (*ptinus tessellatus*) of Linnæus begins to beat: it will continue to do so for about a month. This is an extremely interesting little insect, and, instead of exciting fear, is in the whole of its economy entitled to our highest admiration. It never beats except for a short time in the spring of the year; and this circumstance alone is "surely sufficient to put an end to all alarm respecting its noise being portentous of death."

From the 20th to the 27th of April we have had a succession of clear dry *weather*; and

in

in some of the days the heat was as great as it frequently is during summer. Since this time we had a considerable fall of rain.

May 1. The *nightingale* is heard to sing. The *white-throat* (*motacilla sylvia*, of Linnæus) and the *wheat ear* (*motacilla œnanthe*) are arrived.

I this day saw the *common copper butterfly* (*papilio phleas*) and the *cockchaffer*.

Common fumitory, (*fumaria officinalis*) *greater stechwort* (*stellaria holostea*) and *Cuckoo pint*, (*arum maculatum*) are in flower.

May 3. The *cuckoo* sings; and the *shrub snails* (*Helit arbustorum*) appear abroad.

The *crown imperial*, *soft leaved cranesbill* (*geranium molle*) *glaucous leaved kalmia* (*kalmia glauca trailing daphne* (*daphne cucorum*) are in flower. The *hedges* are green; and the flowering stalks of the *hawthorn* begin to appear.

For a few days past the *perch* have collected together in great numbers in some particular parts of the rivers where there is no current, and where the bottom of the water is covered with weeds, for the purpose of depositing their spawn. I was shewn one place where there must have been at least five hundred of these fish.

The *young fry* of some species of fish are now swimming about in immense quantities in the shallows. Several of them are not more than a quarter of an inch in length, and they are much broader across the eyes than in any other part of their body. They are probably either *roach* or *dace*.

May 10th. In consequence of the rain that has fallen in the course of the last fortnight, vegetation has come forward in a very surprizing manner. Several of the trees which usually put forth their leaves at the distance of some days from each other, are all coming into leaf nearly at once. The *elm*, the *oak*, the *maple*, and the *lime*, are all beginning to appear green. The *subterraneous trefoil* (*trifolium subterraneum*), *germander* (*veronica chamædrys*), *yellow horned poppy* (*Glaucium luteum* of Smith), the *harebell* (*scilla nutans* of Smith), and the *broom* (*spartium*, *scoparium*), are in flower.

The *sedge warbler*, called in this part of the country, *spire chatter* (*motacilla salicaria*), is arrived, and its beautifully wild notes are now heard every day about the banks of the rivers.

May 19th. The *weather*, for several days past, has been very clear and fine. Nearly all the more hardy *fruit trees* are in flower; and in consequence of the lateness of the season it is supposed that the crops will be very abundant.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of April to the 24th of May, 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			*Thermometer.*		
Higheſt 30.3.	May 18.	Wind N.E.	Higheſt 80°.	May 24.	Wind East
Loweſt 29.0.	May 6.	Wind S.	Loweſt 42°.	—— 20.	Wind East
Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	49 hundredths of an inch.	On the evening of the 9th inst. the mercury ſtood at 29·37, and at the same hour on the 10th it was as high as 29·86.	Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	9°.	This variation, which is but trifling, has occurred three or four times in the course of the month.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report, is equal to nearly four inches in height.

The temperature of this month has been at times uncommonly high: on the 27th of April the thermometer stood at 75°, we were told that in some parts of London it was as high as 80° in the shade; here, however, it was not higher than 75°, to which it rose also on the 1st and 2d days of May: and on the 24th it rose to 80°. The first instance was the more remarkable as within eight days of the time, viz. on the 19th, the ground was covered with snow, and the thermometer two successive mornings was as low as 26°. The average temperature for the month is very nearly 59°, which is about 4° higher than it was for the same period last year; and nearly 10° higher than it was for May 1805; but in the same month, 1804, it was 58°. The wind has been chiefly in the East, but upon the whole the season is remarkably favourable to fructification. What are usually with gardeners termed blights are generally supposed to come from the East: the wind has, as usual, come much from that quarter this spring, but the blights have not been very frequent nor very fatal. In a garden at Hampstead we saw a few days ago two trees only materially affected with the blight, and what seems singular, is, that those were almost the only trees in the garden (which is of considerable extent) that seem completely shaded from the eastern aspect.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Authentic PARTICULARS *of the* FALL *of* MOUNT RÜFFI *or* RUFFIBERG, *in* SWITZERLAND, *together with* OBSERVATIONS *on the* CAUSES *and* CONSEQUENCES *of that disastrous* EVENT.*

SEVERAL accounts of this awful catastrophe have already appeared in this and other countries, but they are, for the most part, incomplete, many of them being exceedingly incorrect, and none of them containing any precise enquiries respecting the probable causes that produced it. To elucidate this important subject, M. Saussure examined on the spot with philosophical accuracy, every thing that could tend to the establishment of such facts as might give confidence to the inhabitants of mountainous countries, who, from deceitful appearances, might apprehend a similar misfortune; and that might excite others to retire from situations exposed to real and impending danger.

The place in which this dreadful calamity happened, is in the canton of Schwitz, situated between the lakes of Zug and Lowertz, on two sides, and the mountains of Ruffiberg and Rosi on the others. Here, says a person writing on the spot, but three weeks ago, was one of the most delightfully fertile valleys of all Switzerland, green and luxuriant, adorned with several little villages full of secure and happy farmers. Now three of these villages are for ever effaced from the earth, and an extended desolation, burying alive several hundred peasants, overspreads the valley of Lowertz.

Early in the evening of the 2d of September, an immense projection of the mountain of Ruffiberg gave way, and was precipitated into this valley. In four minutes it completely overwhelmed three villages, and parts of two others. The torrent of earth and stones was more rapid than that of lava, and its effects as irresistible and terrible. The mountain in its tremendous descent carried trees, rocks, houses, every thing before it. The mass spread in every direction, so as to bury completely a space of charming country more than three miles square. The force of the earth was so great, that it not only spread over the hollow of the valley, but even ascended to a considerable height on the side of the opposite mountain. A portion of the falling mass rolled into the lake of Lowertz, and it has been calculated that a fifth part of it is filled up. On this lake are two small islands, celebrated for their picturesque beauty: of these one is famous for the residence of two hermits, who were fortunately absent on a visit when this event took place; the other has been long known on account of the remains of an ancient castle, once belonging to the house of Hapsburg. So large was the body of water raised, and pushed forward by the falling of such a mass into the lake, that the two islands, and the whole village of Seven, at the northern extremity, were for a time completely overwhelmed by the swell. A large house was lifted from its foundations, and carried to a distance from the spot where it formerly stood.

Mountains by the action of water, air, and frost, have universally a tendency to dissolution, and being reduced to their original particles, return to the bottom of the sea whence they probably arose; and where perhaps they are formed anew.

This decomposition generally operates by such slow degrees as to escape observation; but on some occasions it announces itself by sudden separations which overwhelms a whole country, annihilating the inhabitants, and leaving nothing behind but the image of disorder and destruction.

The almost spontaneous decompositions that have happened in different

* This account is partly translated from an able Memoir presented by M. T. Saussure to the Philosophical Society at Geneva; partly from the narrative of M. J. H. Meyer, and partly from the published observations of other eye-witnesses.

countries, manifest that mountains which seem to announce an approaching fall, by a too great inclination of their layers, and by a want of unity in their parts, do not form flakes capable of laying waste on a sudden the neighbouring country, if they do not vary in their state of aggregation and in their composition. These undoubtedly produce calcareous dribblings, but their fall in general is successive and almost regular; we can daily observe the effects, and are able before-hand to shelter ourselves from them; thus the frequent decompositions which have happened in Mont Blanc, and the steep hill near it, have not been attended with any serious catastrophe to the inhabitants of that country.

But if the composition of a mountain varies, if one or more hard and inclined layers succeed layers, which are tender and susceptible of being decomposed by water, the hard layers remain entire whilst that which is below wastes away. In consequence of this waste a space totally void, or filled with soft and incoherent matter, forms itself in the interior of the mountain. The upper layer being whole, but wanting a point of support, separates and sinks down at once in all points. It takes the place of the decomposed layer, and rolls to the foot of the mountain with a velocity proportionate to its degree of inclination, and to the motion acquired in the act of sinking. Such is nearly a sketch of the causes which produced the fall of the Diablerets, of Mount Chede near Servoz, and lastly of Mount Ruffi, or Ruffiberg.

This mountain, which is also called Rossberg, or Rosenberg, contains several parishes and estates; but these divisions are arbitrary, and not determined by any natural cut or division; that the names of Gnippe, Spitzbuhl, Steinerberg, and Rossberg, which have been given, with certain relations to the drifted mountain, are only different pastures of Ruffiberg, through which the drifted sections have passed. Besides, this last name is adopted in preference to that of Rossberg, lest it should be taken for Rotzberg, a mountain of a very different appearance in the neighbourhood of Stantz.

Ruffiberg, according to M. Ebel, is elevated eight hundred and six toises above the sea, and five hundred and eighty-six toises above the lake of Zug, or the lower part of the vale of Arth, into which this mountain is partly fallen. This vale, rich in pasture, is a league and a half in length, and a quarter of a league in breadth, at its western extremity towards Arth, a village situated on the border of the lake of Zug, and half a league at its opposite extremity towards the lake of Lowertz.

Ruffiberg is composed of layers of mixt stone, and layers of freestone, which descend towards the bottom of the valley of Arth, in a direction parallel to the slope of the mountain, and making an inclined angle of twenty-five degrees.

The similarity that predominates in the composition and arrangement of Rigi and Ruffiberg, led MM. Ebel, and Escher, to suppose that these two mountains were formerly united; for they are both composed of stones, rounded by the action of water, and of sand united by a cement partly calcareous and partly argillaceous, which is very often of a red colour. This cement, which is pretty hard, becomes destroyed in time by the action of the air and of water, and the surface of the rock then has the appearance of a worn pavement. The pebbles of which it is formed, are chiefly of a yellowish green, and have rough and compact fracture of secondary calcareous stones, apparently without any petrifactions. Here are also found secondary petrosilex, quartz, red jasper, reddish free-stone, and lastly granite; but the last is scarce, always of a red colour, and might be easily mistaken for porphyry. It is remarkable that all these stones bear no relation to the stones of the neighbouring mountains which are calcareous, blue, and have a lamellated or saline grain; and it is likewise singular that in bulk they never exceed seven or eight inches square.

The revolution which has heaped into this place such an enormous quantity of pebbles, rolled probably from a distance, has been followed by a subsequent revolution, which has brought upon these mixtures, and into the bottom of the vale, large blocks of granite, similar to those found on Jura and Saleve. Similar ones are to be met with on Mount Rigi, even at the height of two hundred toises above the lake of Lucerne, in ascending this mountain on the side of Weggis. Some are also to be seen on Ruffiberg, at the height of eighty toises between the village of St. Anne, and the hamlet of Buachen, near the lake of Lowertz. They are here so accumulated, as to exclude every other kind of stones, and it would be impossible not to think one's self on a soil purely granitic, were one not diverted from

from this opinion by a general inspection of the country. These blocks are always detached. Their presence being solely limited to the lower parts of the mountain, their green or white colour, and their large size indicate that they never enter, and never have entered into the composition of the mixt layers.

The separation and falling of Ruffiberg took place at five o'clock in the evening. It was the consequence of the rain which fell abundantly in this country throughout the summer, and particularly during the four and twenty hours preceding the 2d of September. It had however ceased before twelve at noon; and at the moment of the catastrophe, it was quite clear.

This event was not caused by the fall of the summit of the mountain on the inferior parts, but by an entire bed of layers, which, from the base, up to the summit of Ruffiberg, (being one hundred feet thick, one thousand feet wide, and nearly a league in length) was separated from the lower layers, and slid parallel to their planes, into the bottom of the valley, with a rapidity inconceivable for such trifling inclination.

The peasant who conducted M. Saussure in his excursion on this mountain, had been an eye-witness to the spectacle. He resided in the direction of the drifted section at Ober-Rothen, a hamlet situated on the declivity of Ruffiberg; was engaged in cutting some wood near his house, and within six or seven paces from the place where the drifted section passed. He heard on a sudden a noise like a thunder-storm, and at the same time felt under his feet a kind of trembling. He instantly quitted the place, but had scarce proceeded four or five paces, before he was thrown down by a current of air. He got up immediately. The devastation was begun, the tree which he had cut down, the house he had inhabited, every thing disappeared, and he saw, according to his own expression, a new creation. An immense cloud of dust that immediately succeeded, threw a veil over the whole country.

Some accounts relate, that this catastrophe had been attended with flame and a sulphureous smell. But the most credible witnesses perceived nothing of the kind. Some colliers were burning charcoal on the road which the sliding section took; and it is possible that the sudden dispersion of their ignited heaps might have produced an appearance of flame.

The generality of the inhabitants of the country affirm, that the falling did not continue three minutes, and that it was felt at the same time both at the top and foot of the mountain. Though this calamity was sudden and unexpected, it had been preceded several hours by certain indications, which it is of importance to record, as they may at a future time induce people to escape from danger; and because they are the consequences of causes that determined the rapidity with which the fallen part slid from its base.

An inhabitant of Spitzbuhl, a farmer residing about two thirds of the way up the mountain, heard amidst the rocks about two o'clock a kind of cracking, which he attributed to supernatural causes, and immediately ran down to Arth to procure a clergyman to come and quiet it. Almost at the same instant, at Under Rothen, a little village at the foot of the mountain, Martin Weber, while striking his spade into the ground, to dig up some roots, saw the earth spirt up with a gentle explosion, and a kind of whizzing against his head. He left his work directly, and went to relate to his neighbours the phenomenon, for which they could not account.

The shepherds, who still live in places intermediate to these two stations, assert that, from morning and throughout the day, the mountain emitted a noise even to the moment when the separation happened. This they affirm was accompanied with such an agitation, that at the villages of St. Anne and Arth, situated within twenty minutes' walk of the places laid waste, all the moveable goods in the houses staggered as if in a state of animation. Nothing, however, was either felt or heard at Schwitz, which is only a league and a half from the scene. The noise heard previously to the catastrophe, proceeded from the breaking of the layer which had been undermined; it did not begin to sink and slide until all its parts had been disunited

M. Saussure ascended the summit of Ruffiberg by its eastern side, passing through the village of St. Anne. The slope is always easy, and may be ascended on horseback. The ground on this part is covered with orchards, meadows, and fir-trees, thinly scattered; the rock which serves as a base to the vegetable earth is not perceptible, we only see here and there large blocks of mixt stone, but these blocks have been a long time detached. They are found in a kind of little vallies, with which the mountain is

furrowed from the top to the base; and seem to testify that Ruffiberg, in different epochs, and on different parts of its surface, has suffered dissolutions similar to that which has lately happened.

The summit* of the mountain has not fallen: it presents a horizontal line, which unites two inclined planes, covered with grass; one plane directs itself towards a point intermediate to the lakes of Zug and Egeri, and the other descends towards the lake Lowertz. It was upon this last surface, and about a toise below the summit, that the separation began to be felt. The direction it pursued was, before this catastrophe, slightly cut like a gutter, or little valley, rather deep towards the bottom of the mountain, but losing its cavity near the summit. Along this way, throughout the meadows and wood, were to be seen blocks of blend here and there, half buried.

The east side of the driven cliff towards Schwitz, evidently shews that in the tract made by the separated section, the higher layers sunk vertically on the lower ones, by reason of a void space formed between them, in a direction parallel to their planes, and to the slope of the mountain.

This side presents a cut, or vertical wall, which was not seen previously to the drifting: the height of the wall, above the upper surface of the drifted and fallen section, shews the thickness of the pressing layer† at the summit of Ruffiberg. This cut is about fourteen feet high, near the top of the mountain; but it increased insensibly, and at some distance lower it seemed to be above one hundred feet. It then gradually disappeared under the rubbish of the drifted part. The rock constituting this wall is a calcareous and argillaceous free-stone disposed into layers, of which the section only is visible; they degenerate into marl, and, finally, into clay, by the action of water. The parts most accessible to this liquid are clay. Those to which it cannot insinuate itself are free-stone, generally speaking; for the different layers are not alike susceptible of decomposition. Their plane in the top of the mountain descends towards the bottom of the valley, parallel to the slope of Ruffiberg, under an angle of twenty-five degrees. This angle is least towards the middle and lower part of the mountain, for its slope from the bottom to its summit has the form of an arc, whose chord must be supposed to be up in the air. This wall, and all the beds of which it is formed, are split transversely to the direction of the fallen part by large and almost vertical clefts.

The layers of free-stone and clay are contiguous. There may be seen, however, between them, just below the summit, a layer of pulverulent coal blended, with clay. This layer was not above an inch thick. The upper part of the cut is covered sometimes with vegetable earth, and sometimes with great blocks of blend, which never mix with the free-stone, and are of a different nature. It was in some measure the weight of these blocks on the layers of the softened free-stone which occasioned their pressing, and, finally, their falling into the bottom of the valley. It is also to be conceived that the lower layers were decomposed before the upper ones, by the introduction of water through the clefts. This liquid, after having arrived at their lower extremity, insinuated itself between the the layers, run parallel to their plane, towards the foot of the mountain, and decomposed them throughout their whole length.

The vertical section of this cut or wall, parallel to its length, appeared to be in a great measure owing to a vein of calcareous spar, which covers, like a varnish, the surface of the wall brought to view by the pressure. The vein thus cutting vertically several layers of free-stone has established between its parts a solution of continuity which has occasioned a clear fracture, and on a distinct plane.

The west border of the driven cliff terminates insensibly, and does not, like the east border, present a vertical cut, or wall. We shall now notice the space included between these borders.

The summit of the mountain is an horizontal line that unites two planes of turf, inclined and supported against each other in form of a roof. About a toise below this summit, and in an horizontal length

* There was formerly on this summit a fort, which served for an advanced post in the ancient wars which the Swiss sustained against the Austrians. Though M. S. went to the spot, he could not discover the slightest vestiges of masonry, or buildings of any kind. He was, notwithstanding, assured by others that some traces still remain.

† This indication is correct only as it relates to the soil near the summit, for in that place alone there was pressure without falling towards the bottom of the valley.

length of two hundred and sixty paces, the soil begins insensibly, on a slope of twenty-five degrees, to divide itself, and in a soft argillaceous earth covered with turf, to present numerous fissures, often transversely to the course of the dissolved section. These fissures are wider and nearer each other, the further they are from the summit of the mountain.

We find here and there, casually, among these fissures in the vegetable earth and clay, isolated fragments of trunks and branches of trees converted into coal of a smooth, brilliant, trapezoidal, and lamellated break, and transverse to the direction of the woody fibres. These fragments are often cylindrical, and bear only on their exterior surface the mould of vegetable fibres. One of them was fourteen inches long, and nine broad; but in general they are much less. They are not at all pyriteous, no more than the rest of the mountain. Their presence in this place was known before the separation, and did not contribute to that event. They are not found in large quantities, except on the summit of Ruffiberg. The entireness of the ranges of turf included between the fissures, shew that there was no decomposition of the part near the summit of the mountain, but merely a sinking, which is manifest from the height of the scarp, or cut, of free-stone, at the foot of which these fissures are discoverable. Their number increases proportionably in descending, and they soon multiply and enlarge to such a degree, as to present nothing but blocks of argillaceous earth overturned in every manner. It is here, and about thirty toises below the summit, that one could discover green wood, which had all at once changed place with the bed of earth on which it vegetated. The further falling of this wood is much dreaded; but such fears do not appear, at least for the present, to be well founded, because the sinking is complete. The agitation which resulted from it has given the present soil a solid station. The wood itself stands on a plane, inclined at most about twenty-five degrees, and this slope is too gentle for it to make much way, by the mere effect of inclination. Some few trees may be separated, or, perhaps, rooted up, but they will not glide with all the ruin of a dissolution to the foot of the mountain, until the layer of free-stone, or blend, which forms their basis, shall have been destroyed, and softened by the action of water, and this decomposition seems to require a long series of years.

A manuscript of 1352 relates, that a village, named Rothen, once stood on that part of Ruffiberg where the late calamity happened. Tradition, confirmed by several monuments, informs us that this village was destroyed by a catastrophe very much like the one now described, and it has been rebuilt by little and little, and chiefly within a century, on the ruins of the ancient village. We can conclude but little from the past in elucidation of the present, in events so little susceptible of calculation; but it appears to M. Saussure, in offering conjectures on this subject, that it would require much longer than a century to effect this softening of the layers.

The fall of the ruins of the drifted part, is at present, much less to be dreaded than that of some parts of the mountain which have not been removed. All the vertical range of freestone which forms the eastern border of the dissolved part must fall; for the principles of destruction are in a very advanced state and precisely similar to those which produced the last separation.

A month after this catastrophe, and when much rain had fallen in the interval, the Ruffiberg daily resounded with the explosions of rocks made with powder to form a way across the fallen part; yet there had been no remarkable changes effected among the ruins. Some stones suspended here and there between blocks of softened clay took a more fixed situation but they gave but little way, and there had been no such motion in the wood as to apprehend its gliding further.

The ruins in parts parallel and inferior to this wood become stoney or composed of great blocks of blend, with interlayers of softened clay: it declines on the west border by a scarp or cut of blend placed below the principal ridge. Thus were formed two stony torrents, which after having descended in a parallel direction one above the other towards the S. E. and destroyed the little villages of Spitzbuhl, Ober Rothen, and Under Rothen, situated on the slope of the mountain, reunited at its foot, traversed the valley of Arth, which is here half a league broad, and, by extending themselves, covered three fourths of its length to the distance of a league: they proceeded on one part to heap themselves at the foot of Mount Rigi, and on the other to fall into the lake of Lowertz.

There

There are still seen on Ruffiberg, along the western border of the fallen parts, some scattered houses which have almost miraculously escaped the destruction. The houses, excepting one at Spitzbuhl, have not been abandoned since the catastrophe, notwithstanding the injunction of government to that purpose; but the inhabitants reside with the remainder of their flocks in perfect security.

The separated part, in covering three fourths of the valley of Arth, and in despoiling this space of every trace of vegetation, has not spread its ruins in an uniform manner. The largest blocks of blend have formed, in the direction of the current of the fallen part, a little hill that blocks up the valley quite across. This little hill is divided into two prongs at its extremity towards mount Rigi, and it is conjectured that its summit is 200 feet above the ancient level of the valley. The rocks which compose the elevation diminish in number and size, the further they are from the line of impulse. The lower parts of the ruins particularly on the east side, almost entirely consist of clay and of yellow, grey and black marl: this marl has a black tinge in the part heaped on the lake of Lowertz, and its neighbourhood, because the soil, naturally mossy in this place, was furrowed and thrown up by the large blocks of stone which are buried there.

Most of the rivulets which descend from Rigi and Ruffiberg emptied themselves into the lake Lowertz before the fall of Ruffiberg; but, as they are stopped by its ruins and lost in the interstices, they again flow back on the land, and here and there form ponds. People have attempted to give them an outlet, especially on the side of the lake Lowertz which empties itself by its western extremity into the lake of Lucerne. The lake of Zug has no communication with it, but flows on the side of the town of the same name, with a direction and fall almost contrary to that of the lake Lowertz.

Some fears were at first entertained that these rivulets would not direct their waters towards Arth or Zug, or any new course, and that they would overflow the countries, but there is nothing at present to justify such alarms. The lake of Zug has not changed its level. Saven, a stream that empties the lake Lowertz, contains neither more nor less water than before the dissolution, and the ponds are not sensibly increased although much rain has fallen.

Arth, situated on the western extremity of the valley, has suffered no injury. The first village destroyed between Arth and Lowertz is Goldau, next Hueloch, and then Bussingen; both these are entirely buried; and lastly at the eastern extremity of the valley, the village of Lowertz which has lost more than two thirds of its buildings.

Goldau is buried more than one hundred feet below the hillock formed by the event. The inhabitants were crushed by enormous rocks, and their lives terminated in an instant. But Lowertz, which is not totally destroyed and in a great measure received only the softened clay from the borders of the fallen part, presented a much more distressing scene. The space which this village occupies and all its vicinity present the image of an agitated sea. Here and there are perceived on its surface the beams of ruined houses, and the branches and roots of trees thrown down; a cadaverous smell for a long time was every where perceived; the remaining inhabitants, with countenances melancholy and bewildered, were, when M. Saussure was present, busily engaged in searching for and guarding the remnants that had escaped from this species of shipwreck. It was there, probably, that many of the inhabitants thus buried, wished for the arrival of death, like that of a friend, and had to prolong a wretched existence in a living tomb.

"I passed (says M. S.) two days in these devastated places, and traced them in various directions. I was prepared to attend to the solicitations of the wretched, who were truly entitled to seek of a stranger some consolation to their misery. I was mistaken in this expectation. Not an individual demanded charity, and it was only on my interrogations that they related their misfortunes."

The account from another intelligent observer is as follows:—It was about a week after the fall of the mountain that our route through Switzerland led us to visit this scene of desolation; and never can I forget the succession of melancholy views which presented themselves to our curiosity. In our way to it we landed at Arth, a town situated at the southern extremity of the lake of Zug; and we skirted along the eastern boundary of the ruins, by the side of Mount Rigi, towards the lake of Lowertz. From various points on our passage we had complete views of such a scene of destruction as no words can adequately describe.

Picture

Picture to yourself a rude and mingled mass of earth and stones, bristled with the shattered part of wooden cottages, and with thousands of heavy trees torn up by the roots, and projecting in every direction. In one part you might see a range of peasants' huts which the torrent of earth had reached with just force enough to overthrow and tear in pieces, but without bringing soil enough to cover them. In another were mills broken in pieces by huge rocks separated from the top of the mountain, which were even carried high up the opposite side of the Rigi. Large pools of water were formed in different parts of the ruins, and many little streams, whose usual channels had been filled up, were bursting out in various places. Birds of prey, attracted by the smell of dead bodies, were hovering all over the valley. But the general impression made on us by the sight of such an extent of desolation, connected too with the idea that hundreds of wretched creatures were at that moment alive buried under a mass of earth, and inaccessible to the cries and labours of their friends, was too horrible to be described or understood. As we travelled along the borders of this chaos of ruined buildings, a poor peasant, bearing a countenance ghastly with woe, came up to us to beg a piece of money. He had three children buried under the ruins of a cottage, which he was endeavouring to clear away. A little further on we came to an elevated spot which overlooked the whole scene. Here we found a painter seated on a rock, and busy in sketching its horrors. He had chosen a most favourable point. Before him, at the distance of more than a league, rose the Ruffiberg, from whose bare side had rushed the destroyer of all this life and beauty. On his right was the lake of Lowertz, partly filled with the earth of the mountain. On the banks of this lake was all that remained of the town of Lowertz. Its church was demolished, but the tower yet stood, and the ruins, shattered but not thrown down. The figures which animated this part of the drawing were a few miserable peasants, left to grope among the wrecks of their village. The fore ground of the picture was a wide desolate sweep of earth and stones, relieved by the shattered roof of a neighbouring cottage. On the left hand spread the blue and tranquil surface of the lake of Zug, on the margin of which yet stands the pleasant village of Arth, almost in contact with the ruins, and trembling even in its preservation.

We proceeded, in our descent, along the side of the Rigi, toward the half buried village of Lowertz. Here we saw the poor curate, who was a spectator of the fall of the mountain. He saw the torrent of earth rushing towards his village, overwhelming half his people, and stopping just before his door. What a situation! He appeared, as we passed, to be superintending the labours of some of the survivors who were exploring the ruins of the place. A number of new-made graves, marked with a plain pine cross, showed where a few of the wretched victims of this catastrophe had just been interred.

Our course lay along the borders of the enchanting lake of Lowertz. The appearance of the slopes on the eastern and southern sides told us what the valley of Goldau was a few days since; smiling with varied vegetation, gay with villages and cottages, and bright with promises of autumnal plenty. The shores of this lake were covered with ruins of huts, with furniture and clothes, which the vast swell of its waters had lodged on the banks. As we were walking mournfully along toward Schwitz, we met with the dead body of a woman which had been just found. It was stretched out on a board and barely covered with a white cloth. Two men, preceded by a priest, were carrying it to a more decent burial. We hoped that this sight would have concluded the horrors of this day's scenery, and that we should soon escape from every painful vestige of the calamity of Schwitz. But we continued to find relics of ruined buildings for a league along the whole extent of the lake; and a little above the two islands before-mentioned, we saw lying on the shore the stiff body of a peasant which had been washed up by the waves, and which two men were examining, to ascertain the place he belonged to. Our guide instantly knew it to be the body of one of the inhabitants of Goldau.

If we had not been detained at Strasburgh waiting for passports for ten days, we should have been in Switzerland on the 3d of September, probably in the vicinity of the lake of Lowertz; perhaps under the ruins of Goldau. Several travellers, or rather strangers, have been destroyed; but whether they were there on business or for pleasure, I know not. Among them are several respectable inhabitants of Berne; and a young lady of fine accomplishments and amiable character, whose loss is much lamented.

The following is a tolerably exact account of the loss sustained:

484 individuals—dead.
170 cows and horses—dead.
103 goats and sheep—dead.
37 meadows entirely destroyed
60 meadows damaged
95 houses entirely destroyed.
8 houses damaged and uninhabitable.
166 cowhouses, barns or stables entirely destroyed.
19 cowhouses, barns or stables, damaged.

The total damage is estimated at least at 120,000l. sterling.

For the Monthly Magazine

ACCOUNT *of the* FIRST EXPERIMENT *of the* PUBLIC USE *of* GAS LIGHTS.

ON Thursday evening the 4th of June, the first public exhibition of Mr. Winsor's Gas Lights took place in honour of his Majesty's birth day, in the lighting of a great length of lamps, similar to the side of a street, at a considerable distance from the carbonizing furnace. This experiment was made on the wall which separates the Mall in St. James's Park from Carlton House Gardens. The works had been for some time in preparation, and private trials had previously been made, to prove the air-tightness of the tubes of communication: which were of tinned iron, with soldered joints, except at certain distances where they are otherwise cemented together for the convenience of removal. The diameter of the long pipe is 1½ inch; it commences in the two close carbonizing iron furnaces in Mr. Winsor's house in Pall Mall, one capable of containing and cokeing four pecks, and the other two pecks of common pit or sea coal; and by means of stop cocks, one or both of these furnaces can be made to send its gas into the pipes above mentioned; which first proceed south, about ten yards underground, until they enter the Prince of Wales's Gardens belonging to Carlton-house. From hence the pipe proceeds W. for about one hundred and forty yards, rising gradually against the garden wall, to which it is affixed, until it arrives at the NW. corners of the garden; whence it is conducted one hundred and fifty-three yards S., on the top of the wall which separates the Prince's from Marlborough-house Garden, to the door at the SW. corner of Carlton Gardens. Here the first light or illumination was produced by a thin and broad stream of gas from a small tube or branch from the pipe; which gave a very brilliant light in the open air without a glass cover.

From this point the communicating pipe proceeded along the top of the wall for two hundred and fifty yards in an east direction, to the private door in the wall opening into the Mall, having on it thirty-two tubes or burners, inclosed in glasses of different shapes and constructions, and some naked burners without glass covers. On one of the piers of this private door, a four-branch gas burner with reflectors, in imitation of the Prince's feathers had a very pleasing and appropriate effect. From this private door, the tube proceeded fifty yards further, withinside of the wall, to the back gates of Carlton Gardens, and there terminated in a grand transparency erected over the gate-way, consisting on one side of a number of cut-glass stars and other devices, with gas-lights behind each, besetting the crown and letters G. R. The transparency after a while was turned round and exhibited on the other side in illuminated letters the following ode:

Sing praise to that power celestial,
Whom wisdom and goodness adorn!
On this Day—in regions terrestrial,
Great George, our lov'd Sov'reign was born.
Rejoice,—rejoice, 'tis George's natal day.

Oh, hail this glad Day so propitious,
When GEORGE our dread Monarch appear'd,
Remembrance to Britons delicious,
Of a King, as a parent rever'd.
Rejoice, &c.

Vouchsafe, then, ye pow'rs celestial
Long health to a life so endear'd;
The greatest of blessings terrestrial
God send to our King so rever'd!
Rejoice, &c.

The inflammable gas, which is quite transparent or invisible, began to flow in the pipes soon after eight o'clock, and a lamp-lighter, or person with a small wax-taper (the evening being quite serene), appeared and lighted the gas issuing from each burner in succession: some time after, a very large burner or assemblage of small streams of gas was lighted on the top of the transparency, which was not however illuminated for a long time afterwards.

The light produced by these gas lamps, was clear, bright, and colourless, and from the success of this considerable experiment, in point of the number of lights, the distance and length of pipe, hopes may now be entertained, that this long-talked of mode of lighting our streets may at length be realized. The Mall continued crowded with spectators, until near twelve o'clock, and they seemed much amused and delighted by this novel exhibition. Your's, &c. F.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

On M. PESTALOZZI'S NEW METHOD *of* INSTRUCTION, *by* C. L. STRÖM, *of* COPENHAGEN.

THAT the first instruction of children is a matter of the greatest importance, is admitted by all; as on it depends, in a great measure, their progress at a more advanced age, not only in arts and sciences, but in wisdom, the guidance of which they will stand in need of during their whole life. In proportion as the education of the child is conducted according to reason, will the man be able to improve upon it, and learn to conduct himself in, or to extricate himself from, such affairs and difficulties, as require presence of mind and a sound judgment. Such has always been the opinion of the sages who have turned their attention to this subject; and accordingly several of them have, from time to time, pointed out errors, and endeavoured to remove or rectify such errors as they observed. Their efforts have not been fruitless; but much still remains to be done, and it would seem that the completing of the reform was reserved for Pestalozzi.

The principal object Pestalozzi had in view was to conduct the elementary instruction in such a manner that the reform he proposed might have an influence upon the whole life of the pupil, with respect to his manner of thinking, reasoning, and acting. Finding that all our knowledge is derived from three elements, *language*, *numbers*, and *form*, he has divided elementary instruction into three branches.

The first, that which regards languages has for its object to *initiate the child in the physical world, and to regulate the impressions thereof.* Beginning with the observation and the naming of visible objects, as, for instance, the human body, plants, &c. he by degrees leads to the noticing of the different parts of these objects, the relative situation of their parts, their connection, their qualities, their uses, &c. thus gradually multiplying the sensations, the perceptions, and the general ideas of the children, till they have acquired the elements not only of physics, of natural history, of anthropology, and of several sciences of which it forms the basis, but likewise, at the same time, a grammar, the rules of which the children have themselves found by practice.

The second is a *kind of arithmetic, but wholly intuitive*, beginning with the numbering of visible objects; for instance, apples, leaves, stones, &c. and continuing the calculations by means of tables constructed in a particular manner for that purpose; it teaches by degrees the children to understand with facility all possible numerical relations, and to apply them by heart, or without the aid of ciphers, to all the calculations usually required in common life.

The third is a *species of geometry, but wholly adapted to the capacity of children*:—a preliminary geometry, the demonstrations of which are not founded on mathematical reasoning, but solely on the evidence derived from ocular inspection. It begins with making the children observe, on a table constructed for that purpose, horizontal and vertical lines, and their different parts: then it shews the mode of constructing angles and squares, their sections, the relation of these sections to each other, the oblique and curve lines, the circle, &c. and all this in a manner which not only enables the pupils to judge, with the greatest precision, and without the assistance of instruments, of the true form, size, and just proportions of all visible objects, but leads him to geometry properly so called.

With these exercises of the eye and the mind, Pestalozzi combines those of the hand. The child who, by the use of the geometrical tables, has acquired an idea of proportion and symmetry, is excited to acquire it in a still greater degree by executing the same things on a slate. After having exercised himself in tracing regular lines, in forming with them angles, squares, and other figures (always giving an account of what he does), he begins the *art of writing* by tracing the first lines of the letters and the letters themselves in a series of squares; an exercise by which he lays the foundation of a steady, free, and bold hand-writing.

At the same time he begins the *art of drawing*, by tracing, in similar series of squares, figures which he copies from another design, traced in the same manner. These exercises give facility not only in drawing regular figures, the models of which the children accustom themselves to find in their own imaginations, but likewise the designing of maps or other works, the exact proportion of which astonishes all those who see that all this is done without having recourse to either rule or compass.

The above are the elements of M. Pestalozzi's art of instruction, as far as it can be put in practice without the aid of the pupil's parents. The mode of communi-

cating them to the children is quite simple. All the objects of instruction being arranged in such a manner as to leave no doubt with respect to their truth, they do not require any explanation on the part of the preceptor: nothing more being necessary, but to shew to the child that which is to be taught, acquainting him at the same time with the name of the thing which he has observed. It is thus Pestalozzi proceeds.—The master names the thing when pointing it out to the pupils, who express what they see by the same word that has been used by the master; and in general they recite their lessons all together, and in cadence. At the end of each paragraph, the master puts some questions relative to the objects which have just been treated of, that he may learn from the answers of the pupils, whether they have sufficiently imprinted it on their memory, or whether it will be necessary to repeat the lesson.

Though the above account gives but a faint idea of what is done in a school where every thing is calculated for oral demonstration, this sketch may nevertheless suffice to shew to those even who are least versed in the art of teaching, that the spirit of Pestalozzi's method is very different from the common routine. The following are the different points which seem to characterise his discovery:

1. *The elements of instruction are fixed by M. Pestalozzi with greater precision than they were before.* The elementary instruction of children generally commences with reading, writing, and cipher-ing: but no one inquires why it should be so. Pestalozzi at last proposed this question, and has endeavoured to solve it himself. In searching for the way which nature herself indicates for the development of the mental powers, he has found the basis of all our knowledge in language, numbers, and form, whence result the abovementioned three branches of elementary instruction; and if he has not been able to exhaust the enquiry, he has at least the merit of having first pointed out the road, and made considerable progress.

2. Every one will admit that in making these three elements the basis, and putting off the art of reading to a more mature age, he has *preserved an intimate connection between the different branches of elementary instruction, and, by these means, a conformity hitherto unknown in the progression of the whole art of instruction.*

The arts of reading, writing, calculating, and design, had not before any relation: but in the new method all the branches of elementary instruction are conjoined with each other by a natural progression.

3. To imprint these elements on the minds of the children, *he uses the common mode of intuition, but in an improved manner;* for instead of a simple passive impression which objects make spontaneously on the senses (in which the essence of intuition had hitherto been placed), he has made the culture of the mind an indispensable condition of it; and, as for the gradation from what is known to what is not known, which has always been observed in exposing the objects to the eyes of children, he has adopted it in the strictest manner, not regulating it with respect to the objects, but the progressive capacity of the children.

4. It is generally a distinct character of his method *to observe a strict gradation throughout,* so that each part, and in particular each fundamental part, be indelibly imprinted on the mind before any other be added; and with this view he has combined all the points of his system with such order and precision, that the child, in increasing his knowledge, is only continually adding small supplements to the notions he had already acquired.

5. Another characteristic trait is, that, according to his method, *knowledge is not communicated to the children by reasoning with them, but by furnishing them with the words which they must use in acquiring a knowledge of things.* This circumstance gives to his method a mechanical air: but if the spirit of this instruction be duly attended to, it will soon be seen, that the teacher, who seems to be loading the memory with words, is only furnishing the terms most proper to express the sensations which the child himself experiences.

6. This method is not less remarkable by *being founded altogether upon practice.* The common mode of teaching is by means of certain rules which are given to the children, to be by them applied to the objects of instruction. Here the teacher only gives them exercises; but in performing these exercises, they are made to practise the rules without having them formally pointed out to them; and it is not till after the children have acquired the necessary expertness in any art, that they are led to draw thence the rules of it. Virtue itself, according to this system, must have become a faculty before the actions be regulated by maxims.

7. Lastly, by facilitating the execution of

of his system, Pestalozzi has merited the gratitude of all who are employed in the instruction of children. *His elementary books do not, as is commonly the case, give separately the objects of instruction in the method of teaching; but they give the matter itself in the proper words and forms,* so that the master who follows them literally, will attain his aim without any danger of going astray. It is on this Pestalozzi rests his assertion, that any person who is not altogether deprived of reason may teach according to his method; that every mother, even the most simple, may herself direct the lessons of her children; and that even a child who is a few steps farther advanced than its brothers or sisters, will be enabled to instruct them with success.

Thus the method of Pestalozzi will avoid all the inconveniencies to which the common mode of instruction is exposed; and, on the contrary, there will result from it advantages incompatible with the other.

In the common method of education, the child who, during its first years, was left to the pleasing impressions of the objects around him, and to his own ideas, must at the end of that period change all at once his accustomed manner of instructing himself, and adopt another, the contrast of which is sufficient to create disgust. Here, on the contrary, the first glimpse of discernment which is noticed in the child gives occasion to its first lessons; and the mode of instruction changes so little as it grows up, that the knowledge acquired at the age of maturity is only a continuation of the notions which the child had, as it were, imbibed with its mother's milk. The advantage of this must be obvious. As instruction from the very beginning has only the appearance of play, and as it preserves this character in all the gradations that are to be gone through, the child learns with the greatest ease, and at the same time with the greatest solidity, every thing which it is necessary to teach him; and gaily proceeding on the road towards perfection, he almost imperceptibly reaches the goal. No new encouragements are required to rouse the attention of the pupil; this has been sufficiently provided for by the objects which strike the senses, by the exact gradation with which they are presented to them, and by the exactness with which the lessons are adapted to the capacity of each scholar; for it does not happen here, as in the common modes of instruction, that some make astonishing progress, while others seem to be becoming from day to day more stupid. If his first elementary lessons be repeated with sufficient perseverance, no one will be left wholly behind.

These are considerable advantages: but let us see what effects the mode of instruction will have on the cultivation of the mind. According to the old method, the first notions were most imperfect and erroneous: that of Pestalozzi, on the contrary, does not admit of any incomplete, vague, or false, notions; there is a certainty in every thing he teaches, because it is drawn from mathematical science or visible nature; every thing is evident, because it is to the senses he addresses himself; nothing is barren, because each idea springs spontaneously from the exercise of the child's understanding. The facts cannot be either effaced or changed; for they are presented quite naked to the eyes of the child; they are imprinted on the memory by practice, and are adopted only in consequence of the child's own conviction. There is no room to fear lest the verbiage of an unskilful teacher should spoil these good effects; for this verbiage is precluded by the precision of the prescribed method; and the custom of making several children recite their lessons at the same time, has a tendency to keep attention alive.

We now come to draw conclusions:—the child by this species of instruction acquires a firm and solid foundation for almost all the sciences and faculties which he will stand in need of in the succeeding periods of life. For instance, on the first lessons are founded, on the one side, the practical grammar spoken of above, and on the other all the sciences which are intuitive; on the enumeration of sensible objects arithmetic is founded, not only that which teaches to calculate by heart, but that the operations of which are performed by means of ciphers; and, lastly, on the simple exercises of measuring and delineation, geometry properly so called, and the ability to form a judgment of all measurable objects, as likewise the arts of writing and design. But this is not all: this method of instruction, although it does not admit of reasoning, nevertheless implants the disposition to become a rational being. By providing that the child be not forced to adopt a single sentiment on the authority of another, but that all his ideas, all his judgments, all his conclusions, be

derived from himself, it causes his mind to be developed in a manner the most agreeable to the progress of nature, and he will in time become a rational being, whose conduct will be regulated by order, good sense, and reflexion. I may even venture to say, that his character will thereby acquire firmness, constancy, and solidity.

But it may be said, of what use is it to cultivate the understanding of the child, or even to impart a strong character, if nothing be done to inspire religion and morality? Undoubtedly, if Pestalozzi had been so imprudent as to neglect this most important part of education, he would deserve severe reproach; but no one has more seriously attended to it. His ideas relative to this subject are so remarkable, that they deserve to be well considered by all who are engaged in the education of children: but to put them in practice, the affectionate care of a mother is so absolutely necessary, that they will be found suitable only to domestic tuition. According to Pestalozzi, the same person who undertakes the teaching of the first primary elements of knowledge, should likewise be charged with the religious and moral education; and that the child's mother is fittest for this double task.

M. Pestalozzi explains himself in the following manner:—"What is it that gives birth to the idea of a God? How do I come to believe, confide in him, to be happy in loving him, to devote myself to his service, to be grateful to him, and obey his laws? I soon find that if I had not felt similar emotions towards men, I should never have risen to sentiments of love, confidence, and devotion towards God, nor acquire the pleasing habit of obeying him; 'for he who does not love his brother, whom he seeth, how can he love his heavenly father, whom he does not see?' On inquiring how these sentiments are awakened in the soul, it will be found that they are principally derived from the intimate relation which unites the child to its mother. The mother is impelled by instinct to watch over her child, to nourish him, to provide for his safety and well-being: guided by that instinct, she furnishes whatever is necessary for his subsistence; removes every thing that is disagreeable:—and the child, who has experienced the tender cares of his mother, at the moment when her assistance was necessary, feels himself happy with her: this is the nascent sentiment of *love!* An unknown object presents itself to his eyes; he is overpowered and afraid; he begins to cry: the mother takes him in her arms, and endeavours to dispel his apprehension by caresses. The troubles of the child vanish in an instant; his tears cease to flow; and, smiling, he looks up to his mother without any mark of uneasiness. This is the nascent sentiment of *confidence.* The sentiment of *gratitude* and the habit of *obeying* are derived from the same source; and from the union of all these sentiments spring the first germs of *conscience.* By degrees, the child comes to discern, that it would not be just to disobey his mother; that undoubtedly his mother does not exist merely for the purpose of serving him; that those surrounding him are not made merely for his sake; and that he himself does not exist solely for the purpose of gratifying his desires: thus it is the sentiment of *duty* and *right* takes its rise. In the mean time the progressive energy of the child induces him to quit the hand of his mother: he has begun to feel his own strength; and, without being sensible of the change, he has begun to think that his mother is not so necessary to him as before. The mother, who notices the progress of his ideas, makes use of the favourable moment to suggest to him the most sublime sentiment: and, embracing him with more than usual tenderness, she says to him with a most solemn voice:—'My dear child, *There is a God!* of whose aid and protection thou wilt stand in need when thou thinkest thou may'st do without thy mother; *there is a God,* who will provide for thy happiness when it will no longer be in my power.' From that moment the attachment and affections of the child will take a more elevated flight, he will give them to God: he will fulfil his duties, that he may please God, as he has hitherto fulfilled them for the purpose of pleasing his mother. Thus the affectionate care of the mother will secure the virtue of the child by means of religious sentiments, and strengthen his religion by means of the moral affections."

From the above sketch it is hoped that the method of Pestalozzi will appear deserving of the general attention which it has excited. By its concordance with nature, by the solidity of the instruction which it forms on the natural vivacity and gaiety of children, by the ease with which it leads to the sciences, by the disposition which it continually communicates to the mind, and

and by the firmness of character which it is calculated to inspire, it has already charmed all those who have had an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with it.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM happy to see the attention of two of your correspondents drawn towards the cruelty of permitting animals, taken for distress, to remain several days in the common pound without sustenance: but I fear that the law, as it stands at present, cannot remove the evil.

The case to which your correspondents allude must, of course, be understood of beasts taken *damage-feasant*; that is, doing damage to the tenant of the soil, by treading down his grass or the like: because distress for *rent-arrear* may now be impounded where taken; and it may be sold and the expences of keeping the same defrayed out of the produce; whilst distress for damage-feasant, being left as at common law, is regarded as a mere pledge or security to compel the performance of satisfaction for damage done, and cannot be sold or disposed of by the distreinor.

If a live distress of cattle be impounded in a common pound-*overt* (that is open over-head) the owner must take notice of it at his peril; and he, not the distreinor, must provide them with food and necessaries: nay, if the distreinor give them meat, he cannot compel the owner to pay for it; and if they die for want of sustenance, it is the loss of the owner, even after a tender and refusal of damages. (Doct. and Stud. Dial. 2 c. 27. Bl. Com. 3. p. 13.) For the common law of England, which is ever wise in principle, though sometimes insensible to those refinements which were, indeed, the growth of later ages, supposes that the owner will not fail to seek for and feed his beasts; and if not, it punishes him with their loss, rather than impose the duty of maintaining them on the distreinor, who is already damaged by their trespass.

Nor, it should seem, is the hayward of the pound obliged to feed them. For all pounds have not haywards; and when they have, they are officers in leets, and the law takes not any notice of them: and a pound is the pound of him that uses it; and if it be broken, he, not the hayward, shall have his remedy for pound-breach. (Per Holt, C. J. in Vaspor and Edwards's Case, Hil. Term. 13. W. III.) For otherwise they would not perish for want, as the law supposes they may when it adjudges their loss to fall on the owner, if it so happen. It is however provided by the Stat. 1. and 2 P. and M. c. 12. that no distress of cattle shall be driven out of the hundred where it is taken, unless to a pound-*overt* within the same shire, and within three miles of the place where it is taken; that the owner may know where to find and feed, and replevy the distress.

If not owned or replevied, it is liable to be regarded as an *estray*; in which character it generally belongs to the lord of the manor as grantee of the crown. But for this purpose the cattle must be proclaimed in the church, and in two market-towns next adjoining the place where they are found, on market-days; and then if no man claims them, after proclamation and a year and a day passed, they belong to him without redemption. He who takes an *estray ought* to find it victuals; and to provide that it doth not perish for want of good keeping; but otherwise if a *distress*. (Hil. 4 Jac. B. R. per cur. in Bagshaw and Gallard's case). And if the owner claims them within the year and day, he must pay the charges of keeping and proclaiming them. From the time, therefore, when the lord regards such beasts as estrays, it is not likely that they will be in want of food; but this is not until after the first proclamation (Henly and Welch II. Mod. 89); before which indeed they may die. And though Holt C. J. in that case said that the keeping for which the owner must pay (if he redeems them) commences from the *seizure*; yet it must mean from the seizure *as an estray*, and not from the taking *damage-feasant*.

For *distress*, and *not seizure*, is the technical word for the first taking; and Holt in the same case said that the owner is subject to pay for no more than a year's keeping; which he might be, if it were to be computed from the impounding. Nay the law of distress and estrays is so different, that he who takes a distress may not interfere with it even for its benefit, as to milk a cow; but as an estray he may. (Cro. Jac. 147, 148. 1 Roll. Abr. 879. 3 Danv. 282). Indeed the law presumes an intervening time during which the distress will want food, unless furnished by the owner; and it has adjudged to him the loss accordingly.

It may happen, without the wilful default of the owner, that, as a distress, his cattle may have been impounded several days without his knowledge; or a wealthy obstinate man may estimate their loss as

of

of no consideration in the account of his feelings or his purse, and so may refuse to notice them; whilst it appears that there is no other person on whom the law casts the obligation to feed them.

It may happen also that the lord may neglect to seize and proclaim them as estrays; or the time which intervenes between their being impounded and the proclamation may be great; whilst it appears that he is not in the interim obliged to provide them with food. And though the hayward, if he be a humane man, or in the hope of being repaid, or by the command of the lord (in the expectation of its becoming an estray), will sometimes feed the distress; and though the owner, if he be a humane man, will not fail to repay him for it: yet this does not, and cannot always happen for obvious reasons. So that as the law now stands, in this age of benevolence and feeling, a *distress of cattle* (often very valuable animals) *taken damage-feasant, may perish in the common pound for want of sustenance: nay, it would often perish if humanity did not prevent it.*

Whilst such a case as this can exist, how unfrequent soever it may occur, it is a reproach to the Law; which should not leave what ought to be done to the discretion or feelings of any man, but should make it compulsory on him; which should take to itself the merit of "commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong," without borrowing any thing from the refinement of public manners or individual compassion.

If it were my object to interest the feelings of the reader, I might justly draw a very affecting picture of the misery of dumb animals confined for days without food, in a small inclosure, without any shelter from the weather, or any thing to lie down upon but mire and dung. I might speak of the mute language of their pain, which no passenger stops to construe; and their patiently standing hour after hour, with eyes closed and head drooping, in a corner of this wretched place, which no passenger sees. But those who are born to be the champions of humanity need not themselves be tortured in order to teach them the rights of suffering creatures: it is enough that they see or are told what justice and humanity require. A reformation might easily be effected in the case before us by making the year and day begin to run from the time of impounding; and by giving a lien on the distress for the costs of keeping from that time. But perhaps the law of distress may need a complete revision: and I am told that a person, high in the law, sometime ago alluded to it in the House of Commons, and promised to bring forward a bill which had this for its object.

Your's, &c.

Stroud, P. H. F.
April 20th, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE taste prevailing in this and other European countries for Oriental Literature, promises to contribute much to the improvement of philology and learning: and when classic scholars engage in this pursuit, the more eminent Greek writers will richly share in the general benefit, by light reflected upon them from the East. The acknowledged derivation of the Greek from the Asiatic languages, the high antiquity of Homer, his frequent use of terms in the sense which they bore in the parental tongue, are circumstances that occasion obscurities in many places of his immortal works, which the skill of those acquainted only with later Greek authors has been by no means able to remove. Such obscurities the critics and commentators, instead of elucidating by more enlightened criticism, have, from their want of acquaintance with the languages of Persia, Arabia, Chaldea, Egypt, and Judea, passed over unobserved, or at least unexplained. As this subject is new and, as I conceive, important, I propose, through the medium of your useful and well conducted miscellany, to submit an example to your classical readers; and if it should appear worthy of their attention, I shall send for publication a series of remarks upon the several books of the Iliad, combining, in the order of those books, critical observations with etymological enquiries.

I select that example which first occurs to my memory, though perhaps not the most striking that might be adduced.

Hector, it appears from many passages of Homer, was the chief, if not the only means of repelling the Greeks; and in acknowledgment of his courage, skill, prudence, and vigilance, in the defence of Troy, his fellow-citizens had the gratitude to appropriate a tract of land to his only son, who was born during the latter period of the siege, and whom the father, to commemorate a circumstance which reflected so much honour upon his valour, called Zamindar, which, in the language of the Persians (no very distant neighbours) signifies lord of the land, and which to this

this day, in Hindostan, denotes a land-holder. This the Greeks, with little variation, pronounced Scamandrios. On the other hand, the citizens, wishing to perpetuate the incident for which the land was bestowed, and at the same time intimating that his son when grown to maturity had the fairest title to rule a city which had been saved by the bravery of his father, gave the child, though yet an infant, the honourable name of Astyanax or king of the city. For this fact I have only the indirect authority of Homer; but as it is a fact which, in itself by no means improbable, serves to explain passages inimitably beautiful and appropriate, but inexplicable on any other supposition, any additional evidence for the truth of it will hardly be deemed necessary. When the amiable, but by the national prejudices of Homer, much-injured, Hector met for the last time Andromache, she had, it is said, her infant with her, in the arms of its nurse.

Παιδ' επι κολπον εχουσ' αταλαφρονα, νηπιον αυτως,
Εκτοριδην αγαπητον, αλιγκιον αστερι καλω·
Τον δ' Εκτωρ καλεεσκε Σκαμανδριον, αυταρ οι αλλοι
Ασυανακτ', οιος γαρ ερυετο Ιλιον Εκτωρ.

Il. vi 400—404.

Which is rendered by Cowper,

Thus winged with haste she came, and with like haste
The virgin nurse, infolding in her arms
His yet unweaned and helpless little-one,
Fair as the star of morn. Him Hector named
Scamandrius; but the citizens of Troy,
Astyanax; for other guardian aid
Effectual, none than Hector's Ilium knew.

Now, when Hector was delivered by fate to the hands of his savage enemy, Achilles, what sentiments were likely to rise on the occasion in the mind of the widowed princess? On being informed of the sad event, and, by the restoration of her senses, of which the information deprived her for a time, rendered capable of lamenting her fate, she proceeds in this pathetic strain:

He, doom'd himself
To sorrow, me, more sorrowfully doomed,
Sustained in helpless infancy, whom, oh!
That he had never begotten! Thou descendest
To Hades and the Stygian caves forlorn;
Me leaving here a widow: and thy boy,
Fruit of our hapless loves, an infant yet,
Never to be hereafter thy delight,
Nor love of thine to share or kindness more.
For should he safe survive this cruel war
With the Achaians, penury and toil
Must be his lot, since others will remove
At will his land-marks and possess his fields.

Il. xxii. near the close.

How natural was it in maternal tenderness to apprehend, that, as the prowess of Hector had now proved ineffectual for the defence of the city, his son should be stript of the land, and to lament that he was now likely to become a mendicant and a slave in those domains of which he had once the prospect to be *lord* and *sovereign*? Yet, for want of attention to this circumstance, most critics, ancient and modern, have supposed this last passage to be spurious, as unworthy of Homer. "For while Priam lived, (they say) what probability was there, that his land-marks should be removed, and that he should be considered in all companies as an intruder and a vagabond?" "To this may be added (says Cowper) another reason, and perhaps not less weighty, for which its authority may be suspected. There never lived a more perfect master of the pathetic than Homer, and when he would touch the passions, he does it in the only effectual way, that is without seeming to do it. But in this passage there is an evident strain, an effort, a labour, to get at them:—a stile of writing that always disappoints itself, and is peculiar to poets who, feeling nothing themselves, have yet an ambition to work on the feelings of others." Heyne, indeed, the learned editor of Homer, pleads for the genuineness of the passage; yet, after adducing the arguments in its favour, acknowledges it to be incoherent and inappropriate. I cannot help observing farther, that Plato comments upon the two names given to the son of Hector, and appears, like modern commentators, to have been an entire stranger to the meaning of Scamandrius; from which we may conclude that he had no knowledge whatever of the Persian language. Even the title Astyanax he seems rather to perplex than explain, and the perplexity is felt by modern annotators. "Nec tamen (says Heyne on the place) nominis pirioris caussa est aperta; nec satis convenire etymon dices alterius; si αναξ αστεος est, quo modo convenit cum eo qui ερυεται αστυ?" The answer to this question is, that the title was intended by the citizens to perpetuate the remembrance of Hector's prowess, and at the same time to intimate that the city which the father had saved, the son would, in preference to all other claimants, have a right to rule. The child, therefore, if he had lived, and the Trojans proved successful in defence of their city,

city, would have borne in his name a living monument of his father's glory, and a pledge of his right to ascend the throne of Priam in preference to any other of his descendants; and her disappointment in this respect led the weeping mother, with much propriety and pathos, to dwell upon the sad reverse of fortune which now inevitably awaited her only child. T.

JOURNAL *of a* VOYAGE *performed in the* INDIAN SEAS, *to* MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, *&c., &c., in* HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, *in the* YEARS 1803-4-5.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE *by an* OFFICER *of that* SHIP.

PROCEEDING up Junk river to Canton, the scenery becomes more and more interesting every mile; the mandarins' seats more numerous, the grounds better cultivated, and laid out in gardens and orangeries, while large and populous villages present themselves at every winding of the stream, and tend not a little to embellish its banks. But what engages a stranger's attention more than all the rest, is the endless variety of Chinese boats and vessels of every description, from the sanpan to junks of a thousand tons, continually passing and repassing before his eyes: of these the most curious and beautiful are the tea and passage boats. The former are long and very handsome. In these the tea is brought down from the interior provinces to Canton; when they have got a fair wind they make use of sails, but at other times they impel them along by bamboo poles, having a bench running along from one end of the vessel to the other, on each side, and close to the water's edge; on these ten or a dozen men (each with his bamboo) stand, and drive the boat with considerable velocity.

The Wampoa passage-boats, however, look like little floating castles, so elegantly are they painted and decorated. A dome raised several feet above the deck, and occupying two-thirds of the vessel's length, fitted up inside with tables, chairs, &c. all of excellent workmanship, serves as a cabin, where the passengers can sit and drink tea, or loll on sofas, at their ease; on the sides are stairs to ascend into the cabin, and the vessel inside and out, is varnished in the highest stile: these occasionally make use of sails like the tea boats, but they for the most part are sculled by oars on each quarter. They charge a European from six to ten dollars for a passage in one of these from Canton to Wampoa.

Mid-way between the two last mentioned places, we passed a beautiful white pagoda, called the Middle Pagoda; it is very high, slender, and apparently of exquisite architecture. At some distance from the factories we passed the ruins of two European forts, called the Dutch and French Folies; one of them situated on a little island in the middle of the river.

From hence to the European factories, the crowd of boats was so immense, that our progress was exceedingly slow? and night came on before we could reach the city: this, however, is perhaps the best time for a stranger to approach Canton: for then the concourse of boats and vessels of various descriptions, all highly illuminated; the chop houses on shore bedecked with great number of globular oil-paper lamps; the din of the Chinese language on every side; the clangor of their gongs, the shrill notes of their music, and the glare of their fire-works, all combine to form a scene so novel and striking, that the impression which it leaves on the memory, can hardly ever be erased!

It took us nearly an hour, to make our way through the throng on this part of the river, when the sight of European or rather Anglo-Oriental houses announced our vicinity to the factories, which are situated on the north-eastern side of Taa or Tigris.

The European factories at Canton extend a considerable way along the banks of the river, at the distance of about two hundred feet from the water's edge; they consist of a range of very elegant houses, each having the flag of the nation to which it belongs, hoisted from sunrise till sunset, on a flag-staff opposite to the gate of the factory.

Except the French, this range exhibited in day-time the colours of most of the European maritime powers; but the English factory or rather series of warehouses exceeds all the others both in elegance and extent: in this great and commercial city, the mart of European trade seems to be fixed at the British factory.

Here it is, that one beholds the bustle of Chinese merchants and people of all descriptions; the mountains (if I may be allowed the expression) of the most valuable Chinese goods of every kind piled up on the beach, to be transported to our ships at Wampoa: while the tiny and confined commerce of other nations ren-

ders

ders their representatives despicable in the eyes of the Chinese, who look upon the English as the most respectable and responsible nation with which they have any communication. As a proof of this, it is a well-known fact, that the English boxes of dollars, having the company's stamp on them, will pass through China, as a bank-note does through England; the Chinese never attempting to count them, but trusting implicity to the number marked thereon: whereas in their dealings with other nations, they take special care to count over every dollar they receive from them.

Before the British factory, and extending nearly down to the water's edge, there is a very elegant verendah, raised on handsome pillars, flagged with square marble slabs, and commanding an extensive view of the river, east and west, the Dutch and French Follies, the suburbs, the southern bank of the Tigris, and a considerable scope of the country in that direction.

Adjoining this verendah, is the long room, where the company's table is kept for the super-cargoes; and a very princely one it is: a dinner being every day spread here, at which kings might sit down, and consider themselves as "faring sumptuously!"

Indeed it must be allowed, that the East India directors are extremely liberal in the establishments of their servants; and even this circumstance procures them a degree of respect in the eyes of the Chinese, which the agents of other nations may long look for in vain. The captains of the company's ships have always free access to this table I believe, but no others unless by invitation: the officers of men-of-war are always invited here, and treated in the most handsome manner by the super-cargoes.

The weather was now so cold that we were obliged to have fires in our rooms; for though Canton lies nearly in the same parallel of latitude as Calcutta, yet there is a difference of perhaps fifteen or twenty degrees of the thermometer between the two places; caused by the mountains of China and Tartary, from which the north-east monsoon blows extremely cool.

A stranger arriving in any foreign country, must of course be very much amused with the novel scenes that surround him; though many of them may not, perhaps, be essentially different from those in his own country; but here he cannot fail to have ample scope for his curiosity, where the inhabitants, language, manners, customs, even the houses, manufactures, where, in short, the *tout-en-semble* is so specifically different from what he had been accustomed to see, that he could almost fancy himself transported into a new world.

Canton, if we may judge by the Chinese maps, or by the suburbs, must be a city of great extent. A person may ramble for miles through the suburbs, without meeting with any thing like a termination: he frequently indeed comes to gates leading into the Tartarian, city, when he is obliged to alter his course, as no Europeans are permitted to enter that part of the town. There seems to be little difference, however, between this and the suburbs, in respect to the buildings, as we often had long perspective views through these gates, into the streets of the Tartarian city, and observed the same bustle, the same kind of shops, and the same general appearance indeed as outside of the gates. The streets in Canton are very narrow, paved with little round stones, like those of North Yarmouth, and flagged close to the sides of the houses. They are about the width of the rows and lanes of English towns; Market row in North-Yarmouth, bearing a striking similitude to the generality of the streets in this city, with respect to dimensions, the height of the houses excepted.

There is no dwelling-house to be seen in the streets here; all are shops: they are seldom more than two stories high, the lower or ground floor is more properly the shop, the rest of the house serving as a store: the door is generally in the middle of the shop, with a window on each side, near one of which there is a counter and writing materials, as books, paper, &c. The rest is crammed on every side with *mustas*, or specimens of whatever they have got to sell.

There is almost always one of the party sitting at the counter writing, or calculating with his abacus, on which instrument a Chinese will perform any operation in numbers with as much, or more celerity, than the most expert European arithmetician.

It is amusing enough, to see a Chinese chucking about the little balls on the abacus with one hand, humming the calculations in his discordant jargon, and noting down the result with the other hand. They are not very neat in their writing materials, being obliged to keep constantly rubbing down the Indian ink on a slab with some water, which they keep by them in a cup; they never make use

of pens made of quills, but camel's-hair brushes tied to the end of a piece of slender cane, which they hold in their hands in a very curious manner, quite different from our method of holding the pen.

The Chinese paper is very thin, pliable, smooth, and delicate, and in a hot country is preferable to European paper, which in India particularly, is very rarely fit to write upon. It seems that the great evaporation of moisture from the surface of the earth in these countries, occasioned by the intense heat of the sun, impregnates the bibulous paper of Europe with water, and is the cause of the ink sinking on it. Whereas the Chinese paper having a fine glossy surface, the pores of which are consequently blocked up, the moisture is not imbibed; and hence its superiority over the European, and that kind of the latter, called vellum, or glazed over the rough or porous. The above-mentioned evaporation is likewise the cause of all kinds of metals rusting so much more in hot climates than in cold.

It is said that tradesmen are obliged to confine themselves to particular streets according to their occupations; but with very few exceptions this is not the case, at least in the suburbs, for in almost every street you may see a variety of different kinds of shops and manufactures intermixed. Cabinet-makers, indeed, seem to be an exception, as they generally occupy streets by themselves; and some other streets are entirely filled with painters and picture-shops.

The ivory manufactures always engage a stranger's attention, when at Canton; and in these the Chinese are allowed to excel all other nations. Their fans in particular are exquisitely formed of ivory, tortoise-shell, filagree and sandal wood; besides a kind called japanned fans. Of these the filagree are esteemed the most, at least they are the dearest, being twenty dollars each. Next the tortoise-shell, fifteen dollars; ivory, from six to fourteen dollars each; and sandal wood, one dollar each.

These are what are called first chop fans; others of inferior workmanship may be got much cheaper. It is astonishing with what dexterity they put on cyphers and coats of arms to any article; they are the most exact copyers in the world, and are always provided with books of heraldry, whereby they are enabled to delineate any figure in the most correct manner.

Their porcelain or China ware, it is well known, has not the attractions it used to possess; indeed the Chinese themselves, in a tacit kind of manner, allow our Wedgewood, &c. to be equal if not superior to their own long-boasted manufacture; of course, to curiosity, more than any thing else, they are now indebted for what they annually export to England.

Painting is a very favourite art in this city, especially in oil colours, both on canvas and glass. It is curious to see them painting on the back of the latter substance, where things are so reversed, that one would suppose it an awkward or difficult thing to accomplish, yet they manage it with as much facility as if painting on canvas.

It is singular that not one of their own landscapes is painted at all according to the rules of perspective, of which they do not appear to have the slightest idea; yet they copy all kinds of European drawings with infinite exactness.

They are celebrated for their happiness in taking the most striking likenesses, drawing every feature with great correctness. Notwithstanding which, they seldom give satisfaction; and this is probably owing to their sitting down on these occasions, to delineate the features, and not to flatter the vanity of their customers, like some of our fine miniature painters!

There are therefore many laughable scenes between the Chinese and Europeans on these subjects, when one of the latter begins to find fault with a likeness, the China-man generally answers him by saying, "no hab got handsome face, how can hab handsome picture, massa."—*(To be continued.)*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

COMMON Sense has, in Number 156, written so properly on a subject with which, from my situation, I must be well acquainted, that common justice to the public induces me to trouble you with the following additional observations on the subject of his letter:—

Many years ago *several* persons were burnt, in consequence of being unable to get out of a house on fire in Bishopsgate-street, being afraid to leap from the windows. I turned my thoughts to the matter, and had directly (for the use of *my* family), in case of a fire, an apparatus made, by which the most timid, infirm, or sickly person could be let down safely, and with perfect decency (though merely in their night clothes) from any chamber to the street, &c.

I had a strong board, of light deal, of two

two thicknesses, each three quarters of an inch thick, cut to a round form, about eighteen inches diameter, crossing each other, and screwed together, to prevent being split (if it should be struck hard on the pavement), to which I had a strong staple, with ten yards of strong *small* cord; I then had an iron rod, about half an inch thick (round) formed into a ring, or hoop, of eighteen inches clear diameter. I then got strong canvas, like thin sail-cloth, full a yard and a half square, formed into a bag, which was nailed round the deal bottom, and well bound at top, round the iron hoop, which completed it. I then had a well-made, pliable rope, about fifty feet long, well secured, with a triple hold to the hoop, or ring, and thus, by coiling the rope properly round a bed-post, then to have the person to be let down in the bag, which so soon as they step on the bottom, the bag to be drawn up, which would reach to the neck of a grown person, who would have to hold (to steady them) by two loops of small cord fastened to the hoop, hanging inward; then the person who is to manage the business, hoists the bag just clear out of the window, the small cord at the bottom falling directly to the street, and be there held by some one, or more, to steady and guide the bag in its descent, so as to prevent its being impeded by *any* cornice, projection, balcony, or even the palisades of an area. The person managing the rope is to let out, or ease gently and regularly, but yet with expedition: when the bag has reached the street, any strong person can lift all together, and take it to an opposite house, the door of which we will suppose already open, and some female ready, with proper wrappings, to enfold the rescued persons, and convey them to a room.

The instant the bag is empty, the spectator in the street calls, *pull up*, the bag ascends with celerity and safety, even to the windows in its way, by the guide cord being held below. All this could have been done in three minutes, or less, and repeated in as few, if necessary, the last person then leaving the bag out of the window, close to the cill, into which he gets, having *first* coiled the rope, holding it in his hand, with a good noose, and then, by letting out the cord (with him in the bag), he goes down as easy as he let the others down.

To "the knotted rope" I readily subscribe my approbation, except that it is only fit for persons of good courage, and who are not afraid of their hands. The "feather-beds, or mattresses" would also be very useful.

The last remark, on "the secure mode of going into a room full of smoke" (to appearance), is not only very useful and safe, but has lately (highly to the honour of a person, no fireman) been so very usefully adopted, that common justice demands it should be known. The hay-loft over the stable of Mr. Lee, a builder in Chiswell-street, was on fire; Mr. John King, who lives at No. 198 in Shoreditch, was passing, and perceived the smoke; he hastened to the place, where he found Mr. Lee, in great distress, with very little assistance. He immediately got up into the loft, the smoke issuing very thick; he crawled on his hands and knees, found where the fire was, moved the trusses of hay and straw, on each side, from it, returned to the loft door, got water as it was put for him, in pails, and actually damped the fire presently, so that, the the smoke abating, he was enabled to raise himself to an erect posture, and put the fire completely out. This is a courageous and truly patriotic conduct of a stranger, at what might be deemed the hazard of his life, though with no other injury than some little scorching of his hands and some small damage to his clothes. Mr. Lee was so sensible of the goodness of the act, that he immediately made him a gratuity (which, with reluctance, he accepted), assured him of his future friendship, and explaining the matter where he was insured, the directors presented Mr. King with ten pounds as a reward for his active zealous conduct.

"Go thou, and do likewise."

Thus we we find it not even necessary to *wait* the arrival of a salamander, but any man of courage, which must be produced by that knowledge and the conviction of the safety, may do the like.

I would advise a man to go in with his hat and coat on, *first wetting the hat* and *arms* as it would prevent a light burst of flame from catching the hair, or shirt, which is very liable, if dry*.

Your's, &c.

BENJAMIN COOPER,
Surveyor to the Royal Exchange Assurance.

* The salamander having been deemed fire-proof arises simply from his being enabled to throw a constant moisture on his skin.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.—NO. XVI.

SIR,

SINCE my last, the country I have attempted to introduce to the attention of your readers has become more interesting than ever, in consequence of its having been made the deposit of stores and provisions, said to be collected in support of a traiterous design to divide this Union, and for the formation of a western empire, under the direction of Adam Burr, late vice-president of the United States, the metropolis of which was to be New Orleans. Although these letters are not intended to investigate such schemes, yet the author may be permitted to say, that in a nation self-governed like this, where the laws are enacted by the immediate representatives of the people, on whom they uqually act with their constituents; where no individual is exempt from the obligations of law, and where the sovereignty is acknowledged to be in, and used for, the benefit of the whole; where, in one word, equality so correctly exists as in the United States, every such attempt requires the most decided opposition and detestation. In a nation so governed, such efforts resemble suicide, and no language can be used sufficiently strong in their reprehension. Were they unsupported by foreign force, their machinations might be despised as the effect of disappointed ambition, of hopes which hypocrisy and selfishness have blasted. There is reason to fear that the traitors who have contemplated this infamous project have received, and expect more, foreign aid. That it may prove unsuccessful, is not only the wish of every patriot citizen of the United States, but must be of every philanthropist who can understand the progression of the principles of civil liberty in this country. Part of Mr. Burr's vessels, ammunition, provisions, &c. were deposited at Beevortown, and have there been seized by the all-penetrating activity of the administration. On this occasion, the attachment of the constituted authorities and citizens of the state of Ohio to the Union, has been not less conspicuous than honourable: they have fully proved that, although a few ambitious individuals may attempt to mislead a nation, a happy people will never resist their government, a contented people will never rebel.

We proceeded from Windsor to Harpersfield. The land in this latter town is so rich, that the original proprietors, before they could agree in the division of it, were compelled to add other lands at a distance, less valuable, so as to reduce the lots to a medial value. In truth, the soil is a perfect marrow, and, as may be expected, the trees lofty, especially the elms, which are very beautiful and majestic. Hemlock is far from being a common tree in the neighbourhood of Lake Erie; but in this township there are two beautiful groves of it, most charmingly adapted for speculation and reflection; the widely distended arms of these trees, intermixing with each other, the dark, yet everlasting, green of their foliage, producing a gloom, never yet illumined by the solar ray, and which, when connected with the eternal silence of the forest, is highly inductive of that state of mind, which, perhaps, is the most grateful, and which is well known by the term of castle-building. Those who can feel and estimate this state of mind, need seek no more favoured spot for its enjoyment than the neighbourhood of Grand River, as it passes through the township of Harpersfield.

It was on the 15th of May that we wandered on the high and romantic cliffs of Grand-River, or, as it was called by the Aborigines, Geauga, in Harpersfield; the grass being then at least fifteen inches high, and the river at an immense distance below, dashing over the rocks; the high cliffs covered with lofty timber, and the river then crowded with muskalinge. (This fish is, I believe, not known in natural history by this name, *or, at least, spelling;* but is as good as cod when salted, and resembles veal when fresh). In order to get to the river, we had to lead our horses down a natural stair-case, along the rocks. Having crossed the river, and ascended the other side, high in air, perched on an enormous elm, at the point of a high rock, for the first time I saw seated in solemn dignity a male and female bald, or American eagle: at the immense distance they were from us, they seemed but as two white specks, surrounded by the vernal foliage. The earth was as generally covered on this day with a small red berry, resembling, in taste and appearance, the haw, as I ever saw your meadows with daisies. It is fixed on a single stem, is called winter-clover, much sought after by the Indians, and said strongly to indicate a good soil.

When we first arrived at Harpersfield, it contained but twenty-seven families, but thirteen others arrived before

we left the country. Vessels of one hundred tons burthen had then been built in this town, and sent into the lake. At Windsor, land averaged at three dollars per acre: in Trumbull township, which is between Windsor and Harpersfield, but on which there were then no residents, it was not more than two dollars; whilst at Harpersfield, without improvements, five dollars was asked, and more for that which was cleared, in proportion to the nature and extent of the improvements. Trumbull township is stony; but the stones appear as if spread on the earth; are generally round, and vary in size from a man's head to a hogshead.

At Harpersfield we met with a very interesting man: his name was M'Dougall; he is a native of the State of New York, about forty years of age, and born blind; he resided with his sister, who had lately emigrated. His blindness appeared consequent on a turbid whitish fluid, which seemed to be contained between the *iris* and the *cornea*, which appeared for ever in motion, and thereby prevented the rays of light from operating on the *retina;* but what rendered M'Dougall most remarkable, was the intelligence he possessed, and the vigour of mind he displayed. He was not only conversant with the history of his own country, but of that of Great Britain, the late revolution in France, and the defects which induced the fall of the ancient republics. He well understood the principles of law as established by Blackstone, and the improvements in chemistry introduced by the French philosophers. Of mild and modest manners, happy in good and kind relations, esteemed and beloved by his neighbours, he seemed little to regret the loss of sight. Most blind people are cheerful; he was peculiarly so: and the few hours I passed with him were not only entertaining, but instructing. He did not, however, I was told, depend upon his retentive powers for bringing a person a second time to his recollection, where the voice was not familiar, but on feeling of the hand: of this I had afterwards a proof; for meeting him when he was unprepared for such a rencounter, although he recollected having before heard my voice, he could not recall my name, or where we met, but on shaking hands, immediately remembered both.

Proceeding from Harpersfield to Austenburgh, about nine miles, we found the road most horridly muddy, often obstructed by the falling across it of timber of most enormous length. These we had to leap our horses over, to the no small hazard of our necks, more especially when on the other side the horses' feet were received by a soft, sloughy soil, to the eye apparently firm, but from which it was often difficult to disengage the animal. Nature appears to have supplied the lands on the banks of Grand-River with a most valuable and inexhaustible manure. As I had no test by which to ascertain its chemical qualities, I shall only observe that the lofty banks of the Guaga (Grand-River) seem altogether composed of a bluish marl, which, when rubbed between the fingers, feels oily, and dissolves very readily, and almost entirely, in the mouth. Such a soil may, probably, one day be in as much demand for mechanical as for agricultural purposes. In a new country like this, money may be supposed scarce: simple and hospitable manners therefore prevail; no ostentatious display of wealth depresses honest industry on the one hand, no positive poverty compells unmanly submission on the other. If, however, the traveller sees not much either of gold or silver, he has plenty to eat, most hospitably tendered, as well as of spirits of different kinds and milk, with good beds and bad pillows, in very comfortable log-houses, warmed in winter by immense fires, at any of which, when night comes on, he has a hearty welcome to all he receives. It is true, their fried bacon is to me an unsavoury mess; but if nothing else offers, its constant attendants, chickens and eggs, may surely satisfy any man: if not, venison and bear-meat, both of which are very sweet and good, wild turkey, and various kinds of fish, may easily be procured. Perhaps it is a subject of just regret, that the day is so rapidly advancing when luxury will extend the effects of its baneful influence to this happy country; when manners, no longer simple, must give way to ostentation and pomp, and the frippery and gewgaws of foreign nations be preferred to the neat, the homely, manufactures of domestic industry. May, however, the day be far distant when the honest yeomanry of the Connecticut Reserve exchange the solid blessings of equality, benevolence, and urbanity, for the splendid nothings which avarice toils for, and the spirit of liberty detests.

Arrived at Austenburgh, we stopped at a house of a puritan, of the true old Cromwell breed. We were very hungry, and dinner, consisting of chickens, eggs, bacon, and custards, was presently, and neatly,

neatly, served up. The dinner was nicely hot, and the day cold. With eager anticipation I placed myself at table; but a reprimand from mine host soon set me on my legs again. Alas, Sir! with all these good things before my devouring eyes and empty stomach, I had to undergo the tantalization of a grace, more than half an hour long; and, perhaps what was as severe a penance, to be mighty careful how I looked, lest a wicked leer from my companions should unhinge my gravity. Time and patience, however, got the grace to an end, but the dinner was spoiled; after, however, eating what we could, a second grace, equally long, set us free from the bondage of the table. Heartily fatigued when night came, we went to bed; but were scarce asleep, when we were awakened by psalm-singing, which continued for about an hour, and which was repeated before the sun was up. Never having been exposed before to such outrageous devotion, my sinful spirit little brooked it; nor could I avoid a wish, hitherto gratified, that religion might never again spoil my dinner when hungry, or my night's rest when fatigued.

Five miles nearer the lake than Austenburgh lies the Township of Jefferson, *then* without an inhabitant; though, if I judge right, destined for future importance. It is a very beautiful tract of land. In consequence of an error in the original survey, it contains about eighteen thousand acres. The east branch of the Guaga passes through it. It is also well watered by several rivulets, and must be the great thoroughfare by which much of the Ohio country will be supplied, is even now supplied, with lake-fish and salt. There are many valuable mill-seats in this township, and very beautiful situations for houses. The timber, which is large in proportion to the richness of the soil, is here enormous, though principally maple, poplar, and beech. I am satisfied many of these trees arise without a branch one hundred feet from the earth; and are, at a man's height, from thirty to thirty-three feet in circumference. We measured one, a chesnut, rudely enough to be sure, but so as to give an idea of its girth, thus:—One of our party had a common one-horse-chair whip, to the lash of which I tied my pocket (a common bandanna silk) handkerchief, yet the whole would not circumscribe the tree. In Jefferson there is a beautiful Hemlock grove, of from five to eight hundred acres. This township is so exactly in the centre of Guaga, one of the new counties into which Trumbull has been divided, that there is no doubt of its being, during the next summer, made the seat of justice for that county. In consequence of this expectation, and of the other advantages which it possesses, the whole of the township, except three hundred acres, retained by the original proprietor, has been purchased by a company, who have laid it out in the following manner, viz. one hundred and fifty lots of two acres each, in the centre of the township, forms the town of Jefferson; the immediate surrounding property is divided into three hundred lots of eight acres each, and the land situate further from the centre into one hundred and fifty lots of eighty acres, each share-holder being entitled to one town-lot, two eight-acre lots, and one eighty-acre farm. Five acres in the town are set aside for public buildings. There are also six open squares in different parts of the town, of half that size. Four two-acre town-lots are set apart for the endowment of a school; one is given to the first Christian congregation established therein, and one to a person who erects a brick tavern of certain dimensions. The latter lot has been accepted, and the building is about to commence; nor can any doubt be entertained of the advantage of the situation by those who consider the importance of the fisheries between Grand river and Ashtabula, which hereafter must supply the Ohio country, or the quantity of lake-salt, both of which will necessarily pass through Jefferson. There are at this moment but eleven resident families in this township; twenty-four are about to remove thence from Maryland this spring, a few from this district and Virginia, and several from the states of Connecticut and New Jersey. Jefferson, therefore, bids fair soon to be an important town.

Eighty-acre lots in Jefferson are now on sale, at five dollars the acre; town-lots, in good situations, at twenty dollars the quarter of an acre, and the field-lots are considered as well worth ten dollars each.

It is a beautiful ride of twelve miles from Jefferson to Lake Erie, on whose shore we arrived the 16th of May. In order to arrive at this immense inland sea, we had to cross the Ashtabula river. It divides the township of Jefferson from that of Ralfsville, so called after the eldest son of Gideon Granger, the present post-master-general of the United States.

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It occupies the land between the river and the lake, and the dashing waves of the latter were long heard before our eyes could penetrate the forest, and distinguish its waters. Was I to compare the as yet uncultivated shores of Lake Erie with any part of the coast of England, with which I am acquainted, I should say the contour of the country most resembles the lands between Cromer and Mundsley, in Norfolk. The same high craggy cliffs, a siliceous sand (studded, however, with wild pease), as beautiful as the other, the same grand water prospect, and waves beating and foaming in a manner similar to what I have often observed in that neighbourhood. Our first visit to the lake was very unfavourable; the rain poured down in torrents, our compass would not traverse; suddenly night overtook us, and we were lost. We travelled near four hours before we found the path leading to the Ashtabula; our horses were jaded, and my friend's sunk beneath his weight. A distant light soon cheered our worn-out spirits, and a humble cottage received the weary wanderers. On the hearth blazoned the crackling faggot, but, alas! one room was all the house contained, and that was already occupied by fifteen persons. The kind hostess, however, provided us with eggs, bacon, chickens, and whisky; after which we converted the flannels from under our saddles into pillows, and attempted to sleep. This, however, the novelty of my situation, the snoaring of some of my fellow lodgers, the talking of others, added to the hollow roaring of the winds, the solemn peal of the thunder, and the grunting of the hogs, from which we were only separated by a thin partition, as well as the officious kindness of our hostess, prevented my indulging in; and, lest I should force some of your readers into a premature nap, I shall conclude with the customary assurances of the esteem and respect of

Alexandria, R. Dinmore.
Jan. 29, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONCLUSION *of the* ACCOUNT *of the* SETTLEMENT *of the* ANGLO SAXONS *in* BRITAIN. *Extracted and translated from Danmark's Historie ved P. F. Suhm.*

IN the year 514, Stuf and Vithgar (probably the same name as Vikar), two Jutes, who on this occasion are called counts, perhaps Jarler (or earls), came with three ships, and landed at Cerdicsear, where they gave battle to the Britons and put them to flight. They were Cerdic's nephews, by a sister; and he being a Saxon, no doubt from Ditmarsh, is a proof of the great intercourse, friendship, and connection, that subsisted between the two nations, the Saxons and the Jutes. Vithgar was the most warlike of the two brothers, and therefore much beloved by Cerdic. The Britons had in that battle ranged their troops in very good order, partly on a mountain, partly in a valley. Their shields were also finely adorned and gilt; but when it came to combat, they were easily defeated. Shortly after, Arthur had succeeded to the throne, no doubt while he was engaged in the Danish war, a great battle took place (A. D. 519) between the Britons and Cerdic, with his son Cenric, at Cerdicsford, now Charford, a fording place in the river Avon. The Britons fought well, and the battle lasted till night, when a complete victory was gained by the Saxons. From this time is reckoned the beginning of the kingdom of Wessex. After Arthur had returned home, he was engaged in twelve battles with the Anglo Saxons; one of them was fought near the river Douglas, in Lindsey; another in the Caledonian forest, a third on the Badonian mountain, in the last of which 840 Saxons fell. In many of these conflicts Arthur was engaged with the two brothers, Colgrin and Baldulph, whom Langhorn, no doubt rightly, supposes to have been Cimen and Pleting, the sons of Œlla. These two, Colgrin and Baldulph, as soon as they received intelligence of the death of Aurelius, are said to have come to Britain with a great force, from Germany, probably from Saxony to the south of the Elbe. They attacked the northern parts between the Humber and the sea at Cathness. As soon as Arthur heard of this, he marched against the city of York, which they had taken. At the river Douglas it came to a pitched battle between the Britons on one side, and the Saxons, Picts, and Scots on the other. Arthur gained the day, besieged Colgrin in York, and ordered Cadder, Duke of Cornubia, to attack Baldulph, which he did with such effect, that Baldulph was routed. Yet the latter contrived to join his brother in the besieged city; he had his hair and beard shaved, and took a harp in his hand: thus equipped he entered the hostile camp, and was in the night hoisted over the wall into the city, where he gave an account to his brother of the situation of their affairs.

fairs. But Arthur soon found himself under the necessity of raising the siege, because he was informed that Cheldric* was coming with a mighty fleet to the relief of the besieged. In this difficulty he sent for assistance to Floel, the Duke of Britany, who accordingly came with 15,000 men. Strengthened by this reinforcement, he attacked the Saxons, who were besieging Lincoln, slew 6000, and pursued the rest to the Caledonian forest, where he enclosed them, and barricaded them up by felling trees, so that they had no retreat. A compromise was then made, in which it was stipulated, that they (probably only those who had come with Colgrin and Baldulph) should return into Germany unmolested, but yield up their booty, and give hostages, for their observance of the treaty. Yet it did not last long, before the Saxons broke the treaty, returned, and made a descent at Totness*, whence they ravaged the country as far as the Severn, and laid siege to the city of Baden, now Bath, in Somerset. As soon as Arthur was informed of this, he gave up his expedition against the Picts and Scots, and hastened to the relief of his subjects, having previously ordered all the hostages to be hanged. The Saxons were encamped on the Badonian mountain, whence Arthur dislodged them, and gained a great victory. The remains of their army fled to the isle of Thanet. Arthur was in this battle armed in the following manner: he had on a coat of mail; his helmet was gilt and adorned with a dragon; in his shield which was named Priwen, was a representation of the virgin Mary†, for the Britons had long been Christians. His sword was called Caliburne, and was made on the Avalonian island; his long and broad lance was called Iron. After, this, he again turned his arms against the Picts and Scots, defeated them, and would, perhaps, have extirpated them, if he had not suffered himself to be persuaded by their priests to conclude a treaty, for the sake of their common creed. He then vanquished Guillamur, an Irish king, who had come with a considerable army to their assistance; it is even related that he went over to Ireland, took Guillamur and some other petty kings prisoners, and made war there with great success. In all these contests he is said to have been engaged from his accession, in 518, till 525. But, notwithstanding his exertions, it was not in his power to do any more than only for some time to protract the miserable fate of the Britons. I even think that his and his father's plan to remove the war into the North, accelerated the ruin of their country. For these conquests, though glorious and splendid, cost a great number of people, were of little use, and of short duration: besides such enterprises exasperated the Anglo-Saxons still more, and made them exert their utmost strength to accomplish the conquest of the island. So I find that a great multitude, with wives and children, arrived nearly at this time from Anglia in that part of Britain which was afterwards called East-Anglia, where one Wilhelm was their first chief. Thence they spread themselves into Mercia (A. D. 525), but were in both countries for a long time governed only by chiefs, which occasioned numberless intestine feuds. Probably there was none among them descended from Odin or the Asers*, or who was of so illustrious a family, that he could venture to assume the royal name and power. The last Angles who arrived were, in my opinion, from Anglia Proper, of which Sleswic was the capital, and from the island of Als, which I think was the native place of Wilhelm. Nor did Cerdic leave the Britons long in peace. He fought a battle with them at Cerdicsleah, now Chardsley, in Buckinghamshire (A. D. 523). The consequence of this victory seems to have been, that the kingdom of Essex was established in the same year by Erkenwin, who came, I think, from Westland, that is the Eiderstædt country, and

* So Galfredus calls him, and it is my opinion that by this name is meant the West Saxon prince, Cenric.

† A small town on the river Dert, in Devonshire.

‡ Shield-marks or devices are very ancient in the North, but as they were not constant in the families, they cannot be considered the same as the armorial ensigns of the present nobility, though they gave rise to them. In the printed Niala (an Icelandish saga), c. 19, p. 143, it is related that Helgi had a red shield, on which was represented a hart, and Kari had a gilt one, in which was a lion. This was in the latter end of the 10th century. Respecting the shield-devices of the Norwegians, Dolmer has collected some accounts in Hirdskraa, p. 252, where none is mentioned, however, of an older date than that of Oluf Trygveson.

* So the friends and companions of Odin were called, who came and settled with him in the North. *Transl.*

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the adjacent islands, which had been the first and principal seats of the Saxons. After this Cerdic conquered the Isle of Wight (A. D. 530), where he killed a great number of Britons in Withgarabyrig, now Carisbrook-castle, on the said island, which he and his son Cenric (A. D. 534) gave up to his nephews Stuf and Vithgar, as a settlement for them and their Jutes. This was the last action of Cerdic, for he died in the same year.* Vithgar died ten years after, and was buried in Withgarabyrig, so named after him.

While the Angles and Saxons were thus confirming and extending their power in Britain, Arthur was engaged in splendid and distant conquests, the occasion of which was this. Sicheling, king of Northmôer and Southmôer†, left his kingdom to Lot, his nephew, who was married to Arthur's sister. Schöning, in his History of Norway, has a conjecture, that Sichelin is the same as Sikling, the general royal appellation in the ancient North‡, which shews, that this account of the British historians is founded on some northern bard. In this expedition Arthur conquered the Orkneys, and reduced Gunfas, their king, to subjection. In the mean time the Norwegians, unwilling to obey a foreigner, had placed one Rikulf on the throne, and fortified their towns and towers, the latter of which, it is seen from Ossian, they had long before this time, in the third and fourth century; for he speaks of Lochlin, that is Scandinavia. Rikulf was slain in the battle, and Arthur invested Lot with the royal power. The truth of this account is confirmed by the circumstance that about seventy years after there was a king of North and Southmôer whose name was Arthor, who, no doubt, was a descendant of Arthur's family. At length this excellent king was bereft of his life and kingdom by Mordred, his own nephew, who entered into a confederacy with the West Saxon king Cenric and with the Picts and Scots against his master and uncle. In the battle (A. D. 542) Mordred fell with many petty kings of the Picts and Scots, and Irish. But on Arthur's side were slain Valvein, the son of Lot, Lot himself, Olbrickt, a Norvegian king, Eskil, king of Funen, and Caddor, Arthur's father-in-law. Arthur himself was mortally wounded, and carried to the island of Avalania, now Glastonbury, where he died on the 2d of May. Such was the end of the famous Arthur, whose exploits are not only rendered obscure and dubious by the numerous romances and marvellous fables that have been written of him, but the reality of which has even been denied; nay, the moderns, who are sometimes too rigid critics, have thereby been induced not only to reject most of his military achievements, but even to question his very existence. (Vol. J. p. 338-344).

After his death, the misfortunes of the Britons continually increased, in proportion to the progress of the Anglo-Saxons, which was not a little facilitated and promoted by the intestine divisions of the Britons, and by the great decay of morals that existed among them. Gildas, a British historian of that time, gives a hideous description of five, then living, British kings. A few years after the death of Arthur, Ida came (perhaps from Saxony to the south of the Elbe, though he was himself of Anglian descent) with a fleet of forty ships to Flensburg*, and established, in the year after his arrival, the Northumbrian kingdom of Bernicia. He founded Babanburh† which he first fortified with palisades, afterwards with a wall. He had six legitimate sons by his queen, and six others by concubines. He was not only a great warrior, but also a wise ruler, and maintained good order

* Rapin, in his Hist. d'Angl. liv. 2, says, "Les Rois successeurs de Cerdick furent surnommez Gewichiens, du nom de Gewish l'un de lers ancêtres, qui selon les apparences étoit recommandable parmi sa nation." This ancestor of Cerdic, it is seen from our author, v. i. p. 84, was Givis, a descendant of Odin, by Baldar, who, about the year 220, was tributary king of Anglia, under Denmark, but afterwards, during the weak reign of Uffo, made himself independent; and on Agenwit, king of the Saxons in Stormorn and Ditmarsh, crossing the Elbe with a numerous tribe of his people, appears to have obtained also the sovereignty of those countries which he had left. "At least (says Mr. Suhm) it is certain that Cerdic, the first West-Saxon king in England, descended from him, and that the whole West Saxon nation was called the Gevisian, after him." *Transl.*

† A part of Norway, with the adjoining islands, which has still retained the same names. It lies between the sixty-second and sixty-third degrees of northern latitude. *Transl.*

‡ Especially used by the *Skalds*, in their poetical compositions. *Transl.*

* Now Flamborough, in Yorkshire.

† Now Bamborow, in Northumberland.

in his dominions, without employing unnecessary severity. It is said that the people chose him their king of their own accord. During the whole of his reign he was active and in arms. Some years after the arrival of Ida, Cenric fought a great battle with the Britons, near Salisbury, and put them to flight.

At the close of Rolf's reign (A. D. 552) the Britons still possessed Wales and Cornwall (according to their present names), and the greater part of Mercia and Deira. All the rest of the country was in the hands of the Saxons, the Angles, and the Jutes. The Angles, especially, had emigrated to Britain in such numbers, that it is testified by Beda and the British Nennius (the former of whom died in the year 735), that the native country and islands of these people were still without inhabitants in their time. These words, however, must not be taken in too literal a sense, otherwise remains could not exist to this day of the Anglo-Saxon language, and similarity with the present English, in the country of Angeln, in the duchy of Sleswic; but so much is certain, that the population of the country was greatly thinned, and that this circumstance rendered the conquest of it easy to Rolf. By degrees it was repeopled by Jutes, whence it received the name of South Jutland, as Jutland proper from that time was called North Jutland. (V. I. p. 344-346).

In the year 560 Œlla established the kingdom of Deira, which was afterwards united to that of Bernicia in the person of Æthalrick (A. D. 590), and both together called Northumberland; for though they were after this separated several times, yet they were at length united for ever by Oswin (A. D. 651). Œlla descended from Soemil*, and was the son of Yffe or Uffe, a gallant warrior and chief. He much enlarged his kingdom, and united to it Lindsey, by marrying Bubba, the daughter of Ceadbed*. From that time Lindsey followed the fate of the Northumbrian kingdom, until it was conquered by Penda, king of Mercia, about the year 630. As Soemil is said to have settled in Northumberland, I suppose that his descendants had remained there, and that Œlla was born in England. The same is my opinion respecting Creoda, who established the kingdom of Mercia, and Uffa, who was the first king of East-Anglia. (Vol. I. p. 441-442.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS *to* ENGLISH SYNONYMY.

High. Tall. Grand. Lofty. Broad. Wide. Thick. Large. Gross. Bulky. Stout. Huge.

ALL these words describe size above the average: the first four are mostly applied to magnitude perpendicularly extended; the second four to magnitude laterally extended; and the third four to massy extent.

High, was originally the same word as *hill*; a high man was a hill of a man; a high church, a hill of a church. When the Lilliputians called Gulliver the man-mountain; they employed the same metaphor as our forefathers in coining the adjective *high*. Great part of the sensible idea has been gradually omitted; the term is become very abstract, and now retains only the narrow image of length stretching upwards. Tallness is a height which results from accretion;

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* This Soemil was the son of Sverting, king of the Saxons, in the present Holstein, who died in the year 450. Sverting, with another Saxon prince, to the south of the Elbe, had been defeated by Frode IV. of Denmark, who compelled them both to pay a yearly tribute, and took the daughters of Sverting for his concubine. He, exasperated at this insult, watched an opportunity for revenge, and treacherously murdered Frode, but lost his life in the perpetration of this act. He left a great number of sons, besides another daughter, who was married to Ingel, the son and successor of Frode. This prince, deviating from the principles of his age, and impiously neglecting what was then regarded as the first of all the duties of a son, to revenge the death of his father, passed his life in peace and voluptuous indolence, and even permitted the sons of Sverting to obtain the greatest influence and honours at his court. But roused at length from his lethargy, by Stærkodder, a famous Danish champion, he for some time totally changed his behaviour, and pursued these his hereditary enemies, with such vigour and cruelty, that twelve of them lost their lives. "Soemil (the author relates) v. i. p. 262, escaped from the general slaughter of his brothers, and taking refuge in Britain, settled in Northumberland, where Œlla, the first king of Deira, descended in the fifth degree from him." *Transl.*

* Ceadbed was also engaged in some transactions with the famous Amleth (Hamleth), a Jutish prince, the same whose name has been immortalized by the tragedy of Shakespeare. *Transl.*

grandeur,

grandeur, which results from condition; loftiness, which results from position.

Tall, is only used of that which grows, and is no doubt the past participle of a verb signifying *to grow*. A tall Lilliputian, not a high Lilliputian. A tall horse, never a tall mountain. Tall grass, not a tall mole-hill. A high obelisk, but a tall tree. A high may-pole: tall soldiers.

High differs from grand, in not excluding the idea of meanness; whereas grand is only applied to what has show and stateliness. A high tumbrel, not a grand tumbrel. A grand edifice. Grandeur of sentiment. Ideas of external parade, are mostly connected with the word *grand*, probably because it was brought hither from Spain, at a time when the pomp and ceremonial of the Spanish court were objects of English imitation: when a grandee excited the image of greatness. High people, grand people, are both common phrases: the first describes real rank, the second pompous pretension.

Lofty, being derived from *loof*, or *loft*, the air, or sky, is confined to elevation stretching upwards from the observer, to elevation measurable by the atmosphere. Standing at the foot of a mountain, we call it lofty; standing at its summit, we call it high. Standing on the floor of a cavern, we call it lofty; peeping down from the cieling, we call it deep. High water; a high tide; never a lofty tide. A lofty room. Lofty thoughts.

High is the reverse of low; tall, of stinted; grand, of mean; and lofty, of deep.

Broad and wide describe superficial extent; thick and large include one dimension more of solidity: all four exclude the consideration of length. A broad river, a broad road, a broad cloth; a wide lake, a wide prospect, a wide circle. A thick cheese, a thick board, a thick rope; a large man, a large elephant, a large room. Broad, wide and thick are definable; large is always indefinite. A ribband half an inch broad. A yard-wide handkerchief. A plank two inches thick. We say of a tree, that it is six feet in girth; but never that it is six feet large; we should be at a loss to know whether six feet large was intended to mean six feet through, or six feet round. In French *large* admits of definition, *fosse large de six pieds.*

Broad differs from wide in describing that extent which is perpendicular to the length, cross dimension; whereas wide describes extent each way. A broad brim, a wide hat. Of a long room we define the breadth; of a square room, the width: so of a field. A broad ditch; a wide pond. Broad lips; a wide mouth. There is a tendency to employ *wide* of all hollow extent, of inside measure. A wide cup. Dr. Trusler approves 'a wide ditch.' A broad horse-shoe is one, whose rim is broad; a wide horse-shoe is one, whose aperture is considerable. Those pales are wide asunder.

Thick differs from large, in that it respects only the third dimension, not including the idea of length, or breadth; whereas large includes the idea of breadth. A small cheese may be thick, a narrow plank may be thick; but they cannot be large.

Broad is the reverse of narrow; wide of close; thick of thin; and large of small.

In Otfried *breit* is a noun of number; flocks a hundred *broad:* it is probably connected etymologically with *to breed*, meant at first, numerous by breeding, and, in consequence of the expatiatory tendency of cattle, came to signify "covering superficial extent." *A broad family* would thus be as sound an expression, as *a large family.*

Wide is referred by Adelung to the French *vuide;* it would in this case not be common to all the Gothic dialects. Junius guesses it may have meant *swelling.* Perhaps from the substantive *way*, a road, is derived *weyen* to travel, whence the German *bewegen* to remove. The participle of the verb *to travel*, may well have become a word of measurement.

By Wachter *thick* is considered as a participle of the verb *to take:* it means therefore *palpable*, which can be taken hold of.

Large can be traced through the French to the Latin, and is commonly considered as connected with the Greek λαυγος. This explains nothing. Perhaps the Latin *largiri*, to give, meant originally *to feed*, which is the most usual form of giving. In this case *lar* a kettle, or platter, is the radical idea. The veneration for the Lares was originally a fetiche-worſhip, like that of the negroes for their pots and pans. *Large* then is *platter-shaped.*

Grofs excites the idea of coarse corpulency: it came to us from France with that association: it is originally the same word with the low-dutch *groot* and the english *great*, which are past participles of *to grow;* but as the Germans are a corpulent, and the Gauls a slender race,

their word for *grown* means *fat*, whereas the French *grand* (also a participle of *grandir*) means *tall*.

Bulky is from the substantive *bulk*, which is used for the *torso*, or trunk, of a man, as well as for size in general. Authorities derive it from *balg* belly; but it is more likely to be the same word as bullock, or bull-ox, a castrated bull, a steer gelding. These animals being remarkable for growing fat and large, would naturally supply the descriptive adjective: a man-bullock for a corpulent man, a bullock-pack of wool for a large, or bulky, bale. Yet the sea-phrase "to break bulk", favours the derivation from belly.

Stout is said by Johnson to mean *striking*: it describes an appearance characteristic of strength and vigor: it is metaphorically become a word of dimension. A stout cloth, for a thick strong texture. A stout timber, for a tree in its prime, which promises to grow large. A stout plank, for a thick strong board. A stout vessel, for a tight strong ship. The ideas of thick and strong seem to have coalesced in the word. Adelung is not for referring this word, like Johnson, to the Gothic etymon *stautan*, to strike; but rather, with the Swedish *stolt*, and the German *stolz*, to some root signifying *to upswell*. Opitz has a passage: *Die stolze fluth verschwemmet ganz und gar*: the *stout* river swims quite away: where the fundamental idea *turgid*, not the fundamental idea *striking*, can be accommodated to the epithet. On the other hand the Flemings say of an ox that tosses: *Die os is stootsch*: where *striking*, and not *turgid*, is applicable. Perhaps some such idea as *horny* lies at the bottom of this adjective. The Latins used *cornea corpora* for stout bodies: and the Hebrews use the derivatives of *horn*, for *proud*, which is the meaning of the German *stolz*. *Stosstange* is a pitch-fork, which would be naturally named if the words signify horn-pole. *Stot* is old English for a bull. These indications being converged, it seems that some Gothic word, which Ulphilas would have spelled *staut*, signified (1) a bull, (2) a horned beast, (3) a horn; and that from this sense was derived the verb *stautan* or *stossen* to thrust, push or toss. Bull being the largest animal among the Goths, is often used by them for an augmentative; bull-finch, bull-fly, bull-rush, bull-trout, bull-weed:—the adjective into which such a prefix would gradually be shapen must signify *large*. But if, by a process of abstraction, the word *bull* had acquired the meaning *horn* before it was employed as an epithet; the adjective, into which such a prefix would gradually be shapen, might mean *strong, overbearing, proud*; or it might mean *tough, enduring, robust*: the Germans have employed it in the former, the English in the latter sense. And thus by pre-supposing the etymon *staut* bull, all the significations of the allied words in the different Gothic dialects may be accounted for naturally.

Huge is derived by Johnson from the Hollandish *hoogh* high; but this does not explain the use of the word.

> Part, huge of bulk,
> Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
> Tempest the ocean.

Where is there any symptom that height makes a part of the idea of the word? A high tree is one whose stem is tall; a huge tree one whose trunk is large. High forests consist of tall trees, huge forests of spreading woods. The word is not applied to graceful, but only to aukward bulk and unseemly appetites. A huge whale. A huge mountain. A huge serpent. And Shakespeare: a huge feeder. *Hooch* is Welsh for a hog; and this is no doubt the true beginning of the adjective. A huge man is a hog of a man; a huge mountain, a hog of a mountain; a huge feeder, a hog of a feeder.

Bulky, stout, and huge, are all epithets borrowed from cattle: the ox tends to corpulency, the bull to strength, and the hog to aukwardness, and these accessory ideas are accordingly mingled with the general idea of large-sized, which they all convey.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LONDINIANA.

No. IX.

HOLBORN.

BEFORE any thing is said to illustrate the history of St. Andrew's Church, one or two particulars may be mentioned which seem to have been unnoticed by former writers.

Above the bar of the Old Temple, in the neighbourhood of Turnstile, stood an ancient house called the Leaden-Porch, probably from the entrance of the Mansion having been among the earlier houses covered with that material. In the tenth year of Henry V. it appears to have passed from Richard Moredon and Margery his wife, to William Alberton. According to the register of burials in the parish, it was known by the same appellation so late as 1621.

"*March*,

"*March.* Sir George Etherington, knight, of Yorkshire, out of Thomas Threlkill's house in *Leaden Porch.*"

Holeburne itself is noticed in the Domesday Survey, where the king is said to have two cottages, which pay xxd. a year to his vice-comes.

In the fifth year of Edward III. (Chart. 5. Edw. III. Ibid. ann. 10, 40.) the Manor appears to have been granted to the family of Le Strange: and in 1386, it passed from John le Straunge, lord of Knokyn, to Richard Earl of Arundel and Surry, and to Alice and Eble le Straunge. Their mansion, if they had any on the spot, was probably re-built by the Southampton family, and became afterwards Bedford house; the site and gardens of which have been of late years occupied by different streets.

Tanner, in the *Notitia Monastica*, refers to a charter dated so long back as 1287, in which the grant of a place near Holborne, where the black friars had before dwelt, to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, is recited. (Chart. 15. Edw. I m. 6.) Henry de Lacy died here in 1312; and upon its site the older part of Lincoln's inn has since arisen.

The Advowson of St. Andrew's appears to have been given at a very early period by a presbiter of the name of Gladerinus, to the canons of St. Paul, in trust, that the convent of Bermondsey should hold it of them; paying a yearly acknowledgement of twelve-pence at the cathedral. Henry I. confirmed the donation by his charter, and it continued with the Monks till the dissolution under Henry VIII. after which, September 15th, 1545, the Advowson was given by the king to Sir Thomas Wriothesley, afterwards Earl of Southampton. It continued in his descendants for a number of years, and is now in the possession of the Duchess of Buccleugh.

Among the certificates of colleges and chantries, in the Augmentation Office, dated the first year of Edward VI. is one which mentions Holbourn; and states that at that time there were *a thousand howselyng* people in the parish; as well as that Sir Nicholas Barton was parson, and his parsonage worth sixteen pounds a year: assisted by a chantry priest who had forty shillings a year.

An earlier return of chantries states that,

"Amy Edyman and John Rowell by their laste willes gave unto the parson and church-wardeins of the said parish to fynde a priest, landes, and tenementes per annum. xiijl. vijs. viiid.

"Will'm Forman gave to the fraternitie of St. Sythe in the said parishe, for the fynding of an obite, and for the sustentacion of a prieste, a mesuag' per annum. xxxvijs. iiijd."

The following short extracts from a roll of the Church-warden's Accompts between the 16th of October, 1477, and the 16th of October, 1478, will throw some little light not only on the expences of the time, but on the ceremonies which were performed in this as well as other of the larger churches.

"*Receitts and Gyffts.*

"Item. Gadird for Seint Kat'ns light. iiijs. vd.

"Item. For two tapers for Cotton's yer minde, viijs.

"Item. Received of the principall of Fernival's In, for xij gallons and a quarte of lampe oyle for the lampe in the chancell. xiijs. iiijd."

"*Paimenttes.*

"Item. In Judas Candill, 1½lb. xd. ob.

"Item. A taper weighing xijlb. for good felesship the makyng xjd.

"Item. A paskall weying xxxjlb. for the makyng ijs. vijd.

"Item. Our ladie lyght v tapers weying vlb. qrt the makyng ijd. ob.

"Item. V tapers for Seynt Kat'en, weying viijlb. iij qrt, the makyng iijd. ob.

"Item. For rushis and brede, and ale on Palm Sondai, in the rode loft iijd.

"Item. To the clerc for colis to wacche the sepulcre iiijd.

"Item. For flaggis and garlands, and for a brekefast to them that bare the torchis on corpris dai xpi xvijd.

"Item. For birche and holme to the rode loft ijd.

"Item. For xixlb. tallowe candill xviijd.

"Item. For xij gallons and a qrte of lampe oyle, price the galon xiiijd."

The tower of the church retains the original buttresses at each corner.

Within the altar rails is an inscription for Doctor Sacheverell, who died rector, 1724.

NEW TEMPLE.

That it was the wish or rather the first intention of King Henry III. to have been interred here is more than clear, as appears from an original deed of Henry, transcribed in one of the chartularies belonging to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem. The date of it is July 27, 1235, his nineteenth year. There is another also which relates to the future interment of his queen. By a third deed, dated at Windsor

Windsor two years after, he founded a chantry here for three priests.

DUCK LANE.

From a passage in one of Oldham's satires, Duck Lane seems to have been famous for refuse book-shops :

"And so may'st thou perchance pass up and down,
And please while th' admiring court and town,
Who after shall in Duck Lane shops be thrown."

TOWER OF LONDON.

A particular of the names of towers and prison lodgings in his Majesty's Tower of London, taken out of a paper of Mr. William Francklyn's, sometime Yeoman Warder, dated the 16th of March, 1641, as follows :

"*White Tower.*—The White Tower, or Cæsar's tower, belonging to the office of the Ordnance.

"*Martin Tower.*—Martin Tower without the Byward Gate, belonging to the porter of the Mint.

"*Ro Tower.*—The Byward or Round Tower, over the Byward Gate at Warder's lodgings.

"*Water Gate Towers.*—Water Gate Towers, over the water gate, Warder's lodgings, formerly belonging to the king's fletcher.

"*Cradle Tower.*—A prison lodging in the low gardens, where the draw-bridge was in former times.

"*Well Tower.*—A prison lodging in the corner of the low garden towards the iron gate.

"*The tower gate,* leading to iron gate, a warder's lodging.

"*Iron Gate Tower.*—An old ruinous place toward St. Katherine's.

"*Sal Tower.*—At the end of the long gallery, a prison lodging.

"*Broad Arrow Tower.*—Upon the wall by the king's garden.

"*Constable Tower.*—Betwixt captain Coningsby's and Mr. Marsh's, a prison lodging.

"*Martin Tower.*—Over against Mr. Sherborn's house near the green mount, a prison lodging.

"*Brick Tower.*—By the armoury, The Master of the Ordnance lodgings.

"*Office of the Ordnance Tower* by the chapel.

"*Beauchamp Tower.*—Cobham Tower betwixt the chapel and the lieutenants' lodgings, a prison tower.

"*Bell Tower.*—Adjoyning to the lieutenants' house, a prison tower.

"*Wakefield Tower.*—Or Bloody Tower, against the gate, a prison lodging.

"*Artillery Tower.*—Or Record Tower, adjoyning to the bloody tower.

"*Nuns Tower.*—The prison over Cole Harbour gate.

"*Lanthorne Tower.*—Part of the king's lodgings, under which is a prison lodging with a door next the low gardens."

MANUSCRIPT CHRONICLE OF LONDON.

In a curious old manuscript, entitled "Miscellanea Historica Civitatis London," preserved in the public library at Oxford, is a list of the mayors and sheriffs from the 15th of Henry III. to the last year of Henry VI. accompanied by miscellaneous particulars. The following are selected from it. It formerly belonged to Mr. Upton, the editor of Spenser.

"Edward I. anno 24. In isto anno Rex Edwardus cepit castellum de Edyngborgh, in quo invenit regalia Regis Scotorum videl't sedem regium, coronam auream et ceptrum que ofa oblata sunt Sancto Edwardo per dictum regem apud Westmonasterium in Crastino Sancti Botulphi.

"Edward III. anno 34. In isto anno xiij° die April. s. in crastino Paschæ, Rex Edwardus cum suis fuit ante Civitatem de Parys quo die tanta fuit frigiditas et nebulæ densitas quod quamplures sedentes super equos moriebantur. Unde usque in hodiernum diem vocatur le blak Monday.

"Richard II. anno 3. In isto anno circa nativitatem beatæ Mariæ quatuor galeæ inimicorum Angliæ venerunt ad Gravesend et combusserunt magnam partem Villæ ibidem.

"Henry IV. anno 7°. In isto anno quidam vocatus Travers, valettus regius, arestatus in camera regis et suspensus apud Tyburne pro intoxicatione suæ uxoris.

"Henry IV. anno 15. Isto anno moriebant omnes Leones infra Turrim Lond. existentes.

"Henry VI. anno 18. In isto anno in die Sancti Botulphi ante festum Nativitatis Baptistæ quidam dominus Ricardus Wyche, vicarius de Hermettisworthe, fuit degradatus apud Sanctum Paulum et combustus apud Turrim Londini propter suam heresin. In quo loco homines et mulieres de London in maxima multitudine, reputantes ipsum vicarium sanctum, erexerunt crucem et ceperunt offerre ibi argentum et ymagines de ære, quousque, per mandatum regium, Major Civitatis cum

cum vice-comitibus et manu forti fugaverunt populum et cum fumo animalium turpaverunt locum ne ibi ulterius fieret Idolotria.

"Henry VI. anno 21. In isto anno apud Bakwellehalle in London, quidam laborarius frangendo parietem lapideum in Thesauro argenteo ibidem abscondito superscriptionis et ymaginis incognitæ 219l.

"Joh'es Cade ad Tabardum in Suthwerk fecit decapitari Ric'm Haywarden qui venit ad ipsum de Sanctuario Sancti Martiini le Graunte."

Under the ninth year of Henry IV. also, there is mention of a frost, which lasted fifteen weeks; during which nearly all small birds died. People on foot during the whole time crossed the Thames from one part to another.

GILTSPUR-STREET.

Giltspur street, says Stow, was formerly called Knightrider street, and both that by Doctors Commons and this for the same reason; the knights with their gilt spurs riding that way from the Tower Royal to entertain the king and his nobles with justs and tournaments in Smithfield. They rode from the Tower Royal, through great and little Knightrider streets, up Creed-lane to Ludgate, and thence up Giltspur-street to Smithfield.

The golden or gilt spurs were the distinctive mark of a knight, those of a squire being always of silver. The original spurs were mere goads, fastened to the heel of the shoe, as appears from a seal of Alain Fergent, Duke of Bretany, in 1034, and many other instances. Rowels were afterwards invented, and the size of these was gradually increased to such a degree, that in the reign of Charles VII. they were nearly as broad as a man's hand, and the necks of the spurs were about six inches long. At the creation of a knight, the king or prince who conferred the order, generally buckled on the spurs with his own hands: and as this was the first ceremony of investment, so the hacking of the spurs was the first act of degradation. (Way's Fabliaux. vol. i. p. 251.)

An account of a tournament in Smithfield, in the reign of Edward IV. will form no unappropriate appendage to these anecdotes: copied from an ancient manuscript.

"The bastard of Burgoyne, a man of haughte courage, challenged Anthony Lord Scales, brother to the duchesse of Bedforde, (whom the kinge maryed,) a man egall bothe in harte and valiauntnesse with the Bastard, to fighte with him bothe on horsebacke and on foote. The Lord Scales did gladly receave his demaunde, and promised him on the faithe of a gentylman, to answere him in the fielde at the daye appointed. The kynge entendinge to see this martial sporte, and valiaunte challenge performed; caused lystes royall to be made for the champions, and costly galleryes for the ladyes to loke on, to be newly erected in West Smithfield in London. And at the day by the king assigned, the two Lordes entered within the lysts, well mounted, richely trapped and curiously armed, at what tyme they entered certayne courses, and so departed with egall honoure. Havinge thus dealte with sharp speares the first daye, on the morowe they entered the field againe, the Bastard sitting on a bay courser beinge somewhat dim of sight, and the Lord Scales mounted on a graye courser, whose schafron had a longe and a sharpe pike of steele. When these two valiaunte personnes coped together at the tournay, the Lord Scales horse (either by chaunce or custome,) thruste his pike into the nostril of the horse of the bastard. So that for very payne he mounted so high that he fell on thone side with his master, and the Lord Scales rode round aboute him with his sword shaking in his hand, untill the king commanded the marshall to help up the Bastard, which openly said, I cannot holde by the clowdes, for thowghe my horse faile me, yet will not I fayle my countercompaignons. And when he was re-mounted, he made a countenance to assaile his adversary; but the king, either favouringe his brother's honour there gotten, or mistrusting the shame that might come to the Bastard if he were again foyled, caused the herald to cry—*A Lostell*, and every man to departe. The morowe after these two noblemen came into the field on foote, with poleaxes, and there fought valiauntly like two courragious champions; but at the last, the poynte of the axe of the Lord Scales happened to enter into the sighte of the healme of the Bastard, and by fyne force might have plucked him on his knees, the kinge sodaynely caste downe his warder, and then the marshalls them severed. The Bastard, not content with this chaunce, veary desirous to be revenged, trustinge on his comminge at the pole-axe, (which feate he had greatly experienced,) required the king of justice, that he might performe his enterprise,

prise, which the Lord Scales refused not. The kynge said he wold aske counsaile, and so calling unto him the constable and marshall, with the officers of armes, and after long consultation had and lawes of armes rehearsed, it was declared to the Bastard for a sentence definitive by the Duke of Clarence, then constable of England, and the Duke of Norfolk, Erle Marshall, that yf he wold further prosecute hys attempted challenge, he must by the law of arms be delivered to his adversary in the same case and like condicion as he was when he was taken from him, that is to say, the pointe of the Lord Scales's axe to be fixed in the sights of his healme, as deep as it was when theye were severed. The Bastard hearing this judgement, doubted much of the sequele if he so should proceade againe, wherefore he was content to relinquishe his challenge, rather than to abyde the hazard of his dishonours."

LONG ACRE.

Among the entries in the Council Books, of the time of Edward VI. is the mention of a grant from the king to the Earl of Bedford, and his heirs male, of the Covent Garden, and the meadow-ground called the Long Acre.

FETTER-LANE, HOLBORN.

Fetter, should be Faitour lane, a term used by Chaucer, for a lazy idle fellow. It occurs as early as the 37th of Edward III. when a patent was granted for a toll traverse toward its improvement. The condition in which it yet remains, certainly warrants the etymology.—Stowe agrees in it.

FLEET-STREET.

Sir Jonas More directed the re-building of Fleet street, according to an appointed model after the great fire of London. And from that beginning the city soon grew to a general perfection, and far transcended its former splendor.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. VII.

THE ÆNEID.

WHEN we begin to read the Iliad, we find ourselves in regions of the most remote and unrefined antiquity. When we open the Æneid, we discover all the correctness and the improvements of the Augustan age. But what strikes us most in passing from the perusal of Homer to Virgil, is the implicit devotion which the Latin poet seems to have paid to the Greek; and were it not already known that Virgil was considered so warm an admirer of Homer as to be called *Homericus*, it would be sufficient to read the Æneid to be convinced of it. He has evidently throughout his poem kept his eye on the Grecian Bard, and in many places he has not so much imitated, as he has literally translated him. But to convey the beauties of one language into another, has always been considered a mark of genius, and that such a transition is not a work of facility, may be admitted on the authority of Virgil himself, who affirmed, 'that it would be easier to deprive Hercules of his club, than to steal one line from Homer.' For this adherence to the greatest poet of anquity, there are few who will reproach him; but he has been more severely, and more justly, censured, for having been the plagiary of his own countrymen. Of this we may be convinced by the numerous examples of lines, borrowed not only from the obscure poets of the time, such as Ennius, Pacuvius, Accius, and Suevius, but from the more illustrious Lucretius, Catullus, Varius, and Furius. We have not the productions of the two latter, which of Varius is to be regretted, as, from an expression of Horace, he appears to have possessed a genius peculiarly formed for the epic. Virgil so little concealed these larcenies, that he boasted of having extracted gold from the dung-hill of Ennius. This expression does not appear strictly just from the specimens which we have of the latter poet, collected from the quotations of ancient authors. There is in them all evidently a bad taste, and a style which proves that the language in his time had not attained the purity of the Augustan æra: but the many beautiful expressions and truly poetical ideas with which he has furnished Virgil, also prove that Ennius possessed the talent for which Quintilian so warmly commends him, and justifies the veneration which Scipio Africanus, no unenlightened judge, always entertained of him. There are still more flagrant proofs of Virgil's plagiarism. It does not appear to be very generally known that the second Æneid, so universally admired, which presents the grand picture of the sack of Troy, was literally copied (*pene ad verbum*, is the expression of Macrobius) from a Greek poet, named Pisander, who wrote in verse a number of mythological tales. Macrobius speaks of this as a fact notorious in his time, even among children; and mentions Pisander as a poet of the first order among

the Greeks. This we may easily credit, if that sublime description originated with him; and the loss of his works may be added to the long catalogue of losses which excite deep, but unavailing, regret.

The subject of the Æneid is, perhaps, more happy than that of the Iliad. Virgil's design was to deduce the descent of Augustus and the Romans from Æneas and his companions. Nothing, certainly, could be more noble, nor better accord with the dignity of the epic; and at the same time nothing could be more flattering and interesting to the Roman people. The subject in itself was splendid. It presented to the poet a theme derived from the traditionary history of his own country. He was enabled to connect with it many of the scenes in Homer, and he was at liberty to adopt all his mythology. He could foretel, with prophetic pride, the future grandeur of the Romans, and he could describe Italy, and even Rome itself, in its ancient and fabulous state. The establishment of Æneas in Latium, perpetually obstructed by Juno, and not accomplished without a great diversity of events, of voyages and wars, furnished a proper intermixture of the incidents of peace, and martial exploits. It presented also a more instructive lesson than that afforded by the Iliad. The professed subject of the Iliad is the anger of Achilles, with the consequences which it produced; and the moral to be inferred from them is, the danger of discord among the chiefs of nations. But this principle is not so forcibly presented to the imagination as the precept inculcated in the Æneid, 'That a virtuous person is ultimately successful, whatever may be the difficulties he has to contend with.' The original design of Homer is lost in the irregularity of his poem, and is defective by the poem ending at the death of Hector, instead of being protracted to the destruction of the city. The moral conveyed by the Æneid is more complete, and is fully accomplished at its close, for the death of Turnus and Amata leaves Æneas peaceable master of Latium and Lavinia.

It has long been a favourite opinion entertained by some critics, that the Æneid is to be considered as an allegorical poem, which has a constant reference to the character and reign of Augustus Cæsar, and that, by drawing so perfect a character of its hero, Virgil designed to pay a fine compliment to the supposed virtues, and great qualities, of that emperor. We are not disposed to admit this idea in its full extent, though from the extreme servility of the Roman poets, it may have some foundation; and we see that Virgil takes every opportunity which the poem affords him of paying court to Augustus, particularly in the well-known passage

> Hic Vir hic est, tibi quem promitti sæpius audis,
> Augustus Cæsar. *6 Book, l. 791.*

But to imagine that he composed a long poem merely for a political purpose, is refining too much. He had sufficient motives as a poet to determine him in the choice of a subject, from its being, in itself, both great and pleasing, as being peculiarly suited to his genius, and calculated for a full display of his poetical powers.

All the distinguishing properties of the epic are perfectly preserved in the Æneid. The unity of action is no where violated. The settlement of Æneas in Italy by the order of the gods, which forms the subject of the poem, is always kept in view. The events which had taken place before the opening are very properly placed in a narrative recited by the hero; so that the real duration of the action does not exceed the time prescribed by the critics. The episodes are introduced in admirable connection with the main subject, and the *nodus*, or intrigue, is, according to the plan of ancient machinery, happily formed. The wrath of Juno, who opposes herself to the settlement of the Trojans in Italy, occasions all the difficulties which obstruct the undertaking, and connects the human with the celestial operations, throughout the poem. In these principal ingredients of an epic, Virgil has certainly composed his poem with great care, and evinced both art and judgment; but in the distribution and management of his subject, he has not been so happy. All the beauties of the poem are confined to the first six books, and in this decoration and improvement the poet evidently appears to have exhausted his genius and his invention. The events of the latter books are tame and lifeless. The marriage of Æneas with Lavinia cannot interest us after the romantic love of Dido. The wars with the Latins, occasioned by a trivial incident, chill the imagination, hitherto warmed by the grand description of the destruction of Troy. The battles are far inferior to those of Homer, in fire and sublimity:

they are mere copies of those in the Iliad, less diffuse, but also with infinitely less energy and spirit. The Æneid, it is true, must be considered with the indulgence due to an unfinished poem. It is said that Virgil could not be induced to recite to Augustus more than the first, second, fourth, and sixth books; and these are certainly the most beautiful. He had exhausted all that the imagination could invent in the descent of Æneas into the infernal regions, and all that the heart could suggest in the character of Dido. Terror and compassion could not be so forcibly excited, after the description of the ruin of Troy. From the elevated point which the poet in his flight had reached, he could not, perhaps, descend, without discovering a material depression in the dignity and interest of his poem.

The most striking defect observable in the conduct of the latter part of the Æneid is, that the reader is tempted to take part with Turnus against Æneas. Turnus, a brave and gallant prince, is attached to Lavinia, who betrays no repugnance to his wishes. He is favoured by her mother, and the Latins and the Rutuli equally desire an union, which is to confirm the public tranquillity. Amid these favourable auspices, a stranger, a fugitive from Troy, arrives, to destroy the flattering prospects. He sends an embassy to demand an asylum from the old king of Latium, who, without any apparent motive, immediately offers him his daughter in marriage. Hence follows a cruel and destructive war, in which Turnus, while bravely fighting for his mistress and his throne, is slain by Æneas, and the mother of Lavinia, in despair, puts an end to her life. Such a plan was not calculated to make us think favourably of the hero. This defect might have been easily remedied by making Æneas deliver Lavinia from the persecution of an enemy equally odious to her and her country, instead of drawing Turnus as a young and amiable lover, who has so many claims upon her tenderness. Æneas appears in the unpleasing light of a foreign usurper, who deprives Lavinia of a prince to whom she is attached, and as the spoiler of the country of which he ought to have been the defender. It is singular that Virgil did not consider how much his poem would have been improved by lessening the attraction of the other characters, and bestowing the chief interest upon his hero. A disposition such as we have mentioned, would have been a source of innumerable beauties; and the last books of the Æneid would have equalled the former in dignity and pathos. But it is not to be supposed that they are absolutely destitute of merit. In each, the characteristic beauties of Virgil may be traced. It is, indeed, wonderful how much the force of his art has drawn from so sterile a subject. In every page we see him struggling against difficulties, selecting with caution, and distributing with judgment, what Homer has scattered in such lawless profusion.

Another reason may account for the defective arrangement of the Æneid, which renders it, as a poem, so much inferior to the Iliad. The war of Troy was so great an event in the annals of the world, that the heroes who were engaged in it still lived in the recollection of mankind. Their names were consecrated by fame, were familiar to the imagination, and the perpetual theme of admiration and applause. Nothing can be more favourable to a poet than to be in possession of a subject where the actors inspire an interest independent of that which he himself creates. Thus the first six books are filled with names already immortalized by Homer; but in the seventh and remaining cantos, we are introduced into a new world, and presented with personages absolutely unknown, and with whom, from the nature of the plan, the reader could not be made previously acquainted. We therefore soon discover how little susceptible of interest are the names of Messapus, Ufens, Tarchon, and Mezentius, compared with Ajax, Hector, Ulysses, and Diomed. Homer, in selecting the siege of Troy as a subject, had chosen what was considered the greatest event then known; while Virgil, who intended to celebrate the origin of Rome, was compelled to explore the antiquities of Italy, as obscure and imperfect as those of Greece were familiar and illustrious. The heroes of Homer have been admired by every nation, and represented upon every stage. We are accustomed to behold them in the same scenes with the gods themselves, and they appear not unworthy of such companions. The wars of the Iliad present the grandest spectacle; Europe and Asia seem engaged in the mighty contest, while those of the Æneid are the petty struggles of petty tribes. Such a contrast could not but be unfavourable to Virgil. He has endeavoured to throw some interest upon Pallas, the son of Evander,

The North Cape with the Sun at Midnight.

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Evander, Lausus, the son of Mezentius, and upon Camilla, the Queen of the Volsci; but this feeble interest, excited for a moment, and appearing only in episodes, cannot compensate for the want of that general interest which should animate and extend over all the machinery of an epic.

If, after this, it be asked, upon what is founded the reputation of Virgil? it is answered, that, with all these defects, he still deserves the title of prince of the Latin poets; and second in rank among those who have distinguished themselves in the epopœa. He possesses beauties which have justly excited the admiration of every age, and which, with many, to this day, hold the balance in equilibrium between his fame and that of Homer. If he has not equalled his great precursor in invention, in richness, and in the general effect of his poem, he has surpassed him in many of his detached passages, and in the exquisite taste which he uniformly displays. Next to sublimity, tenderness is, perhaps, a principal merit in the epic, and this is a merit which Virgil possesses in a very high degree. He appears to have felt every affecting scene which he describes, and, with a masterly touch, can reach the heart by a single stroke. His style is supported in an uniform tone of majesty and sweetness, and is maintained with a consistency and perfection which cannot be found in any other poet. The second, the fourth, and the sixth books, are universally considered as the most finished pieces ever produced by the epopœa. The character of Dido, upon which, under the head of *Characters*, we shall enlarge in the next number, is entirely Virgil's. Neither Homer, nor any other poet of Greece, presented the model of so exquisite a portrait. The episodes of Nisus and Euryalus, of Cacus, of the funeral of Pallas, and of the shield of Æneas, are so many *chef-d'œuvres* of the art, which amply justify the celebrity of Virgil. Nor is he always deficient in vigour and grandeur: the images of horror, presented by a city burned and sacked in the night, are strongly delineated, and the descent of Æneas abounds with beauties of the highest kind. In these he may justly bear a comparison with Homer, however unequal he is admitted to be in other parts of his poem. In the many elaborate comparisons which have been drawn between these two great poets, sufficient care has not been taken to oppose the peculiar beauties of Virgil to the general excellence of Homer; and with his acknowledged deficiency in the conduct of his poem, and the progressive interest of his fable, a degree of inferiority has been arbitrarily assigned to the former, without a due regard to the many passages in which he has surpassed the other. It is unreasonable to complain that nature has not bestowed all on one man. We should rather admire her in the wonderful variety of her gifts, in that inexhaustible fecundity which seems to promise for every age fresh inspiration to genius, new incitements to glory, and a never-failing source of enjoyment to man.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a* RECENT VOYAGE *to the* NORTH CAPE, *accompanied by a* VIEW; *by* A. F. SKJÖLDEBRAND, *a* SWEDISH GENTLEMAN.

ALTEN, a port of the Frozen Ocean, is situated on the shore of a bay called Kaafiord, which forms part of the Altenfiord, or Gulph of Alten, in 69 deg. 50 min. north latitude. The life of the inhabitants of this place appears rather singular to the natives of more genial climates. In summer, and especially when the sun is perpetually above the horizon, they rise at ten in the morning, dine at five or six in the evening, sup at one, and go to bed at three or four o'clock in the morning. In winter, and during the long night, which lasts from the beginning of December to the end of January, they remain in a kind of apathy corresponding with the season. More than half of the twenty-four hours is devoted to sleep; when they awake, they do nothing but warm themselves, almost all business being entirely at a stand.

The house of the only merchant in the place, at which we lodged, stood on the summit of a very high hill, which slopes away to the sea. A Danish ship lay at anchor in the port, waiting for a cargo of dried and salt fish, of which a considerable quantity is exported from Alten. Near the shore were store-houses filled with that commodity, and large heaps are likewise piled up in the open air. A promontory, composed of a white and reddish rock, stretches into the sea, and incloses the interior of the basin. On the opposite side the gulph is bordered by a range of lofty mountains, whose summits, speckled with snow, rise to the very clouds.

The air of Alten is pure, and very salubrious,

lubrious. The soil is sandy, but tolerably fertile. In the kitchen-garden may be seen potatoes and brown cole, besides which, the inhabitants sow nothing but rye. The pine and the birch are the most common trees.

That part of the ocean which washes these shores, never freezes except in the interior of the gulphs, where its waters, otherwise extremely salt, are tempered by the fresh current of some river or stream that discharges itself into them. From the information I collected on the spot, it appears, that the floating masses which are detached from the everlasting ice of the Pole are not to be seen till you have proceeded seventeen miles (one hundred and nineteen English) beyond the North Cape, and then only with a telescope.

We soon made inquiries concerning the means of prosecuting our route to the North Cape, and were informed that the safest way was to take a small boat, as, in case of tempestuous weather, we might at any time go on shore; but that it would require some days to find good rowers. We accordingly dispatched a person to procure them. On the 15th of July we met with a suitable vessel and four good Norwegian rowers, one of whom was a very skilful old pilot. We immediately took on board provisions sufficient to last us several days on shore, in case of exigency, and set sail at two in the afternoon, with a favourable breeze, and the finest weather imaginable.

Our course was northerly, between projecting necks of land which form a multitude of very narrow bays. The coasts are bordered with enormous mountains, most of which are peaked. Almost all of them had patches of snow on the east and south sides, and the habitations of the fishermen were, in general, to the eastward of the gulphs. Sometimes the wind, coming from the open sea, rushed through deep vallies, forming whirlwinds, which would have upset our vessel, had we not taken care to lower the sail at their approach. After these moments of danger, we found ourselves all at once in a dead calm, under shelter of the mountains. The aspect of the sea varied every instant: sometimes resembling a polished mirror, it reflected the image of the hideous rocks that bordered it; now the surface, ruffled by a light breeze, appeared of a very dark azure colour; now agitated by the whirlwinds I have just mentioned, the waves became quite black or were whitened with foam. The wind changed every moment, owing to the tortuous defiles through which it passed, so that there was no rest for those who guided the helm and managed the sail. The tide rises considerably for six hours, and falls in like manner, which produces a strong motion in the water, especially if the wind be contrary to the current; in the straits we often had cataracts, as it were, to ascend, or descend. Nevertheless, the skill of the boatmen soon relieved us so far from all apprehensions, that we could resign ourselves to the contemplation of the gigantic scenes, which, like dreams, passed in succession before us.

The wind having subsided, and our boatmen being fatigued, we went on shore at the mouth of a little river, which falls like a cascade into the seas. Having rested themselves, we again set sail about midnight. The mountains to the westward intercepted the view of the sun, whose rays illumined those on the opposite side. There was but very little wind the rest of that night and the following day, so that we advanced but very slowly, being obliged to use the oars almost without intermission.

During our voyage on the 16th we observed a Lapland fishing-hut, seated on a little hill between two enormous rocks, which towered to the very clouds. The striking contrast formed by the rich verdure of the hill, and the dreary aspect of the rocks, the beauty of the sea gently agitated by a light breeze, the solitary and forlorn situation of the hut, cut off from all communication except with a sea more frequently terrific than beautiful, all together contributed to give an interest to this spectacle.

There being little wind, the heat increased, and a vapour, absolutely suffocating, rose from the sea, a circumstance the more remarkable, as the water grows colder the farther we advance toward the north. At night we landed at a place where there were some fishermen's huts, and there spent a few hours.

In one of these huts, lighted by the faint glimmer of a perpetual fire, was an old sick woman about ninety years of age. Her daughter-in-law, a young Laplander, very handsome, and with a physiognomy uncommonly prepossessing, attended her with the most affectionate assiduity. At the sight of the pilot, the old woman burst into tears, while her daughter-in law endeavoured to console her. At length, having dried her tears, she fixed her eyes on the ground with an expression of deep distress,

distress, at which the pilot and the boatmen could not restrain their tears. After several questions concerning the cause of their grief, we were informed that the last time these men had visited the place, the good woman was in perfect health, but on the day of their departure, she had a stroke of apoplexy, which deprived her of speech, in which state she had ever since remained. This scene, which to some readers may perhaps appear ridiculous, was, at the moment, highly interesting. The tears of these brave Norwegians, who with a smile would have confronted dangers the most appalling, prove that true courage consists not in obduracy, and that human nature in all its primitive vigour is susceptible of the tenderest sensations.

When these emotions of grief had somewhat subsided, the old woman made a sign to sit, or rather to lie, down on the rein-deers' skins, which had been spread for us on straw; and her daughter-in-law presented us with milk as gracefully as though she had been a shepherdess of Arcadia. We would fain have remained longer in this interesting asylum, but one of the boatmen came to inform us that the wind was favourable, a circumstance of which it was necessary to avail ourselves.

We continued our voyage between "heaven-kissing" mountains, some of which were almost covered with snow. Towards evening, the wind increased to such a degree that the pilot advised us to land on the first accessible shore, lest we should happen to be in the strait of Qvalesund, at the return of the tide, where our loss would be inevitable, should a tempest overtake us.

We complied with his advice, but not without regret, as it was essential that we should make the best use of our time. Having soon found a bay, encircled with a plain, on which were some fishermen's huts, we landed, and pitched our tent on the beach, that we might be ready to embark the first favourable moment; but the wind encreasing in violence, and becoming more and more contrary, we were obliged to pass the whole night and the following day in this place. This interval I spent partly in finishing some of the drawings I had previously made, partly in walking on the beach, killing snipes, or seeking shells. My fellow-traveller was, meanwhile, engaged in collecting plants and insects. With respect to the latter class, in particular, I am under the necessity of acknowledging my ignorance. The chief cause of it is, perhaps, to be ascribed to the following circumstance:—Having begun to make a collection of insects in that happy period of life when all impressions are strong and profound, I caught a very large butterfly, which I considered as a treasure. After an absence of a week, the first thing I did was to visit my collection, and, on opening the drawer which contained this butterfly, I found it still alive, writhing its body and clapping its wings. The effect of this sight will never be effaced from my recollection, though it had been no wonder, if many succeeding ones had made me forget it; after endeavouring to put an end to the torments of the insect by the most speedy death, I passed several nights in remorse, and since that moment have always felt excessive repugnance to torture any living creature. Were the case to be argued, has man any right to inflict, at pleasure, the most cruel torments on beings the degree of whose sensibility it is impossible to calculate with certainty; and is not the remorse of childhood the voice of nature, to which, from the unfortunate habit of stifling it, we become totally insensible in a more mature age?

The violence of the wind having somewhat abated, our boatmen resolved, at all hazards, to proceed. The passage of Qvalesund, or Hvalesund, the Strait of Whales, was actually attended with considerable danger, and that of Qvalefiord with still greater. Here we were overtaken by the return of the tide, which we had been solicitous to avoid: the waves from the open sea came crowding one upon the other to the entrance of the strait, and met the current, producing a violent, and confused motion. The oars touched the water only on one side at once: we made no way, nor durst we make use of our sail; while the sea was so rough as to threaten to dash our little bark to pieces, her timbers already beginning to crack. The pilot, at length, declared, that he could no longer withstand its turbulence, and that, at all hazards, the sail must be set up, which was instantly done by one of our brave rowers. The mast, bending with the violence of the wind, now almost touched the water, which began to enter on that side; but the vessel gliding along with incredible velocity, we were soon out of danger, and under the shelter of a mountain. Had it not been for this bold manœuvre we should probably have seen the

the other world instead of the North Cape.

These seas are frequented by great numbers of whales, but Fate had decreed that we should not enjoy the sight of any of them. To make amends, the boatmen entertained us with many wonderful stories of those animals. A fisherman being pursued by a whale, and perceiving that flight was impossible, fired a musket at the monster, who, terrified by the explosion, checked his career, and changed his course. Had it not been for this fortunate expedient, like another Jonas, he would have been swallowed up, without the hope of being so seasonably relieved from his confinement as was the prophet. Another was fishing with a line in very fair and calm weather, when a whale suddenly rising from the bosom of the deep, lifted the boat on his back, dashed it to pieces and the fisherman perished in the waves. In short, had all the events which they related really happened, our enterprize would have been rather rash, and few fishermen would have ventured to approach those parts.

We, however, sailed without accident all night, and arrived in the morning at Havösund, the habitation of a merchant, who was then from home. We were kindly received by his wife and mother, who gave us an excellent breakfast; after which we hastened our departure, in the hope of arriving before midnight at the North Cape, which was still two good Norwegian (twenty-one English) miles distant.

We soon came in sight of the islands of Stapperne or Stappenöer, which are also called the Mother with Two Daughters. They are nothing but barren rocks, that in the middle being the largest of the three. Some caverns at the foot of these rocks resounded with the cries of the Eider-fowls, which furnish the down known by the same appellation. We had, to the west, a promontory of the island of Magerö, to which the North Cape adjoins. It was a perfect calm, but the sea was covered with surges, and vast clouds, which might have been mistaken for snow-covered Alps, rose above the horizon. We were afterwards informed at Masö, that there is the carcase of a whale on the summit of the largest of the Stapperne islands. To us this appeared almost incredible, for the waves could not have cast it such a height, and the rock is so steep that a man without a burden cannot climb it but with great difficulty.

Before we passed the islands of Stapperne, we had for some time coasted along the island of Masö, after which no object bounded our view over that tremendous ocean, which extending from the polar ices, washes the extremities of Europe, Asia, and America. The little wind we had was often contrary, as well as the current, so that we advanced but slowly, sometimes by the aid of the sail, at others by dint of rowing; and the first mile* took us seven hours, during which our boatmen, worn out with fatigue, went several times on shore to get a little rest. On one of these occasions we found upon a rock, from ten to fifteen fathoms in height, spawn of shell-fish, and sponges as white as snow, and much more easily broken than ordinary sponges. The rocks close to the water's edge were covered with the *buccinum glaciale*, a shell-fish, somewhat larger than a nut, and the water itself was full of plants of a prodigious vegetation; the most numerous, I believe, were the *fucus vesiculosus, inflatus*, and *aculeatus*.

We were extremely fortunate in the fair weather and calm which prevailed: for the least wind raises very lofty waves in these seas, and the coasts of Magerö, which lay to the right, are in general inaccessible. The sea, however, was still rough, and rocked us continually, so that having kept awake all the preceding night, to observe the striking objects which presented themselves to our view, we were now unable to resist the invitation of sleep. All at once a wave, breaking against the vessel, dashed its spray over our heads and abruptly awaked us. The boatmen then told us in a confused way, that, during our long sleep, we had passed some promontories, and recently a small gulph, on the shores of which were fishermen's huts, with a point of rocks in front, very nearly resembling the North Cape; we could still discern it to the south west. It was now between the hours of five and six in the evening, and the wind changed in our favour. The land seemed to trend away to the east, and left us on that side a more unobstructed view of the ocean. At length, a little before midnight, we perceived this formidable Cape, whose rocks appeared to us at a distance

* A Norwegian mile is equal to ten and half English.

to be of nearly equal height and terminating in a perpendicular peak. We first steered our course towards this point; but finding it to be totally inaccessible, and the sea becoming more and more rough, we were obliged to turn to the right and put into a small bay.

It was during this passage that the North Cape appeared in all its grandeur, as I have endeavoured to represent it at the moment I was taking my view, the nearest rocks seemed to be much higher than those of the peak, and the general appearance was much more picturesque than from any other point. The sea, breaking against this immoveable rampart, which had withstood its rage ever since the beginning of the world, bellowed, and formed a thick border of white froth; the midnight sun illumining this spectacle, equally beautiful and terrific; and the shade which covered the western side of the rocks rendered their aspect still more tremendous. I cannot pretend to state the height of these rocks; every thing here was on a grand scale, and no ordinary object afforded a point of comparison. Notwithstanding the motion of the boat I took several views of the Cape; but at length we were obliged to enter the bay, the only refuge that presented itself in this dismal region.

We went on shore, and directing our steps toward the west, accidentally discovered a grotto formed of rocks whose surface has been washed smooth by the waves. Some inequalities of the rock within, were a substitute for seats; a detached stone served for a table; and a spring of fresh water ran at our feet. Excepting that there was at the farther end an outlet through which we discovered the sea, it was precisely the grotto of the Æneid.

> ———Scopulis pendentibus antrum,
> Intus aquæ dulces, vivoque sedilia saxo.

We kindled a fire with some pieces of wood thrown upon the shore by the waves; not a single tree was to be seen on the whole coast, nor any vestige indicating the abode of human beings. A hill, some hundred paces in circumference, and surrounded by enormous crags, is the only accessible spot. The southern part of the island in which Kjelvig is situated, contained, according to Pontoppidan, 50 or 60 families. M. Wahlenberg found that their number was much smaller. This traveller discovered several new species of plants, and mosses.

From the summit of a hill, turning toward the sea, we saw to the right a prodigious mountain, attached to the Cape, and rearing his sterile mass to the skies; to the left a neck of land covered with less elevated rocks, against which the surges dash with violence, closes the bay, and admits but a limited view of the ocean. One of the boatmen informed us that there was once a church on this spot, but I afterwards learned that it was at the place where the last fishermen's huts are situated.

That we might see as much as possible of the interior of the island, we climbed almost to the summit of the lofty mountain, where I made a drawing of the most singular landscape that ever my eyes beheld. The lake in the fore-ground is perhaps at the elevation of fifteen fathoms above the surface of the sea, and there is another at the top of one of the mountains, which border the former: the view is terminated by peaked rocks, chequered with patches of snow.

Perceiving that the sea began to run very high beyond the Cape, we thought it adviseable to hasten our departure, that in case of a tempest we might find a more agreeable asylum. At this moment, the remembrance of the long fatigues we had undergone to gain a sight of some dreary rocks almost excited our laughter; but considering the space which still separated us from the civilized world, the toils, and, what was worse, the vexations which awaited us, before we could return to it, our reflexions assumed a graver cast.

We made our way without accident over the waves which seemed to be piled up at the outlet of the bay, and the wind soon became less violent. A species of aquatic birds, called *alca artica*, were frequently seen skimming the surface of the waves very near our vessel; a large parrot-bill, exceedingly disproportioned to the diminutive size of the body, gave these birds a singular appearance. They plunged with astonishing velocity, and it was impossible to shoot any of them on the water. Some of them soon passed us on the wing, and we killed two or three, which we could not get on board, on account of the agitation of the sea.

The wind abating a little, we stood off for Masö, where we were received by Mr. Buck, a merchant of that place, with the hospitality which distinguishes the Norwegians, and with as much respect as though we had been princes.

Masö is the northernmost port of Norwegian Lapland. It is situated in latitude 70° 59′ 54″, two Norwegian and three Swedish miles from the North Cape.

Cape. The port is formed of a very fine bay, where ships may winter in the greatest security: it has a church and a fair, and exports considerable quantities of salt fish.

We set sail again in the evening, with the finest weather, and arrived next day at Hammerfest, another sea-port, five Norwegian miles from Masö. A brother of Mr. Buck, who resides there, received us with the same cordiality as we had experienced at the last-mentioned place At Hammerfest all the houses had small gardens adjoining to them. They were in good condition, but their only productions were potatoes, brown cole, and gooseberries.

After our departure from Hammerfest, we soon got into the track we had followed in going, and arrived at Alten on the fifth day of our absence. The joy expressed by our hosts on our return, proved the hazardous nature of our enterprize; though with the exception of a single moment in the passage of Qvalefiord, the constant favour of fortune had spared us even the slightest appearance of danger.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO two of the queries of Mr. William Pybus, as stated in your Magazine for February, 1807, p. 33, I desire leave to send to you the following answer for insertion, viz.

To bronze Plaster Figures.

Lay the figure over with isinglass size till it holds out, or without any part of its surface becoming dry or spotted; then with a brush, such as is termed by painters a sash-tool, go over the whole, observing carefully to remove any of the size (while it is yet soft) that may lodge on the delicate or sharp places, and set it aside to dry: when it is become so, take a little very thin oil gold-size, and with as much of it as just damps the brush, go over the figure, allowing no more of this size to remain than what causes it to shine. Set it apart in a dry place, free from smoke; and after it has remained there forty-eight hours, the figure is prepared for bronzing.

The bronze, which is almost an impalpable powder, (and may be had at the colour-shops of all metallic colours,) should be dabbed on with a little cotton-wool; after having touched over the whole figure let it stand another day; then with a soft dry brush rub off all the loose powder, and the figure will resemble the metal it is intended to represent, and possess the quality of resisting the weather.

To Varnish Plaster Casts or Models.

Take four drops, Scots or Dutch troy weight, or about a quarter of an ounce averdupoise, of the finest white soap, grate it small and put it into a new glazed earthen vessel, with an English pint of water; hold it over the fire till the soap is dissolved, then add the same quantity of bleached wax cut into small pieces: as soon as the whole is incorporated, it is fit for use.

Mode of application.—Dry the model well at the fire, suspend it by a thread, and dip it into the varnish; take it out, and a quarter of an hour after, dip it again; let it stand for six or seven days, then with a bit of muslin rolled softly round your finger, rub the model gently, and this will produce a brilliant gloss; but this part of the operation must be done with great care, and a light hand, as the coat of varnish is thin.

Another way.—Take skim-milk, from which the cream has been carefully taken off, and with a camel's-hair pencil, lay over the cast till it holds out, or will imbibe no more; shake or blow off any that remains on the surface, and lay it in a place free from *stour, (a word for which the English language affords no synonime,) and when it is dry, it will look like polished marble.

N. B. This last mode answers equally well with the former, but will not resist the weather.

Mahogany Tables, &c.

If to the first receipt for a "Varnish," there be added three ounces of common wax, it forms an excellent composition for furniture.

To use it.—Clean the table well, dip a bit of flannel in the varnish while warm, and rub it on the table; let it stand a quarter of an hour, then apply the hard brush in all directions, and finish with a bit of clean dry flannel. This will produce a gloss like a mirror.

For Boots and Shoes.

If to the above varnish there is added two ounces of lump-sugar, and the same quantity of ivory-black, an excellent compound will be had equally good for giving a polish to boots or shoes, and preserving the leather from cracking.

Edinburgh, Your's, &c.
March 6, 1807. D. BRIDGES, jun.

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* Dust in motion.—Vide Sibbald's Glossary to his Chronicle of Scottish Poetry.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Antiquary's correspondent, "Indagator," p. 317, in his account of that curious work, the "Dialogues of Creatures Moralysed," has committed a slight mistake when he states that it is not mentioned in Herbert's "Typographical Antiquities." This industrious compiler has twice spoken of it, viz. in p. 345 and 1751. I also take this opportunity of saying, that the Latin original was first printed at Gruda, by Gerard Leen, in the year 1480. I am rather at a loss to comprehend what is meant by "the translation of Æsop superseding the publication of the Dialogues."

As we are on the subject of old books, I shall beg leave, Sir, to present you with an extract from one of very great rarity and curiosity; and in so doing, I may not only manifest a due degree of patriotic zeal, but chance to contribute to the consolation of those true Britons, who are perpetually occupied in venting their spleen against our arch and implacable enemy, Napoleon. The prophetic application of Revelations xiii. 4, 5, 6, 7, was unhappily found not to succeed, and the forty-two months passed away, but the dragon remained to torment the nations. Yet we have hopes; for the author of the book of "The Blasynge of Armes," at the end of Dame Julian Berners's celebrated Treatise on Hawking, Hunting, and Fishing, printed at Saint Albans, 1486; and afterwards by Wynkyn de Worde, 1496, has informed us that "Tharmes of the Kynge of Fraunce were certaynly sent by an angell from heven, that is to saye: thre floures in manere of swerdes in a felde of asure, the whyche certen armes were geven to the forsayd Kyng of Fraunce in sygne of everlastynge trowble, and that he and his successours alway with batayle and swerdes sholde be punysshyd." Whether the abolition of the fleurs-de-lis since the revolution, will make any difference in the above curse, is at least doubtful; in all events it will behove the Bourbons, whenever they are restored to the throne of their ancestors, to be very cautious how they adopt the lilies! ANTI-NAP.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I NOW proceed to compare the advantages and disadvantages of the American farmer, with those of the English one.

It is scarcely necessary to premise, that these statements are by no means applicable to the extensive territories of the United States, which comprehend many varieties of soil and climate; but are the result of observations in the county of Montgomery, Pennsylvania, and in what is called the Great Valley, from twenty to thirty miles distant from Philadelphia; the soil of which is mostly a rich, deep loam; and sells from twelve to twenty pounds sterling per acre.

The first inconvenience that strikes a European, on viewing an American farm, is the total want of the fences. Posts and rails, or rails placed angularly, are the common fences of the country: these require a continual expence of wood and labour, to make and repair them. A few persons have planted thorn-hedges; and where they are duly attended to, they are in a thriving condition: the most promising one I have seen, had short straw laid on the roots of the young quicksets, which preserves them from the extremes of heat and cold, and prevents the growth of weeds.

The winters in America are more severe than in England. Half a century ago, the snow generally fell in November, and continued till March: to provide for these five unproductive months, required a great share of the produce of the other seven. But the climate has undergone a very favourable alteration in this respect, and of late years the winter seldom assumes its rigorous aspect till after Christmas. It is not however untill the month of April, that sheep can subsist entirely without fodder; from that time vegetation makes a rapid progress, and on land well managed, clover will be eight or ten inches high by the 1st of May.

The price of labour in the United States is much higher than in more populous nations, nor can servants or labourers be at all times procured in sufficient numbers. Twenty to thirty pounds sterling are the wages of a man by the year; and from half to three-fourths of a dollar for a day's work.

Distance from market is another inconvenience of the country. The seaports, or those ports situated on navigable rivers, are the markets for the sale of farming productions; consequently, but a small proportion of the land can have the advantage of contiguity. The prices also of grain and stock are below the English ones; of which the lower price of land in the United States, is both the cause and the effect.

The Hessian fly (as it is called), which has been so destructive to the young wheat in autumn, may be avoided by good culture and late sowing; indeed an agricultural friend, (G. Clymer, esq. President of the Philadelphia Bank,) whose knowledge of the country is of longer standing than mine, assured me that it has been of great service to the farmers, by inducing them to bestow on their land an extra portion of tillage and manure.

The moth-fly is a more troublesome insect, especially in the States of Maryland and Virginia. In some seasons it devours the wheat while in the stack. The best remedy for this is the thrashing-mill.

Although the climate of the United States is more subject to extremes than that of England, it is in many respects more favourable for agricultural operations. At the time of harvest, as I before mentioned, the weather is generally fine. Thunder-storms and heavy showers frequently occur in summer, but they are almost invariably succeeded by fine weather in less than twenty-four hours.

The extirpation of weeds by the plough is much facilitated by the powerful heat of the sun; and as the grain ripens in July, a crop of turnips, or buck-wheat, can be raised on the wheat-stubble the same season.

Maize, or Indian corn, is a useful addition to the crops of the American farmer. It is excellent food for hogs, horses, and poultry; the meal is esteemed superior to oatmeal for culinary uses; and the tops, (the stems of the male flowers,) are cut and dried for fodder.

Plaister or gypsum, as a manure, is an invaluable acquisition to the United States. The small quantity of a bushel of ground plaister to the acre, which costs half a dollar, when strewed on clover, will generally double or treble the produce. By the aid of this manure, lands worn out with repeated corn-crops and bad tillage, may be speedily and cheaply renovated.

The parochial payments, consisting of the county rate, poors' rate, and a contribution of money or labour for repairs of roads, amount to about six-pence sterling per acre. The expences of government are all paid by the duties on imported goods; and in this country the farmer is free from taxes and from tythes: here are no test-laws as a stigma on the religious tenets of one part of the community; nor is the elective franchise withheld from another part. All sects are on an equal footing, and all live in amity with each-other.

It must however be admitted, that *political* bigotry has been, and in some measure still is, too prevalent in this country. The present President of the United States has exercised his power with the utmost moderation; but in 1798, when the other party was predominant, the political intolerance of those times formed a counterpart with the associations against levellers in England. Happily, both nations have recovered their senses. May no future infatuation embroil them with each other!

W. Bakewell.

Fatland Ford, Pensylvania,
February 2, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING attended the annual meeting of the charity-children at St. Paul's, on the 28th of last month, I can hardly find words to express how highly I was gratified, as well with the spectacle of upwards of six thousand poor children clothed, maintained and educated at the public expence, as with the astonishing effect produced by the union of sounds from so many voices, chanting the praises of their great Creator.

I should not, however, have troubled you with this, were it not at the same time to transmit some observations I made whilst there, in the hope, that by communicating them to the public through your widely-extended miscellany, they may be attended to by those concerned, and the effect of the whole improved to the greatest degree possible.

As I was there pretty early, and before many of the children had taken their places, the first observation I made was that, notwithstanding the immense theatre erected and provision made, there was yet hardly sufficient room to accommodate the whole of the different schools; many of the children finding a difficulty in seating themselves, and, when settled, were much crowded. Owing to this probably it was, that some few were occasionally had down to the school-mistresses below, to be plied with smelling-bottles to be kept from fainting. And this would perhaps have happened to a much greater degree, had not the day been as favourable as possibly could have been for the purpose, without either rain or extreme heat.

As each school must doubtless be made acquainted

acquainted with the number of seats allotted to it, this inconvenience might certainly be remedied, by leaving as many of the younger children behind, (whose voices can hardly be expected to add much to the general effect,) as may enable the remainder to be well accommodated.

My next observation was upon the choir of St. Paul's, which sang alone in the Te Deum and Jubilate, and in the greater part of the Coronation-Anthem and Hallelujah from the Messiah, and which appeared to me to be much too weak for that occasion, especially after the charity-children had added their voices in the two latter; contrasted to the immense force of which the choir seemed as it were annihilated; scarcely any thing but the organ (at least where I sat) being to be heard. Surely upon so great an occasion as this may justly be reckoned, the choirs of the Chapel Royal and Westminster Abbey might be requested to lend their assistance, as at the Festival for the Sons of the Clergy, with which aid the contrast would not be carried to such an extreme, as must be the case with a single choir opposed to such a force.

My third observation was upon the performance of the charity-children themselves, whose extreme steadiness and accuracy was astonishing, and did the highest credit as well to themselves, as to the persons that had instructed them. In, however, the beginning of the 100th psalm, with which the service commenced, the effect was not so great as I had expected, owing probably to a want of courage in many of the children, which might prevent their putting out their voices so much as they did in the latter verses. But in the 113th Psalm, before the Sermon, they made ample amends, as nothing, I think, could exceed the wonderful and striking effect occasioned by the transition from the full chorus, to the voices of the girls alone on one side, and thence again to the full chorus, as was also the case in the Hallelujah succeeding it. The cathedral responses and amens too were very accurately performed by them, and well in time. I cannot, however, help thinking, but that, in the Coronation-Anthem, and Hallelujah chorus from the Messiah, a considerable improvement in the effect may yet be made, by a different arrangement of the air, or tune, in the parts where the children join, by not merely taking the treble notes, to which the melody is by no means confined. For when the composer thus formed his score, he naturally supposed that the different voices would in general be pretty equally arranged, and that therefore it would be of little consequence whether the principal air was in the treble or any other part. Could he however have foreseen that, upon some future occasions, there would be about two thousand trebles, (supposing only a third part of the children to sing in these chorusses,) to about three or four tenors and basses, or had the present annual meeting and performance been instituted in his time, he would undoubtedly in the full chorus have thrown the air as much as possible into that part, which cannot so justly be said to predominate over the others, as to drown and annihilate them. My principal allusion is to the first three bars of the last movement of the Coronation-Anthem, "God save the King," &c. and the same as repeated towards the end, which as a loyal *exclamation* in unison, appears striking enough, but can hardly be called singing, being nearly all upon one note. As, therefore, the air is here evidently sung by the counter-tenors and tenors, supported by the violins in the octave above, I should propose in these three bars, the boys taking the counter-tenor part, and the girls the tenor in the octave above, or in unison with the second violin part. And this, being in fact but one bar three times repeated, need not startle those who with great reason object to the children being taught to sing in parts, to which I would make this the sole exception. In like manner, as at the repetition of the same words in the key of A at the 17th bar, the principal air is in the tenor part; I would have the children taught to sing that part in the octave above, instead of the proper treble part, as being likely to produce a more striking effect.

In other parts of the Coronation-Anthem, and in the Hallelujah chorus, similar improvements may be made, by selecting such parts from the score, as have most air or time in them, for the children to sing, either in unison or in the octave above, as may best suit their voices.

I have yet a fourth observation to mention which I made, viz. the want of an organ of more power in the bass to qualify the prodigious strength of treble; although Mr. Attwood, by his full and judicious accompaniment, made the most that he could of that, (upon all other occasions

casions as it may be reckoned,) compleat and noble instrument. Indeed, since these annual meetings have been established, one cannot but lament that the proposal of Mr. Renatus Harris, mentioned in the 532d number of the Spectator, of erecting an organ of the greatest powers and dimensions over the great west door of the cathedral, has not since been carried into execution. The present organ, however, might be enlarged for this occasion, by the exchange of the trumpet stop for one of more power than the present, and addition of a double trumpet bass, with likewise (if room should be found,) a clarion, or octave trumpet. With these powerful reed stops, and additional voices proposed, there would be something considerable left when the childrens' voices cease in the Coronation Anthem, &c. and in the full chorus the great force of the trebles would be qualified and contrasted by a bass bearing some proportion to it, and a grandeur would be given to the whole, which would wonderfully improve the general effect. Should however the additions to the organ here proposed, be not found practicable or expedient, then perhaps one or two bass trombones, used merely when all the children sing, might answer the purpose.

I cannot conclude without paying my small tribute of approbation to Mr. Page, as well for the very great pains he must have taken, and time he must have bestowed, in preparing the children at the different schools so as to enable them to perform by ear, and without the least knowledge of the science, with such great accuracy and precision; as for his clear, distinct, and animated manner of conducting so large an assemblage of voices, actuated as it were by one mind; thereby producing an effect that is probably not equalled in Europe. Your's, &c.

M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG the favour of you to insert the following, as I flatter myself it will prove of general service. It is a little contrivance, costing a mere trifle, which is attached to a two or four-wheeled carriage, for the purpose of impeding the accelerated velocity of the vehicle down hills, or when the horses run away. A bar of iron with two steel shoes to its ends is attached, under the futchels or shafts, the shoes facing and fitting the wheels, so that when the contrivance is to be used, the coachman puts his foot on a pedal, and in an instant the two shoes rub violently against the wheels, not locking them (which by the way is the best method that can be devised for tearing the strongest wheel to pieces,) but producing on the tire or iron rim of the wheel a friction that I venture to affirm is sufficient to stop the most unruly horses, even when attempting to run away down hill.

I feel justified in recommending this simple devise from two years' experience of its effect, down some of the steepest hills in the Isle of Wight, and should it but prove the means of preventing one accident, now when every body will be thinking of their country excursions, I shall feel ample compensation for any trouble I may have taken in bringing it about, and making it public.

There is a yellow sociable at Tattersall's at present, which your mechanical friends would perhaps after this description like to see; though it, being the first to which the bar was fixed, is certainly not so simple as I could have wished.

Your's, &c.

May 25, D. F. WALKER.

5 *Gloster-street, Portman-square.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Number for April last, p. 225, I have perused with great pleasure Mr. W. Marshall's paper on the excellence of Handel. It has not yet been in my power to make such research into the particular methods by which Handel obtained the words of his Oratorios, being too fully occupied in the musical analysis of those grand compositions. I shall, however, be happy to contribute a few remarks on such beauties of expression, as the union of poetry and music in those works present to the feelings of all who have a true taste for harmony in the most extensive signification of the term.

It has often occured to my mind, that a regular criticism on the excellencies of Handel, associated with their chronological order in the Sacred Scriptures, would have a powerful effect in heightening their energies to the auditor, and of impressing their succession on the memory.

For this purpose I send you a specimen of my design in some remarks on the Oratorio of Joseph, which is the first in order of time, being the only one selected by Handel from the book of Genesis.

The overture of this Oratorio, like that of the Messiah, is composed in E minor; a key for which Handel seems to have had

some

some partiality, when the idea of mournful firmness was to be expressed: witness his "Total Eclipse," in Samson, "Behold and See," in the Messiah, and the first air in this Oratorio, which is in the same key to the following words:

"Be calm, my soul, nor faint beneath
Affliction's galling chains;
When crown'd with conscious Virtue's wreath,
The shackled captive reigns."

The symphony to this air is of that first species of the sublime, which arises from the employment of all instruments in octaves or unisons according to Dr. Crotch's classification in his *Specimens* just published.

Joseph then, supposed to be alone in prison, continues in the following accompanied recitative:

"But wherefore thus? whence, Heav'n, these bitter bonds;
Are these the just rewards of stubborn virtue?
Down, down, proud heart,
Nor blindly question the behest of Heav'n!
These chastisements are just; for some wise end
Are all the partial ills allotted Man."

The former air is again repeated.

Phanor, the name given to the chief butler of Pharoah in this drama, (see Genesis xli, 9), then enters and informs Joseph of the king's demand for an interpreter; on which Joseph addresses the Almighty in the following fine air in E flat major, composed for a counter tenor voice:

"Come, divine inspirer, come,
Make my humble breast thy home;
Draw the curtain from mine eye,
And present place futurity."

Joseph being introduced to Pharoah, the Egyptians perform a chorus of invocation in G minor; of which the contrast between the *staccate* of the instrumental accompaniments and the *tenute* of the vocal parts is well supported:

"O God of Joseph, gracious shed
Thy spirit on thy servant's head;
That to the king he may reveal
The truth's his mystic dreams conceal."

After the interpretation of Pharoah's dream, and the new name of Zaphnath-Paaneah, (explained by some, *Revealer of Secrets*, by others, *Saviour of the World*) a spirited chorus in C major occurs, of which the *cæsures* and harmonic accents are particularly correct:

"Joyful | sounds! melodious | strains,
Health to | Egypt is the | theme!
Zaphnath | rules and Pharoah | reigns—
Happy | nation! bliss su | preme!"

The remainder of the first act is occupied with the loves of Asenath and Joseph, the march to the temple, and their subsequent nuptials.

The last air is for a base voice in D major accompanied by the trumpet:

"Since the race of time began,
Since the birth-day of the sun;
Ne'er was so much wisdom found,
With such matchless beauty crown'd."

A chorus in continuation of the same subject concludes the act:

"Swift our numbers, swifty roll,
Waft the news from pole to pole;
Asenath with Zaphnath 's join'd!
Joy and peace to all mankind!"

The second act opens with a chorus in E minor of two movements each, containing two excellent subdivisions which shew the hand of a great master:

"Hail, thou youth by Heav'n belov'd,
Now thy wondrous wisdom's prov'd;
Zaphnath Egypt's fate foresaw,
And snatch'd her from the famine's jaw."

After the song by Phanor, "Our fruits, while yet in blossom, die, &c." and the chorus, "Blest be the Man," &c. which follows, must be well known to all who have heard it as introduced by Dr. Arnold in Redemption.

It would require not only more space than a periodical publication can admit, but also musical examples, to shew the merit of Simeon's soliloquy in prison; his examination by Joseph; the first interview with Benjamin, and the invita ion to the eleven brethren, as taken from Genesis, xliii, 16. But the master-piece of this oratorio is the final chorus of the second act. Those who remember its effect in Westminster Abbey, can best appreciate its merits, and Mr. Shield has recorded its final movement in his Introduction to Harmony:

"O God! who in thy heav'nly hand
Dost hold the hearts of mighty kings;
O take thy Jacob, and his land,
Beneath the shadow of thy wings.
Thou know'st our wants before our prayer,
O let us not confounded be;
Thy tender mercies let us share,
O Lord, we trust alone in thee!"

The splendor of this divine chorus rather throws the last act into a partial obscurity, yet the air by Asenath; "Prophetic raptures," in D major; the popular duet, "What's sweeter than the new-blown rose;" together with the various interspersed recitatives, which develope the history of Joseph, are all specimens of the composer's talents.

The

The whole terminates with the anthem in D:

"We will rejoice in thy salvation, and triumph in the name of the Lord our God. Hallelujah."

This short sketch of the principal beauties of Joseph, is submitted to the judgment of the lovers of Handel, as a specimen of an investigation into that expressive union of music and poetry which contributes to the heightening of both.

A more remote object also may be obtained from the enquiry: in such a classification of the principal airs and chorusses as the present criticisms will form, a very clear view will be given, how far Handel did or did not consider the choice of key as essential to the *character* of the piece. Even in this short analysis, the firm and composed melancholy in the key of E minor has been mentioned, and the brilliant effects of D major have not passed unnoticed. My present numerous avocations will not justify a hasty promise, but it is my wish to continue this series regularly through the Scripture History, as it is found in the works of Handel.

If, for the sake of technical memory, we might give this particular oratorio one decided term to express its general character, it seems to require no better than that of RESIGNATION.

Kensington Your's, &c.
Gravel Pits. J. W. CALCOTT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately met with Doctor Franklin's Life, to which his will is annexed, my curiosity has been much excited relative to 2,000l. bequeathed in a codicil to the said will, 1,000l. to the citizens of Boston, and 1,000l. to the corporation of the city of Philadelphia, to be let out at interest at five per cent. in different sums, to such young artificers under the age of twenty-five, as had served an apprenticeship in the said towns, and were married. If any person can gratify my desire to know whether the said legacies are appropriated agreeable to the patriot's will, through your justly admired miscellaneous collection, he will much oblige your constant reader. T.

Dublin, February 22, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT must certainly be matter of gratification to the philanthropist, that, notwithstanding the animosity of parties, and the exterminating conflict of nations, there are yet those among men whose aim is the happiness and the preservation of their species. Your Correspondent, *Common Sense*, in his communication of last month, has made known an easy method of escaping from a house when on fire; and for which, I may venture to say, that no one of your readers will refuse him their commendation, or feel less than grateful.

Permit me, Sir, through the same medium, to make a few remarks on the probability of still further lessening those dangers to which our lives are daily exposed.

"For, to know
That which before us lies in daily life
Is the prime wisdom: what is more, is fame,
Or emptiness, or fond impertinence,
And renders us in things that most concern,
Unprac'tised, unprepared, and still to seek."

People who do not consider how much their peace and safety depends on little things, will hardly be prevailed on to care about the security of their doors and windows, stoves, &c.; but I would particularly recommend every master or mistress of a family to *accustom* themselves to arrange and secure their effects in such a manner, that in case of those too common and dreadful alarms, their lives and valuables might be better preserved from the hands of midnight robbers, or the ravages of fire; for it is more than probable, that when such calamities befall us, the perturbation of our spirits, and the want of time, will be fatal to our safety. How many valuable lives might have been saved by the precaution of sleeping in rooms which are favourable to escape in such an emergency as is produced by fire, by the aid of a rope, or the alarm of a rattle!—On keeping the window free from the blockade of chairs, tables, flower-pots, &c. much of our safety depends. I have always thought that a *window* is generally preferable to any other part to escape from, when our danger is pressing, because from this part of the house we are conveyed at once into the street; but, in cases of midnight alarms by fire, by the time lost in attempts to unlock and unbolt doors, to descend stairs, and pass through passages, we may fairly conclude many a person has died the most terrible of all deaths!

Dreadful as the alternative must be, I am yet inclined to believe that a leap from a window is often preferable to the more certain destruction by suffocation and fire; and though our neighbours should neglect to strew their *beds* to receive

ceive us, the person in distress might immediately take his leap on throwing out his own, and in some measure break the effects of his fall by holding his breath at the same instant.

But perhaps a few hints, calculated to prevent the necessity of such risks, may be still more acceptable:—Among those fires which are fatal to our lives, none are more to be dreaded than those which happen or originate in our chambers. Here it is that in a few minutes we are enveloped in flames, every thing about us is combustible, and tends to hasten the horrid catastrophe. But whether the accident originates from the carelessness of a servant, a child, or a parent, a little forethought, or the following simple precaution, might have prevented it: for it is only by securing the candle in a *lanthorn* that I can at any time trust my elder girl to put the younger children to bed, without the dread of having the bed-clothes or curtains set on fire, a circumstance so very frequent and fatal, but which could not happen, did we but accustom ourselves to take a light into a bed-room only when inclosed in a lamp or lanthorn. And if the light were to remain in the chimney corner all night, our security and advantage would still be increased, and the air of the chamber would not be injured, which might be the case if the lamp had been suspended in the middle of the room.

There are some people who say they cannot sleep in a dark room, and others find themselves restless because there is a light: but both may become agreeable by habit. Those who are accustomed to the latter would certainly have the advantage in case of an accident. If a fire broke out in any part of the house, their clothes, their children, and their valuables, are immediately in view, and consequently their embarrassment would be considerably lessened.

Among other important aids to humanity, we may reckon Dr. Cogan's late improved drag, for the speedily raising human bodies from under water; and Mr. Daniel's life-preserver, which prevents the ship-wrecked mariner from sinking. The Humane Society have likewise done much to preserve us from death; and when the nation shall be led sufficiently to appreciate its character, and the importance of this excellent institution, we may expect a proportionate share of benefit by the extension and improvement of such plans.

Many thousands of those papers which acquaint us with the mode of recovering persons apparently dead, have been distributed in different parts, and many thousands more are still wanted for the same purpose: and I have often thought that considerable benefit might be derived from painted inscriptions or instructions of this kind being placed near turnpike gates, bathing-places, and near the bridges of London, Blackfriars, and Westminster. I believe that, to the honour of humanity, it may be said, that few persons who attempt to rescue their fellow-creatures from perilous situations, feel any other impulse at the moment than that of commiseration, or genuine benevolence: and yet no one will deny that the rewards held out and distributed by the Humane Society have been very salutary and proper? Why, then, should not the same honours and rewards be in reserve for those who rescue others from a death which we all contemplate with so much horror? Surely the *firy* element is not less cruel in his dominion over us, than that of water. The melancholy relations which we every day hear, or read of, ought to have roused us to the consideration of this subject.

The conflagration at Westminster, which was so fatal to the house and inmates of my friend Mr. J. Storr, as well as one, of much later occurrence, in Upper Norton-street, have the most serious part of their calamity to attribute to the difficulty of procuring *fire-ladders;* and, to prevent in future the loss of lives by this kind of neglect, I would recommend the expediency of increasing the number of ladders, and particularly the number of keys which secure them in the places where they are kept. And as fires generally happen in the night, when the most assistance is wanted, and least is to be had, to help those who have not the opportunity of self-preservation, every means should be devised, and every watchman and turnpikeman should be in possession of a key to the nighest fire ladder. The parish watchhouse, to which people generally run for aid, is very often situated too far from the spot which is the scene of distress, and it too often happens that, in the confusion either the watchhouse, the key, or the ladder, is not to be found in time.

Light-made fire-ladders, which can be speedily procured, must, in many cases, be the easiest mode of escape; as those apertures for our windows, which builders seem, for the sake of uniformity, to place exactly over each other in the different

stories,

stories, are extremely unfavourable to persons on the higher floors; for, if the fire broke out under them, that which prevented their descent by the staircase, would, in all probability, prevent their escape by a rope from their window, as, in either case, they must pass through the flames. Many persons who have been found burnt to death, have shown themselves, at different intervals, at their window; but not finding assistance at hand, and not being able to bear the heat and smoke which ascended from the windows under them, have been compelled to retire, and fall victims to the devouring flames.

May 25, 1807. J. M. FLINDALL.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ENQUIRER.—No. XXII.

WHO WAS SESOSTRIS?

THE earliest and most conspicuous Greek account of Sesostris is that which occurs in the second book of Herodotus, an historian who flourished about four hundred and fifty years before Christ. A second account occurs in the first book of Diodorus Siculus, who flourished about four hundred years later than Herodotus, under the emperor Augustus. Except in these two accounts, no details of the life and deeds of Sesostris have been given by the classical historians; although incidental mention of him, as the first great conqueror, is frequent. So that an examination of these two accounts will suffice to bring forwards what is supposed to be known concerning him.

I. Herodotus states (Euterpe, 101) that, after Mœris, who built a new porch to the temple of Vulcan, and who also built vast pyramids in Ægypt, flourished Sesostris.

"This Sesostris (continues Herodotus, II. 102), as the priests tell us, was the first, who, in long boats, sallied from the Arabic Gulf to overturn the settlers on the Red Sea. Proceeding further, he came to a frith unnavigable from its shallows. Thence returning to Ægypt, according to the records of the priests, and raising a numerous army, he overspread the continent and overturned all the impeding nations. As many of them as he found brave, and desirous of liberty, among those he set up pillars, indicating by letters his name and country, and how he had subverted them by power. But, where he took their towns combatless and welcomely, on the pillars he inscribed the same things as where he had found the people manly, but added the private parts of a woman to indicate their cowardice."

Herodotus proceeds to say that Sesostris passed from Syria into Europe, subduing Scythians and Thracians (Euterpe, 103); and that he left a colony on the river Phasis, as he returned. "The Ægyptians maintain (adds Herodotus, 104) that the Colchians descend from these troops of Sesostris; and this I can believe, as they have black complexions and woolly hair, and practice circumcision, a rite peculiar to the Colchians, Ægyptians, and the Æthiopians. The Phœnicians and Syrians of Palæstine confess to have received this practice from the Ægyptians." The Colchians (he says further, 105) manufacture such linen as the Ægyptians.

"Of the pillars which in the conquered districts Sesostris, the king of Ægypt, erected, not many appear to remain. In the Syrian Palæstine I myself (affirms Herodotus, II. 106) have seen some extant, inscribed both with letters and with the private parts of a woman." He adds that in Ionia, near Ephesus, was thought to exist a statue of Sesostris, but that others called it a statue of Memnon.

"This Ægyptian Sesostris being returned (continues our historian, II. 107) and bringing with him many men of the subverted nations, he was invited, the priests say, at the Pelusian Daphne, by a brother whom he had put over Ægypt, he and his family to a feast. The house was surrounded with combustibles, and set on fire: which when Sesostris discovered, he deliberated with his wife on the means of escape; and with her consent used two of their children as stepping-stones athwart the burning pyre. These two children being sacrificed, the rest were saved with their father."

"Sesostris being returned into Ægypt (Euterpe, 108) took vengeance on his brother. Of the many captives brought home he made this use: they had to drag stones of immense length for the temple of Vulcan, and were compelled to dig at those ditches with which Ægypt is intersected."

"Thus was Ægypt regularly divided (Euterpe, 109), and a square plot of ground was assigned by this king to each Ægyptian, and a quit-rent was imposed to be paid yearly: and if any suffered by the falling short of the inundation of the Nile, he might certify it to the king, and the king sent commissioners to measure the dry land, and to abate the tax upon it; hence arose geometry."

"Only this king of Ægypt (Euterpe,

110) could master Æthiopia. He left a monument before the temple of Vulcan, two stone statues of thirty cubits, representing himself and wife, and four stone statues of twenty cubits representing his children.

"Sesostris was succeeded (Euterpe, 111) by a son, Pheron, who lost his sight."

Here is all, concerning Sesostris, that Herodotus has related. This historian, if credulous, is always a faithful reporter. His opportunities of information were comprehensive, having travelled into Ægypt and Syria, and consulted on the spot the archives of several temples. The great revolution of a Babylonian conquest of Palestine having intervened between the times of Sesostris, and Herodotus, much definite evidence must have been abolished, and reduced to vague tradition. His testimony however may be accepted as in the main satisfactory: only it remains improbable that the son of a judge, or petty king, of Ægypt, should have extended his conquests so far northwards, as to make war with the Thracians, and to leave a colony at Colchis on the Euxine.

II. Diodorus Siculus states (I. 34) that Sesostris was also called Sesosis: that he was educated with those of his own age to military exercises, and was sent by his father with an army into Arabia; that he was distinguished for an hereditary piety to Vulcan; and that he divided his country into *nomes*, or tribes, or provinces, and appointed prefects over each. He next made an expedition into Libya: and then into Æthiopia, where he imposed a tribute of ivory and gold. At length, influenced by his daughter Athyrte, he undertook the conquest of Asia and of the world. Diodorus makes these conquests extend to the Ganges and the Tanais: from Babylon his Sesostris brings captives who found the Babylon of the Ægyptians, who build temples without number, who dig canals and reservoirs, and who fortify Ægypt by a great wall against the Syrians and Arabs. Sesostris also constructs an ark, or floating temple, two hundred and eighty cubits long, gilt without and silvered within. He erects two obelisks inscribed with the list of his provinces and his taxes. He employs noble captives to carry his palanquin. Being at his brother's house, an attempt was made to destroy it by fire; Sesostris commemorated his escape by erecting statues before the temple of Vulcan at Memphis. In the thirty-third year of his reign he became blind; after which he killed himself. He was succeeded by a son, who assumed the same name, and lost his sight like his father.

This account of Diodorus is partly transcribed from Herodotus, and partly derived, it should seem, from Ctesias, who is quoted (I. 36), and to whom the marvellous particulars apparently belong. There was a Ctesias of Cnidus captived by the Persians, who became physician to Artaxerxes Memnon; and, about the time of Alexander's expedition into Asia, a work was circulated under the name of this Ctesias, which treated of Persian and Indian geography and history. The work ascribed to Ctesias has not descended to us entire; but from the copious extracts preserved by Photius, it may be pronounced an European forgery: so widely does it differ from what a resident at the Babylonian court must have had to communicate. Diodorus himself lived too late to be an authority: his want of criticism saps the trust-worthiness even of the testimony which he only repeats.

After condensing and combining these two statements, and dismissing what is marvellous, inconsistent or otherwise improbable, it may be presumed that Sesostris, or Sesosis, originated near Memphis, probably on the eastern bank of the Nile, which was called the land of Goshen, as his brother resided there: that he passed the Red Sea, explored its further coast, returned among his own people, and at the head of an army of rebel slaves (ηγλιχομενοι περι της ελευθεριης) conquered Palestine, and divided his jurisdiction into *nomes*, or tribes: that he set up pillars in memory of his success, which remained when Herodotus wrote: that he was distinguished for piety to Vulcan, and for a long reign.

It is remarkable that all these particulars should be true of the Jewish chieftain Joshua. In concert with Caleb (Numbers, xiv. 6) he went to explore those countries beyond the Red Sea, to the conquest of which he guided his followers; when, as the poet expresses it (Exodus, xiv. 12) "the children of Israel went into the midst of the sea upon the dry land; and the waters were a bulwark to them on the right and on the left." He divided his conquests with geographical superstition (Joshua, xviii. 10) into nomes, or tribes. Pillars, those probably which Herodotus saw, were erected (Joshua, vi. 20) by Joshua in Gilgal. The symbols described by Herodotus are the more likely to have been traced on the columns of Joshua; as a marked attention was

shown to the harlot Rahab (Joshua vi. 25) for her services to the conqueror of Canaan. By Vulcan, Herodotus often means Jehovah; he calls Sethos, or Hezekiah, a priest of Vulcan. Vulcan was the god of fire; and Herodotus, in common with other heathens, supposed that the shekinah, or holy fire, which, in the temples of Jehovah, was kept burning at the altar, and into which incense was thrown, was the proper and real object of adoration in a sect which tolerated no images: he mistook a rite of worship, an emblem perhaps, for the Being worshipped.

At one hundred and ten years of age Joshua (xxiv. 29) is stated to have died; previous to which it is not unlikely that he may have incurred the calamity of blindness: but this circumstance, although stated by Diodorus, is not vouched either by the Jewish Scriptures, or by Herodotus.

These coincidences of adventure are too peculiar, and of too extraordinary a kind, to have befallen several individuals; it is most rational therefore to suppose that the history of Joshua is the basis of all that has been related concerning Sesostris. The reputation of his victories might easily travel to Greece in such a form, as to give rise to the extant exaggerated misrepresentations.

By admitting the identity of Joshua and Sesostris a copious stock of illustration is acquirred for the early books of Scripture; an obscure period of human events becomes distinctly luminous; an inconsistent portion of the Ægyptian annals acquires certainty, simplicity and chronological precision; the student has fewer facts to remember; the sceptic fewer about which to doubt.

The testimony of Herodotus relative to the personal resemblance between the Colchians and the Ægyptians implies that the troops of Sesostris had black complexions and woolly hair: it must therefore be inferred that the followers of Moses, the conquerors of Canaan, the depositaries of the decalogue, the progenitors of the Jewish kings and prophets, were negroes.

There is a chasm in the narrative of the book of Joshua, preceding the commencement of the twenty-third chapter: which affords an ample pretext for supposing him, during that interval, to have visited and displaced his brother, and to have made expeditions into Libya and Æthiopia: and to have ameliorated the agrarian legislation of Ægypt, as is narrated by Herodotus. It justifies the predilection of Moses, and exalts the character of Joshua, to observe that the natural ascendancy of his courage and his intellect was recognized along the Nile, as along the Jordan.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

DR. JOHN DOUGLAS,

LATE LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY, D. D. F. R. S. A. S. &c. &c.

"Omnibus qui patriam conservaverint, adjuverint, auxerint, certus est in cœlo & definitus locus, ubi beati ævo sempiterno fruantur." *Cic. Som. Scip.*

DOCTOR John Douglas, distinguished more than half a century, for learning and science, was a native of Scotland. It would be easy, from his country, and still more from his name, to arrogate all the lustre of high birth, and develope all the pride of genealogy. A recurrence to the days of chivalry, a display of valorous ancestors "clad in complete steel," and an alliance with the Scottish kings, would be admirably calculated to fascinate the wayward reader, or conceal the penury of biography under an affectation of unavailing pomp and useless grandeur. But these false and adventitious aids are not wanting on the present occasion: it is unnecessary to put in any pretended claims on the score of birth, when a man has been ennobled both by nature and education.*

The subject of this biographical sketch was born in 1721. We are unacquainted with the precise spot in which he first drew his breath; but it was undoubtedly to the north of the Tweed. His parents, who moved in a humble sphere, migrated

* It may not be unnecessary, however, to observe in this place, that, since writing the above, we have learned that the bishop's grandfather was a younger brother of Douglas of Talliquilly, in the South of Scotland, and the immediate predecessor of Bishop Burnet, in the living of Salton, in East Lothian. But whoever is acquainted with Scotland, must know that nothing is more customary than claims of this sort; and even the incidental circumstance of being of the same *name* as a man of rank, formerly carried along with it a certain *ennobling* quality, that tended not a little to flatter the vanity of the fortunate possessor.

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from Pettenwien, in the county of Fife, in quest of independence; and, if we mistake not greatly, resided during many years in Cockspur-street, where they kept the British coffee-house. On their demise, or removal, this establishment was carried on under the superintendance of a daughter.

To a Scotchman, there is something irresistibly inviting in the name of an institution, originally endowed in a foreign land by one of his own kings; and accordingly it was to Baliol College, Oxford, that Mr. Douglas repaired, after the usual prefatory studies, which are said to have originated at the grammar-school of Dunbar. There are in this College a certain number of exhibitions, to which the University of Glasgow may appoint; and we at one period were led to suppose, from a variety of circumstances, that one of these had been thus granted. We have been assured, however, from undoubted authority, that the nomination originated not in Scotland, but at Oxford, in consequence of a lapse, or neglect.*

On a recurrence to a copy of the Register, we find that Mr. Douglas obtained the degree of M. A. October 14, 1743, when he was twenty-two years of age. It was not until a distant period that he aspired to higher honours, which shall be noticed in due time.

Having been intended for the church, the student in divinity now applied himself with indefatigable attention to acquire a sufficient knowledge of theology; how far he succeeded on this occasion, those acquainted with his life and conversation can best tell. As no fairy prospects of preferment opened to his fascinated eyes, and no visionary canonical vistas seemed to be cut into crosiers, and other emblems of episcopacy, after the manner of that day, Mr. Douglas thought proper to search for a livelihood in another country. Accordingly, soon after he had taken orders, he was appointed one of the chaplains to the army,† and was present in that capacity at the battle of Fontenoy, in 1745. A colonel, who was his namesake, and perhaps also a relation, asked him, on this occasion, if he, who was "also a Douglas," did not mean to make a charge with the regiment? But his ardour could not display itself on this occasion, even if his clerical functions would have permitted; for he was entrusted with all the most valuable property of the officers with whom he was acquainted, accompanied with injunctions to dispose of it according to certain directions, in the event of their not surviving that day.

Among those gallant men who perished in this action, was a gentleman named Lort, a major in the Welsh Fusileers, whose son carried a pair of colours in the same regiment, which suffered more than any other at the beginning of the action. The father, anxious for the honour of his child, who had never been engaged before, narrowly watched his behaviour, and, observing him to bend his head a little at the first discharge, which proved a very dreadful one, exclaimed, "Young man, if I survive this day, I will bring you to a court martial for that!" The youth behaved with distinguished gallantry throughout the remainder of the engagement, but the father fell a few minutes afterwards. It is hoped the introduction of this anecdote will be pardoned even in the life of a bishop, in favour of the memory of a brave man.

Soon after this memorable event, Mr. Douglas returned from the Continent, and, after spending some little time at Baliol College, he was ordained a priest: for he had hitherto only been in deacon's orders. So little patronage did he enjoy at this period, that we find him for many years drudging as a humble curate, first at Tilehurst, near Reading in Berkshire, and afterwards at Dunstew, in the county of Oxford.

While performing his duties with exemplary patience and decorum in the latter of these parishes, a new career was opened to his ambition, by means of the Earl of Bath. This nobleman, better known as William Pulteney, and for a long period one of the first orators of the House of Commons, after the toils of a long opposition, had at length tasted of the sweets of power, and the *lethean* draught had the same effect on him as on many other pretenders to public virtue, both before and since: he had forgotten all his promises in favour of liberty, and the people! His only child, Lord Pulteney, was

* It appears, from a paper drawn up by the bishop's son, that Dr. Douglas, in 1736, was first entered a commoner of St. Mary Hall, and remained there until 1738, when he removed to Baliol College, on being elected an exhibitioner, on Bishop Warner's foundation.

† He occupied this situation in the third regiment of foot-guards. Anterior to this, he had visited both France and Flanders, chiefly with a view of acquiring a facility in the French language,

at once the hope and the solace of his declining years, and he had been for some time looking about for a proper tutor to accompany him in his travels. The talents, the acquirements, the character, and the good conduct, of the subject of this memoir, pointed him out as a proper person to fill such a post: he accordingly accompanied this young nobleman, during a tour of considerable extent, throughout the principal countries in Europe*.

Nor was his reward long deferred, for soon after his return to England, in the autumn of 1749, he obtained two livings in the presentation of the father of his pupil*. In the course of the succeeding year, he received the vicarage of High Ercol, in the same county, and preferments seemed now ready to shower upon him.

But the humble situation of a parish-priest was not exactly suitable to the views or the talents of Mr. Douglas. He had of late participated in all the gaities of the great world, without sharing in its dissipations, and he now spent part of the winters in the metropolis, while his summer was chiefly divided between Tunbridge and Cheltenham, or wheresoever his noble patrons, to whom he had in some measure become necessary, both by habit and affection, chose to direct his steps.

Celebrity, however, was still wanting, and it was at length obtained, in a new and original manner; for, as Hercules heretofore is supposed to have gone forth in search of monsters, so Mr. Douglas was enabled, by his learning and discernment, to detect impostors, and expose those who wished, by the basest fraud and artifice, to plume themselves at the expence of every thing fair and honourable.

In 1750, commenced the *Lauderian* controversy, he having towards the latter end of that year, published his first literary work, entitled "the Vindication of Milton."

* After accompanying his pupil through various parts of the continent, Dr. Douglas quitted his charge, and returned to England. The death of this young nobleman, which happened on the 12th of February, 1763, severely afflicted his father. The intelligence of that event was conveyed to him by Dr. Douglas, and the communication of it was attended with very melancholy circumstances. Having served some campaigns in Portugal, Lord Pulteney was proceeding on his return through Spain, when he was seized with a fever, and died at Madrid, there being no assistance to be procured but that of an ignorant Irish physician. On the day when the intelligence of this unhappy event reached Lord Bath's house, the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Bristol, and Dr Douglas, had met there to dine with his lordship, and congratulate him upon the prospect of his son's return. Lord Bath being accidentally detained at the House of Lords, did not arrive until they had all assembled; and whilst they waited for him, the dispatch was received. They were all very much interested both for the father and son, and agreed not to disclose the news until the evening. Lord Bath talked of nothing during the dinner but of his son, of his long absence, and of the pleasure he should have in seeing him settled at home, and married; an event exceedingly desirable to so fond a father, with such a title and estate, and no other child to inherit them.

When the servants were withdrawn, his lordship filled out a glass of wine to the Bishop of Rochester, who sat next to him, and desired the prelate to drink "to the health of Lord Pulteney, and his safe return." The bishop of Bristol said, with some solemnity, "My Lord, I drink your good health."—"No! no! (said Lord Bath) you are to drink to Lord Pulteney's good health."—"My Lord (rejoined the bishop), I drink to your good health, and may God support you under your afflictions!" Upon which Dr. Douglas, bursting into tears, related the matter. "It was (says Bishop Newton) a moving, melancholy sight, to see that great and good old man in the agonies of grief on so sad and just an occasion, and might have moved those who were less interested about the parties than we were." Lord Pulteney, though not equal to his father, yet, by having been many years, both at home and abroad, under a most able instructor, an universal scholar, and one of the most intelligent men in the kingdom, had cultivated a naturally good understanding, and would have done honour to his rank.

By means of Lord Bath, Dr. Douglas obtained a canonry of Windsor. This he afterwards exchanged with Dr. Barrington, for a canonry residentiaryship of St. Paul's, which the latter was willing to relinquish, though of greater value, not finding it convenient for his health to live in the residentiary house, as it had been customary to do.

Dr. Douglas's next preferment was his appointment to the deanry of Windsor. Upon the death of Dr. Edmond Law, in 1787, he was raised to the see of Carlisle, through the recommendation of Lord Lonsdale (to whom it had long been promised), without having the slightest expectations of it.

* The free chapel of Eaton Constantine, and the donative of Uppington, both in Shropshire.

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On the 6th of May, 1758, the subject of this article, who by this time had been married and appointed one of the king's chaplains, *proceeded* B. and D.D. In 1762, he was made canon of Windsor, and in the course of the succeeding year he once more refreshed his mind by foreign travels, having accompanied his firm friend and patron, the Earl of Bath, to Spa. On the demise of that nobleman, in 1764, it was found that he had remembered him in his will. The paragraph, in which the Doctor was mentioned with particular respect, at the same time very appositely bequeathed to him the noble library at Bath House, as a legacy. This was redeemed during the life of General Pulteney, for the very inadequate sum of 1,000l. and it having reverted once more by will to the original legatee, was afterwards given up a second time, at the request of the late Sir William Pulteney, who also paid 1,000l. on the occasion.

As Dr. Douglas did not dislike a town life, he very readily acceded to a proposition, which removed him to St. Paul's, and we now find him as heretofore, busily employed in literary avocations, having undertaken the Introduction, Notes, &c. to Cook's third and last Voyage, which, in many respects, may be considered as a national work. At length, in September, 1787, he received the mitre, having been elected, or in other words, nominated by *conge d'elire*, to the see of Carlisle, on which occasion he succeeded Dr. Edmund Law. He was the fifty-second bishop, reckoning from Athelwolf, or Athelward, in 1133. This mitred preferment is valued, in the king's books, at 530l. 4s. 11d½; and is computed at only 2,800l. or 3000l. per annum.

In 1791, his lordship was translated to the richer see of Salisbury, being supposed to produce the annual revenue of from 3,500l. to 3,700l. Of this, he was the 37th prelate, reckoning from St. Adhelm, bishop of Sherborn.

This was the last stage of his mortal career, for the good bishop remained attached to the see of Salisbury during the remainder of his life, which was protracted sixteen years longer. He was formerly, at times, afflicted with disease; but of late his health had been better than heretofore. Indeed, he cannot be strictly said to have perished by the intervention of a mortal malady; for, not only was he devoid of any specific complaint, but his faculties remained clear, unclouded, and almost unchanged, to the very last moment of his existence. Notwithstanding this, at the age of 86, the lamp of life burns dim, and, accordingly, the vital powers were gradually extinguished, rather than forcibly destroyed, on the 18th of May, 1807, when he expired in the arms of his son, the Rev. William Douglas, one of the six canons, and chancellor of Salisbury, on the 18th of May, 1807.

As the bishop of Salisbury was never without a book or a pen in his hand, when alone, it may be readily supposed that he was addicted to literary society, as well as literary disputes. He was, accordingly, a member of the club instituted by Dr. Johnson, and is frequently alluded to by name, in Boswell's Life of the Lexicographer. Dr. Douglas has also been twice mentioned by Goldsmith, in his poem of "Retaliation."

As the Life of a literary man ought to conclude with an account of his works, we here subjoin the best list we have been able to compile:

1. Vindication of Milton from the Charge of Plagiarism adduced by Lauder, 1750.

2. A Letter on the Criterion of Miracles, 1754, principally intended as an Antidote against Voltaire, Hume, and the Philosophers.

3. An Apology for the Clergy, against the Hutchinsonians, Methodists, &c.

4. The Destruction of the French foretold by Ezekiel, being an Ironical Defence of those he had attacked in the preceding pamphlet, 1754 or 1755.

5. An Attack on certain Positions contained in Bower's History of the Popes, &c. 1756.

6. A serious Defence of the Administration, being an Ironical Attack on the Cabinet of that Day, for introducing foreign Troops, 1756.

7. Bower and Tillemont compared, 1757.

8. A full Confutation of Bower's three Defences.

9. The complete and final Detection of Bower.

10. The conduct of a late noble commander (Lord George Sackville, afterwards lord G. Germain), candidly considered. This was a defence of a very unpopular character, not only then, but throughout life, 1759.

11. A Letter to two Great Men, on the appearance of Peace, 1759.

12. A Preface to the Translation of Hooke's Negociations, 1760.

13. The Sentiments of a Frenchman on the Preliminaries of Peace, 1762.

14. The

14. The Introduction and Notes, to Capt. Cook's Third Voyage.

15. The Anniversary Sermon on the Martyrdom of King Charles, preached before the House of Lords, 1788.

16. The Anniversary Sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1793, &c.

In addition to these, in 1763, he superintended the publication of the Diary and Letters of Henry Earl of Clarendon, for which he composed the preface; he also wrote several political papers in the Public Advertiser, in 1768, 1769, &c. In 1770 and 1771, his communications bore the signatures of Tacitus and Manlius. His countryman, Sir John Dalrymple was assisted by him in the arrangement of his manuscripts. Lord Hardwicke also profited by his labours, in respect to the publication of his Miscellaneous Papers. His lordship was particularly conversant in modern geography, and it was he who drew up Mr. Herne's Narrative, and finished the Introduction.

The Bishop of Salisbury was twice married; first in September 1752, to Miss Dorothy Pershouse, of Reynold's Hall, near Walsall in Staffordshire, who survived that event only three months. He remained a widower during fifteen years, so it was not until April 1765, that he became united to Miss Elizabeth Rooke, daughter of Henry Brudenell Rooke, esq.

EDWARD KING, Esq.

F. R. S. F. S. A. Capel sod. &c. &c.

THIS learned and venerable gentleman was descended from a Norfolk family of high respectability. His father, who lived to the advanced age of ninety and odd years, married Sarah, the eldest daughter of Thomas Cater, esq. a gentleman of fortune in the before mentioned county, who having no male heir, his name became extinct. Mr. King was the only issue of this marriage. He received the first rudiments of education from Drs. Rullock and Clark, successively deans of Norwich; and, in 1748, was sent to the University of Cambridge, as a fellow-commoner of Clare Hall; where he resided several years, most sedulously prosecuting his academical course, and alike distinguishing himself by the correctness of his moral conduct. He afterwards entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, by which society he was called to the bar, and practised at it, with considerable success, and the promise of future eminence in the profession, until the decease of his father, when, coming into the possession of a handsome fortune, he took his leave of Westminster-hall, and devoted himself to the quiet pursuits of learning, which, during the remainder of his days, he cultivated with such order and perseverance.

His first literary performance was, "an Essay on the English Constitution and Government," octavo: published in 1767.

In 1773, he published "A Letter addressed to Dr. Hawkesworth, and humbly recommended to the Perusal of the very Learned Deists."

In 1777, he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an ingenious and very interesting Memoir, on the Castellated Remains of past Ages; which was followed by a fuller memoir in 1782. They are both printed in the Archæologia, and seventy copies of these memoirs were printed in one quarto volume, under the title of "Observations on Ancient Castles," for the use of his private friends.

In 1780 he published his much admired "Hymns to the Supreme Being, in imitation of the Eastern Songs," 12mo. In 1783, "Proposals for establishing at Sea a marine School, or Seminary for Seamen," octavo.

In 1788, he presented to the religious world his curious and learned "Morsels of Criticism, tending to illustrate some few Passages in the Holy Scriptures, upon Philosophical Principles, and an enlarged View of Things," quarto; to which a Supplement was added in 1800. The public attention was in a very particular manner called to the contents of the former of these volumes, by the author of the Pursuits of Literature, on account of some striking interpretations of Prophecy which they exhibited, and which were, several years after the appearance of the Morsels, in a remarkable degree confirmed, by the great events which took place in Europe. In 1791, he published "An Imitation of the Prayer of Abel," in the Style of Eastern Poetry; and in 1793, his "Considerations on the Utility of the National Debt," octavo. In 1796, the lovers of antiquarian research were gratified with his elegant "Vestiges of Oxford Castle," folio; and in the same year he presented to the philosophical world his "Remarks concerning Stones said to have fallen from the Clouds, both in these Days and in Ancient Times," 4to. Two years afterwards, he sent forth his "Remarks on the Signs of the Times,"

4to.

4to. to which a Supplement was added in the following year, which led to the very able "Critical Disquisitions" of the late venerable Bishop Horsley on the eighteenth chapter of Isaiah, addressed in a letter to Mr. King, in which his lordship bestows the following high but well merited eulogium on that gentleman. "I cannot (says the Rt. Rev. prelate) enter upon the subjects, without professing not to yourself, but to the world, how highly I value and esteem your writings, for the variety and depth of erudition, the sagacity and piety which appear in every part of them: but appear not more in them, than in the conversation and the habits of your life, to those who have the happiness, as I have, to enjoy your intimacy and friendship. I must publicly declare that I think you are rendering the best service to the church of God, by turning the attention of believers to the true sense of all the prophecies." The very learned prelate some few years afterwards published his ingenious and scientific tract "On Virgil's two Seasons of Honey, and his Season of sowing Wheat, with a new and compendious Method of investigating the Risings and Fallings of the fixed Stars," which he likewise addressed to Mr. King in an affectionate dedication, "as eminently qualified to judge of the soundness of the arguments, the truth of the conclusions, and to appreciate the merits of the whole."

In 1799, Mr. King published the first volume of a most arduous and magnificent undertaking, the work of many years laborious study, and investigation, entitled "*Munimenta Antiqua*, or Observations on Antient Castles, including Remarks on the whole Progress of Architecture, Ecclesiastical, as well as Military, in Great Britain, and on the Corresponding Changes in Manners, Laws, and Customs tending to illustrate Modern History and to elucidate many interesting Passages in various Classic Authors, fol." The second volume appeared in 1802, and the third in 1804. The fourth volume, which will complete this great and ably executed design, was nearly ready for the press, when death closed the labours of its author. The *Munimenta Antiqua* is accompanied by beautiful and very accurate engravings, some of which are from the elegant drawings of his niece, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Windsor.

In 1803, Mr. King published a small tract, entitled, "Honest Apprehensions, and sincere Confessions of Faith of a plain honest Layman;" and in 1805, he engaged in a literary discussion with Mr. Dutens on the antiquity of the *arch*, which led to several publications on both sides.

Such have been the learned labours of Mr. King, as far as those labours have met the public eye; and it will not be disputed that they have greatly assisted to inform and enlighten mankind, on the important subjects, to the elucidation of which they were so honestly and so zealously directed. His public services in the cause of learning, great and extensive as they were, were not, however, by any means his only labours. He has left behind him an uncommonly large collection of most curious and valuable MSS. on various subjects, which were written at different periods of his life, and some of which appear to have been intended for the press; and among these, a very extensive work, which had been the fruits of many years patient and deep study, on the theory of the earth. It is to this work that he refers, in the thirteenth chapter of the supplement to his "Morsels of Criticism," on the combined effects of gravitation, the attraction of cohesion and the centrifugal force of our earthly globe: "For near forty years with unceasing attention," says he, "enquiries to elucidate this subject have been an object of my pursuit; and the first intimations of the chain and mode of reasoning which I was led to pursue, and of the ideas which led me to it, were ventured by me into the world, and were printed in the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LVII. for the year 1767, long before Mr. Whitehurst's book was published. Since the printing of that paper, I have continually been pursuing the subject analytically, both by putting together facts resulting from every observation that I had myself any opportunities to make on natural appearances; and also by collecting and arranging facts from all the accounts I could meet with of the most intelligent voyagers and travellers, and natural historians; and these," adds he, "I should ere this have communicated to the world; endeavouring to place the conclusions resulting from the whole, in the fullest and fairest point of view; but have been hindered by the great expense attending the engraving of the numerous drawings that must accompany such a kind of publication. Whether (continues he) it will ever be in my power during the short remainder of life, if my days be prolonged, to accomplish my wish of

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overcoming these difficulties, and of publishing the materials I have collected, arranged, and written; or whether any one coming after me, will take the trouble and care, to make use of them; or whether any more able enquirers will tread in the same path, I cannot dare to expect with any sanguine hope."

Perhaps no man in modern times ever pursued with more unabated diligence and determined spirit those objects of study which engaged his attention, than Mr. King. His mind was peculiarly formed for profound research; and his writings display an uncommon extent and variety of learning, and an extraordinary acuteness and ingenuity of thought; some of his opinions, particularly on philosophical matters, are certainly of a speculative and eccentric kind, though in general no man could be more cautious and wary as to the conclusions he formed, nor could any one suggest his ideas with more humility; the subject which especially engaged his penetrating mind, was the sacred volume. "In him," observes a learned writer, "we see an example, now alas! but too uncommon, of a man whose propensity for the study of sacred things, and particularly of the Holy Scriptures, in as active, lively, and sincere, as any feeling of taste, or any principle of literary or elegant curiosity. His works display him to our view, meditating on the inspired writers, with an exactness which a sincere affection for them only could produce; weighing facts and comparing them with philosophical discoveries, and calling to his aid every branch of knowledge, if by any means he might be able to illustrate something obscure, or clear away some difficulty." Of his knowledge and skill in the pursuits of antiquity, the *Munimenta Antiqua*, will long continue an eminent and splendid proof.

We may in a great measure form our opinion of *the man* from a view of his writings; for in them will be found, an honesty, a candour, a sincerity, and a piety which very much serve to exemplify the amiableness of his mind, and the purity of his heart. But to become thoroughly acquainted with the worth of his character, it is necessary that he should have been seen in his private life and conduct: all the duties of which he discharged in a most exemplary manner; as to his piety, it had a degree of warmth and zeal which seemed near enthusiasm; and at the same time, all the solidity, constancy, and regularity, that the influence of reason and revelation are calculated to produce on a mind which sincerely gives itself up to be conducted by them. He was kind and charitable in his disposition; and was ready to give to those who were in need; as a companion he was entertaining and instructive; his conversation was full of spirit and intelligence; and his manners were characterized by a plain and genuine simplicity which was truly interesting.

In 1781, he became a vice president of the Society of Antiquaries, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir Joseph Ayloffe, bart. In the year 1783, the society lost its president, the late Dean Milles. For several years it had been, from a variety of causes, in a state very far from prosperous; its pecuniary resources deficient, and a certain degree of languor attending its weekly meetings, which obstructed those lively, animated communications of science, on the supplies of which, not only the welfare but the existence of such a learned body most obviously depends. It was therefore highly necessary to appoint some person to the office of president, who by the influence of his character and other qualifications might be capable of restoring its enfeebled energies. The eyes of all were turned on Mr. King, and he accepted of the responsible charge. Mr. King's continuance in the office of president was, however, but short; for at the annual election in the following year, he quitted the chair, in order to introduce Lord de Ferrars, now Earl of Leicester, as the future president: which he did in a speech which will long be remembered for the very satisfactory account it afforded of his proceedings, and of the noble disinterested principle by which he was actuated in his retirement from a post, the duties of which he had discharged so honourably to himself, and so beneficially to the respectable society at the head of which he had been placed. This speech was printed. "I come now," said he, "to take my leave of this dignified station, and to quit this seat of high honor, having been so fortunate as to have carried into execution, during the short time I have sat here, most of those plans and purposes for the advancement of the true interests of the society; for the augmenting and securing its revenues; and for adding fresh vigour and spirit to its operations and proceedings; the accomplishment of which, was my sole inducement for venturing to take this

charge upon me." After detailing the measures of his presidency, he thus continued: "All these regulations and establishments, I have had the honor as a single member of this society, with the joint assistance of a much respected council, to bring forward; and to have seen carried into execution, during my being in the present office, of which, but for the sake of effecting these purposes, I have ever deemed myself most unworthy. But Gentlemen," added he, "all this were little; did I not in the end endeavour, moreover, to secure effectually the continuance of these advantages, and the means of your attaining still greater. The dignity of this society, and the lustre with which (considering the usefulness and importance of the institution), it ought to appear, and indeed hath appeared in the eyes of Europe, requires, that in order to give proper life and support to the whole, there should be placed at its head a man of eminent and distinguished learning; of worth and respectability of character; of zeal and activity to promote its objects; of high and ancient dignity, capable of commanding every degree of respect, that not only the partiality of friends may wish to bestow, but to which the most prejudiced foreigners may also be compelled to yield.

"It is not every age," continued Mr. King, "that affords, by means of a concurrence of such qualifications, such an ornament to a country, when most wanted; but I am most fortunate to be able, without flattery, and merely in pursuance of a conscientious discharge of my duty, to declare to you, that such a distinguished character is at hand; and I esteem it as fulfilling, most faithfully, the most important part of the trust reposed in me, as well as the happiest circumstance attending all my labours for the service of the society, that I am empowered to have the honor, by virtue of my office, to name and to propose to you, on the house-list, and to recommend to you for election as your future president, Lord de Ferrars."

After doing justice to the services of the late Mr. Topham, who had for a time voluntarily performed the duties of secretary: and having proposed that most indefatigable antiquary, the Rev. John Brand, recently deceased, as the resident secretary, he closed his excellent speech by some admirable and truly enlarged notions respecting the nature of those pursuits, which it was the object of such a society as that which he was addreſſing, to cultivate and promote.

During the presidency of Mr. King, an unusual number of learned and distinguished men offered themselves for admiſſion into the society. Some disagreements having unfortunately occurred in 1785, between him and the noble president; the name of Mr. King was in the following year left out of the house-list of council. From this time he ceased to be an attending member of the Society of Antiquaries. He was succeeded as a member of council and V. P. by Dr. Douglas, the late much to be lamented Bishop of Salisbury. In the *Archæologia* and in the *Philosophical Transactions* are many valuable and curious communications from Mr. King.

He was privately interred at Beckenham in Kent, in which parish he had a country residence. In 1765, he married a daughter of William Blower, esq. of the Hythe, Leicestershire, a lady who is still living. He has left no issue.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE FEAST OF APIS.

WRITTEN BY VON HALEM, AT THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, AND ADDRESSED TO DR. FAUST, OF BICKEBERG. TRANSLATED BY MR. RING.

AN age is past, an age is past away,
'Tis Apis' feast, O! celebrate the day!
'Tis the kind mother of the lowing train,
Not the stern bull, demands a grateful strain.
Unnumber'd blessings from our Apis flow,
The source of joy, the soother of our woe:
Her panacea checks the tainted breath
Of dire Disease, and blunts the shafts of Death.

Come, friendly Faust! an ever honour'd guest,
And infants bring, to share the genial feast;
Let them renew the festal rites, and pay
Their annual vows, and celebrate the day.
Let Apis' golden horns with splendor shine,
And fragrant wreaths around her brow entwine;
And, while we strike the trembling strings, and raise
Our notes in triumph, and in songs of praise,
Let smiling babes nutritious herbage cast,
And strew fresh clover as a rich repast

For her, who rescues thousands from the tomb,
Preserving health, and beauty's roseate bloom;
For her who soothes a mother's dread alarms,
Lest her own darling, ravish'd from her arms,
Food for the fell Minotaur should supply,
And, as a victim to the monster, die.

VERSES,

WRITTEN IN A LADY'S GREENHOUSE.

SWEET daughters of the purple spring,
How pleas'd your tender forms I hail,
Who load with balm the zephyr's wing,
Whose vivid tints the eyes regale.

At early morn and evening hour,
Lo, Marian all your wants attends;
Enjoys of innotence the bow'r,
And sits amid her blooming friends.

Yet ah! not long ye yield delight;
Your fragrant breath must cease to flow,
These leaves, alas! no longer bright,
Must croud the sullen earth below.

Yet she, whose kindly fostering care,
Admits the breeze and genial ray,
Shall be at length no longer fair,
Who makes the gloomiest circles gay.

Ev'n she on whom the Graces wait,
Whose mien displays a rural bloom;
Shall feel th' asperity of fate,
And sink at last into the tomb!

Where all the virtues oft will sigh
A tribute due to Marian's shade,
"Alas! that such a mind should die,
What pity such a form should fade!"

UTILITY AND DELIGHT OF MUSIC, IN SOLITUDE, FROM "MUSIC," A DIDACTIC POEM, BY JOHN BELFOUR, ESQ.

THINK not ye rich, ye vain! by fortune great,
That Music quits her sphere, abjures her state,
When she from towers magnificent removes,
To dwell 'mid desert wastes and hapless groves;
Flies from the dome of supercilious pride,
In lowly roofs and sheep-cots to reside;
Or climbs with labour hard the rocky steep,
To lull the fisher in his hut to sleep.
Think her not base, because, with open breast
She soothes the wretched, charms e'en guilt to rest;
And, dictating to all her various strains,
Bids men allay their sorrows and their pains!
She, child of Nature, with unbounded hand,
Pours her collected blessings o'er the land;
And, like the summer shower that swells the flood,
Glads every heart, and teems with human good.
What but rude songs could smooth the plough-boy's toil,
The care-worn shepherd's lingering hours beguile;
As on the turf reclin'd from day to day
He tends his flock, o'er flow'ry meads that stray?
To what resource more sweet can sailors fly,
When snows descend, and lightnings rend the sky;
Compell'd though night the anxious watch to keep,
As darts the vessel o'er the boundless deep?
To what, the angler for relief incline,
As down the cliff he casts his baited line;
For hours his patience and his skill to shew,
And lure the finny race that swarm below?
In merry songs that every scene embrace,
The sportsman sees renew'd the sounding chace;
And, whistling as o'er distant lands they stray,
Less seems the craftsman's toil, the traveller's way;
Nay to the exile, driv'n from his home,
To slaves condemn'd in chains to work or roam;
To captives doom'd the minutes to consume,
By hunger wan, in some sad prison's gloom,
Music, blest pow'r, a balsam can supply,
Each groan suppress, and glad the tear-swoln eye.

CEPHALUS ET PROCRIS,

FROM OVID'S METAM. VII. 805.

SOON as the mountains glow with breaking day,
Strong for the chace to woods I bend my way;
Nor friends, nor horses, wait on my command,
The mystic weapon only fills my hand!
Fatigued with slaughter to the shades I run,
And rest protected from the scorching sun;
There 'rapt in pleasing visions court repose,
Cool'd by the breeze that thro' the valley blows;
And rudely as I lay upon the ground,
And woo'd the gentle wind that whisper'd round;
Wasting a vacant hour, I feign'd to court
The cooling air, and sang in idle sport:
"Come, gentle breeze, and move to please my ear,
Come, gentle Aura, to the hunter dear;
Haste where I lie, these spreading boughs beneath,
Assuage my heat and in my bosom breathe."
And as my truant fancy shap'd the strain,
Perhaps I sang "Sweet Aura, come again!
To catch thy whispers, hither have I stray'd,
And lov'd for thee the solitary shade;
My joy, my solace, thee alone I seek,
Soothe my faint sense, and pant upon my cheek!"
Some woodman lurking in the forest hears
The name of Aura, source of all my tears;
A nymph he imag'd in a sound so sweet,
Who met my love within the green retreat.
My gentle Procris all the tale believ'd,
Wept for the crime, by Aura's name deceiv'd;
My guilt the soft endearments seem to prove,
For ah, how weak, how credulous is love!

She

She faints, and hardly to her sense restor'd,
Arraigns of fancied guilt her bosom's lord,
Trembling at naught, she dreams a treacherous flame,
A rival in an unembodied name;
Yet dares to hope mistrustful of her ears,
Believes, denies, and doubts between her fears;
Resolv'd to shelter in the secret place,
And thus disprove, or witness her disgrace.
The morning dawn'd, I seek my wonted sport,
And tir'd with hunting to the glooms resort;
And stretch'd beath the venerable shade,
"Come, sweetest Aura, to my breast," I said.
A stifled breathing on the silence broke,
Yet "Aura's" fatal name my lips invoke;
Again a rustling in the leaves I hear,
As if some forest-beast were browsing near,
I hurl my javelin, when a mournful sigh
Betray'd my constant Procris to be nigh.
Alarm'd I hasten to my lovely bride;
Her wounded bosom pour'd a purple tide;
I raise her struggling with the dart, and bare
Her bleeding breast, and wild with my despair
Bind the deep wound, and lave the streaming gore,
And "Oh forgive me, loveliest!" I implore.
Languid, ere yet she clos'd her dying eyes,
"By ev'ry pledge of marriage (she replies),
By all the pow'rs, and ev'ry tender tie,
My former love, and cherish'd memory;
Yield not thine Aura, when my sense is gone,
Thy vows estrang'd, which once were mine alone!"
She said—the foolish fiction I disprove,
And boast a heart no truant to her love.
But all too late; for paleness shrouds her face,
And faint she languish'd in her lord's embrace;
On me she lov'd her closing eyes to rest,
And breath'd her gentle soul into my breast.

BELUS.

FROM THE PHŒNISSÆ OF EURIPIDES.

[There are two passages of the Greek Tragedians, one in this Drama, and another on the very same subject in the Ἑπτὰ ἐπὶ Θήβας of Æschylus, which have always struck me with peculiar force as the most lively representations of reality, afforded by the ancient models. The idea has been adopted by Sheridan, in the popular Play of Pizarro, and received the applause it deserved. Your readers will immediately recollect the scene in which a young boy mounted on a tree describes to his blind father what he sees of a battle, supposed to take place at some distance from the stage. The same effect is also produced by Homer, in the beautiful scene of Priam and Helen, on the walls of Troy. This was probably the original which both Æschylus and Euripides had in view. I have endeavoured in the following lines to give some image of the design, but not an accurate translation of the words of the latter poet. An old man, the preceptor of the family of Œdipus, is standing on a platform before the palace, overlooking the adjacent fields and the encampment of the allied powers. Antigone descends from her apartment to join him, and a Dialogue ensues in irregular measure.]

ANTIGONE.

O H guardian of my early day!
Stretch forth thine aged arm to be
The kind supporter of my way,
And guide my trembling feet to thee!

OLD MAN.

Take, Virgin, take this faithful arm! 'tis thine.
Behold, fair maid, a scene that claims thy care;
In martial pomp array'd (a threat'ning line)
Pelasgia's warriors stand embattled there.

ANTIGONE.

Gods! what a sight; the moving field
Beams, like a polish'd brazen shield!

OLD MAN.

Oh not in vain has Polynices dared
Invade his native land. He comes prepared.
Ten thousand horsemen on his march attend,
Ten thousand glittering spears surround their friend.

ANTIGONE.

What beams of brass, what iron gate,
Can save Amphion's sacred state?

OLD MAN.

Be calm, my child, the city fears no wound.
Be calm, and safely view th' embattled ground.

ANTIGONE.

Whose snow-white plume is waving there,
Far, far, the foremost on the field?
Who brandishes so high in air
The blazing terrors of his shield?

OLD MAN.

The chief from fair Mycenæ claims his race,
Of Lerna's woods the terror and the grace,
Far-fam'd Hippomedon.

ANTIGONE.

——————————Ah, me!
What darkness in his face I see!
How fierce his air! His form how vast!
Some earth-born giant was his sire;
He owes his birth to deepest Night,
Unlike the children of the Light;
Whom Heav'n bestows and men desire—
And that intolerable fire
Flames from his eyes, mankind to blast.

OLD MAN.

On Dirce's Springs, my daughter, cast thy sight,
Where stands another chief (and burns for fight),

Tydeus the Strong, in whose undaunted breast
Th' Ætolian God of Battles rules confest.

ANTIGONE.

Is that the chief so near allied
To my own brother's gentle bride;
How strange his arms and nodding crest,
How rude his half-barbaric vest!
But who is that, of front severe,
Who takes near Zethus' tomb his stand?
Loose o'er his shoulders flows his hair,
And num'rous is his well-arm'd band.

OLD MAN.

Thine eyes, fair maid, Parthenopœus see,
The huntress Atalanta's progeny.

ANTIGONE.

But where, oh where, my friend, is he,
By Zethus' tomb, or Dirce's shore,
Whom, at the self-same hour with me
(Unhappy hour) my mother bore?
Say, may I trust my wandering eyes?
Far off, on Dirce's willow'd coast
I see him, faintly shadow'd rise,
The dim resemblance of a ghost.
I know him by his royal mien,
His manly form, his eagle-sight,
Ah! alter'd have the moments been;
Since last that manly form was seen
On Dirce's smooth and level green!
Since last that keen eye's wakeful light
Repaid a sister's fond caress
With all a brother's tenderness.

EMMELCES.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

DON QUIXOTE.

IT seems a problem in literature, that a nation the gravest and most seriously disposed by its natural temper and the gloomy despotism of its government and religion, should have produced the most lively work that ever was written. It abounds in original humour and exquisite satire. It displays the most copious invention, the most whimsical incidents and the keenest remarks on the follies of its contemporaries. There is no book in whatever language that so eminently possesses the power of exciting laughter. The following anecdote may be recorded as an instance of it.

Phillip III. being one day at a balcony of the palace at Madrid, observed a young student on the borders of the Manzanares, with a book in his hand, who, as he read, exhibited the most violent marks of extacy and admiration, by his gestures and the repeated peals of laughter which he sent forth. Struck, with the oddity of the sight, the king turned to one of his courtiers, and said "Either that young man is out of his mind, or he is reading Don Quixote." The courtier descended for the purpose of satisfying the curiosity of the monarch, and discovered that it actually was a volume of Cervantes which the youth was perusing with such delight.

TENHOVE.

There is a short and very imperfect account of this ingenious man prefixed to the Memoirs of the House of Medicis, written by Dr. Maclaine the translator and annotator of Mosheim. The following account of him has been obligingly communicated, by a gentleman who knew him well, and accompanied him in his travels through Italy and Sicily.

Tenhove was born in Holland of a noble family, and by his mother's side was related to Fagel, the Grand Pensionary, or first minister, of the United Provinces. He was perhaps the most elegant, if not the most profound scholar of his age or country. He was so thoroughly skilled in the classics, that every ancient author was familiar to him, though he principally delighted in poetry and the belles-lettres. He was so passionate an admirer of Horace, that he could repeat almost every line in that poet. He was also intimately acquainted with the modern languages of Italy, Germany, France, England. The literature of this country was in particular a favourite subject with him. Shakespear, whom he always considered the true poet of Nature, was long his peculiar study. French he both spoke and wrote with so much fluency and ease, as not to be distinguished from a native of France. It was in the language of that country, that he wrote his history. His very affluent fortune enabled him to travel in the most sumptuous style, accompanied by a numerous train of friends and domestics. On his return from Sicily, he imprudently ventured to explore the antiquities of Pestum. The consequence proved fatal to many of his party, who fell victims to the mal-aria of that destructive spot. Tenhove himself did not escape. Though not immediately fatal, the cruel disorder hung on him ever after. He lingered but a very few years after his return to Holland.

As a finished scholar and an elegant writer,

writer, he may perhaps rank with the best authors of the last century. He has however left little behind him. His House of Medici, by which he is best known, is an unfinished work, and consists of an undigested mass of materials, which he would have expanded into a regular narrative, had he lived. This want of method, however, is compensated by the elegance of the style, the beauty of the classical allusions, and the taste the author every where displays for the fine arts. A principal merit is in the short, but correct and pleasing accounts which he gives of the literati and virtuosi who lived during the time of the Medici, or were patronized by them. Tenhove's taste in painting and poetry was exquisite; and his love for the arts, and his veneration for the great men who made them flourish, have drawn him into digressions and detached chapters out of all bounds. In fact, the historical is the least considerable part of his work. This has compelled his translator, Sir Richard Clayton, to make several additions in the body of the work for the purpose of connecting the narrative, and to illustrate it by copious notes. Such as it is, however, this history would have had many readers and as many admirers, had it not been too near cotemporary with the elegant and classical work of Mr. Roscoe.

LEIBNITZ.

When a great man appears, he soon surpasses in excellence those who surround him. The thousands who compare their own insignificance with his colossal height, complain that nature should strip a whole generation to form the mind of one. But nature is just, she distributes to each individual the necessary attainments by which he is enabled to fulfil the career assigned him. To a chosen few alone she reserves the privilege of possessing uncommon talents, and of enlightening mankind by their exertions. To one she lays open the means of explaining her phenomena; to another she assigns the task of framing and expounding the laws which controul his fellow-creatures; to a third it is given to pourtray the customs of nations, and describe the revolutions of empires: but each has generally pursued one track, and excelled only in one particular line. A man at length arose, who dared lay claim to universality, whose head combined invention with method, and who seemed born to shew in their full extent the powers of the human mind. That man was Leibnitz.

Godfrey-William, Baron of Leibnitz, was born at Leipsic in 1646, and lost his father at a very early age. The education of great men will be found in general to be more simple than that of men of ordinary capacity. To these a guide is necessary; they receive no impression but what is given them by a master; they have no bias but the commands of a tutor, while the boy of genius requires only to be taught the first principles of art. The instinct of talent alone either leads him to the branch which nature has chalked out for him, or, like Leibnitz, he grasps at every science.

This is not the place to compare him with Newton, or to enter into the merits of the metaphysical disputes which so long kept these great men divided in opinion, without lessening the esteem each felt for the other. One or two anecdotes have been selected, indicative of the man, divested of his character as a philosopher. It has long been a complaint, that men of great literary merit seldom meet with rewards proportionate to their talents. It is pleasing in some instances to find the assertion unfounded. The transcendent genius of Leibnitz early attracted and obtained the notice and patronage of sovereigns. He was born the subject of the Duke of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England. From him he received honours and pensions, as also from the Emperor of Germany; besides many flattering offers from the court and literary societies of France. His commerce of letters was universal, and extended to the learned and the scientific of every country. Superior to the common jealousy of authorship, he entered into every literary scheme; he furnished others with ideas; he animated their exertions, and stimulated their endeavours. His reading was prodigious, embracing every department; and it was with him a common observation, that there was no book however bad, but that something useful might be extracted from it. With all this, neither pedantry nor pride formed a part of his character.

He was familiar and affable with men of every description. He courted the society of women, and in their presence the philosopher was no longer seen. His temper was lively: easily roused into anger, but soon appeased.

He was of a robust constitution, and seldom incommoded with any illness, except the gout. His manner of living was singular. He always took his meals alone; and these never at stated hours, but just as it suited his appetite or his studies.

studies. After his first attack of the gout, his dinner consisted only of milk. But at supper he was a great eater. He seldom drank much, always mixing water with his wine. He would often sleep in his chair, and awake the next morning, as refreshed as if he had just risen from his bed. At the time of life when he studied most, he would be whole months in his apartment, without leaving it: a custom probably necessary for the completion of the work he had in hand, but certainly very injurious to his health. It accordingly subjected him to a disorder in his legs, which he determined to remedy in his own way, for he thought slightly of physicians. The consequence was that in the latter part of life he could scarcely walk, and spent much of his time in bed.

He died at Hanover, the 14th of November 1716. In his last moments he expatiated on the method proposed by Furstenbach of transmuting iron into gold. When on the point of death, he called for paper and ink:—he wrote; but attempting to read what he had written, his eyes grew dim, and he expired at the age of seventy.

PAULET, MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER.

This nobleman died in 1572, at the very advanced age of 97. He was servant to Henry VII. and for thirty years treasurer to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. Being asked how he had been able to stand up for thirty years together, amidst the changes and ruins of so many chancellors and great personages, he answered, "Ortus sum e salice, non ex quercû."

LOUIS XII. KING OF FRANCE.

This excellent prince was at one period of his reign flattered with the title of "Great," as appears by the following curious verses:—

> Chascun ira partout louant
> Disant, chantant, descriptant,
> Vive le Roy Loys le Grand!

This, however, he had the modesty to refuse. When he died, his subjects deservedly bestowed on him a more endearing surname, that of "Father of his People."

GUARINI.

The Pastor Fido, of Guarini, was first represented before Philip II. of Spain with great magnificence. This dramatic poem gave rise to a ludicrous mistake. When it first appeared, Aubert Le Mire, Librarian to the Archduke Albert, governor of the Low Countries, misled by the title, inserted it in a list which he was then making of religious books, conceiving that it was some theological treatise upon the duties of a pastor, or parish priest.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN LAMB'S (LONDON), *for a new Method of distilling fresh Water from Sea-Water on board Ship.*

IN examining the specifications of new patents, we are frequently at a loss to know in what the novelty consists. This difficulty we felt in reading the specification before us; the method of obtaining fresh water at sea, by distillation, has long been known, nor has it been unusual to make the operations of cooking subservient to this purpose, which is the principle of Mr. Lamb's invention. We find, however, that what he lays an exclusive claim to, is the mode of constructing the fire-place so as to generate, during the time of cooking, the greatest quantity of steam, with the least expense of fuel. With this view, the fire-place is made with dampers, and so separated, that a part only, or the whole, may be used at once. To the head of the boilers is fixed a still, which is connected with worm, refrigeratory, &c. By this means a large quantity of fresh water is daily collected, without any additional expence; and it is said that less fuel is used than in common cases, where no distillation is carried on.

MR. RICHARD FRIEND'S (SOUTHWARK), *for Improvements in the Construction and working Gun and Carronade Carriages, for Sea or Garrison Service.*

The carriage is so constructed, that the bed or bottom of it, when the gun is fired, shall slide back upon a traversing platform, similar to the slide of a common carronade, with the addition of two iron plates for the wheels of the carriage to run upon, and is fixed to the ship's side, in the same manner as the slide of a common carronade. For garrison service the slide is made nearly similar to that for sea-service; it rests upon four wheels, and may be traversed so as to point the gun in any direction,

After the gun is fired, and the carriage is

is forced back upon the slide by the recoil, it is raised upon four wheels, by means of an iron spindle, with pinions upon it, and four iron levers or cranks, with cogs of teeth at the end, which work in the pinions on the spindle, and the wheels running upon plates of iron let into the slide, will enable the gun to be got forward again, without tackle, and in considerably less time than the common carriage.

The carriage is made of two wood sides, or brackets, a bed or bottom, and a transum, or cross-piece, framed together. The iron spindle is fixed about the middle of the carriage, a little above the bed: it is made round, and passes through the brackets, at the inside of which are two pinions of six teeth, and a half pinion of three teeth on the middle. The ends on the outside are made square, to fix on handles, for the purpose of turning the spindle. The four iron cranks are fixed to the bed of the carriage, on the inside of the brackets. The two at the forepart are made with a hole at one end, through which, and along a grove in the bed, an iron axle-tree passes, on the ends of which, at the outside of the cranks, are two iron wheels. At the circumference of the wheels is another hole, through which, and through the sides, and bed, a bolt passes and serves as a pivot for the cranks to act upon, and also to hold the carriage together. The other end is made with three or any other number of teeth, which work in the pinions on the spindle. The two cranks at the hind part of the carriage are similar to the two at the fore part, only reversed, so that by turning the spindle one way, the carriage will be raised upon its four wheels at once. This carriage, we are told, will not be so liable to decay as the common carronade-carriage; because when the gun is housed, it may be raised upon its wheels, by which the air will be admitted freely, and the wood preserved.

The patentee is able to apply the cranks and spindle to rope-maker's sledges, or to any thing heavy, that is required to lie on a flat surface and to be occasionally moved, observing that they must be proportioned according to the weight that is to be lifted, and the height to which it is to be raised.

The principal recommendations of this carriage are, that it can be worked with few hands, and with great expedition; it occupies but little room, and may with a gun of thirty hundred weight be pushed forward, after firing, by two men in less time than the common carriage, and without the use of tackle or handspikes. It will be found very useful in case the gun should not, with the recoil, come sufficiently in port or inside the battery, as it may, by raising it upon its wheels, be brought in to reload with as little trouble as it is pushed out, so that the men will not be so much exposed to the fire of the enemy.

MR. MABERLY'S (BEDFORD ROW), *for making, Tents, Poles, &c. so as to expel and carry off noxious Air.*

By this invention, which is not possible to describe without the aid of figures, the heated air within the tent, which will rise to the most elevated part, is made to pass out through holes constructed for the purpose, and the ventilation will be promoted and kept up with more or less rapidity in proportion to the temperature, that is, in proportion to the necessity which there may be, that the tent should be ventilated.

MR. THOMAS PATY'S (CAMBERWELL), *for a Method of spinning, dyeing, weaving and manufacturing East India Sun-Hemp into Carpets and Carpet-Rugs.*

The sun-hemp is to be taken out from the bale, and dressed into three sorts on a cag and clearer: the first or longest is used for the purpose of being made into yarn for the warp of the carpet and rugs. The second is also spun into yarn, which is dyed and used for the pile of the carpets. The third sort is spun into a coarser yarn for the weft. The yarn for the pile is dyed in the skains of various colours, and Mr. Paty claims as his invention the application of the art of dyeing towards imparting the said colours, and shades of colours, to the sun-hemp of India; for which purpose he makes use of the following materials, viz. cochineal, argol, fustic, peach-wood, sumach, indigo, orchal, solution of tin, chamber-ley, alum, oil of vitriol, and copperas. The materials being properly prepared, they are made into carpets in a loom of peculiar construction which may be thus described.

The outer frame consists of four posts, and four rails: the internal parts of the loom are a breast-beam, a cloth-beam, and a yarn-beam; a harness made of twine, with steel eyes, equal to thirty-two score of threads, which is sufficient for weaving a carpet three feet in width: for wider carpets the harness must vary in proportion. The reed is made of steel,

so as to take two threads to a dent, equal to sixteen score of dents for carpets or rugs three feet in width. The hand-shuttle, and other apparatus, are made in the usual manner. The warp is in general dressed with starch, made of flour and water, and in the beaming it is received through a riddle with iron teeth. The shuttle is worked by hand. The harness, consisting of four wings when at work, two wings being up, and two down, parts two chains in half every time the shuttle passes through the centre. The pile is raised by means of a rod of iron, or other metal, with a groove of about three-eighths of an inch; round this rod the sun-yarn, dyed and prepared for the pile, is wound by the hand, being threaded through every two threads of the warp, and when struck up by the batten, is cut with a sharp instrument down the groove of the rod; by which means the rod is immediately extricated from the dyed sun-yarn, the cut ends of which form the pile on the upper side of the carpet, or rug. The shoot forms the ground or back, and the carpet is finished by chipping and trimming the pile with a pair of shears.

MR. AMBROSE BOWDEN JOHNS'S (PLYMOUTH,) *for Compositions for covering and facing Houses.*

In this specification we have four different preparations. We shall describe one of them only. Take of lime-stone, powdered, or of road-stuff, where stone is used in repairing the road, and pass it through a sieve, so that the stone and the sand may be in about equal proportions. Of this powder take six gallons, and add to it a quart of lime recently slacked, and a pint of the powder of burnt bones. These materials are to be dried in a boiler, and then two gallons of tar to be added, and the whole boiled to a sufficient degree of hardness. When boiled, it may be toughened by beating into it hair, hemp, or any other such material, in the same manner as hair is usually mixed with mortar, when used for facing upright work. It must be mounted on paper, cloth, or similar substances.

To form it into sheets, a sufficient quantity is worked into a long roll, on a sheet of lead; this must be kept warm by means of a hot plate, under which the flue passes, to convey the heated air from the furnace; then beat it into a flat sheet to the thickness required. A board of sufficient size, to receive the sheet when finished, is passed through the rollers from behind; the nose of the board is chamfered away, so as to pass readily under the lead bearing the composition. The board bearing the composition on the lead is then passed back between the rollers, and comes out on the back side of the press, where are fixed cutters, which are turned round by a pinion, taking in the great pinion whith carries the rollers. These cutters slide on the bar, and may be put more or less apart, according to the size of the sheet.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

ANTIQUITIES.

THE Antiquities of Magna Græcia; by William Wilkins, jun. with upwards of 70 Engravings. 10l. 10s. royal folio, boards.

AGRICULTURE.

A Treatise on the Choice, Buying, and general Management of Live Stock; comprising Delineations and Descriptions of the principle Breeds of Black Cattle, &c. with an Appendix on the Improvement of British Wool, and on the Destruction of Vermin infesting Farm Yards, &c. with Wood Cuts. 8vo. 3s. 6d. boards.

ARCHITECTURE.

Sketches of Architecture; consisting of original Designs for Cottages and Rural Dwellings, suitable to Persons of moderate Fortunes; by T. D. W. Dearn. 4to. 27s. boards.

Sketches for Rustic Cottages, Rural Dwellings, and Villas, with Plans and Descriptions, on 33 Engravings: by W. F. Pocock. 4to. 31s. 6d. boards.

BIOGRAPHY.

Some Account of the Public Life, and a Selection from the unpublished Writings, of the Earl of Macartney; by John Barrow. 2 vols. 4to. 3l. 3s. boards.

CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry applied to Arts and Manufactures;

tures; by M. J. A. Chaptal. 4 vols. 8vo. 36s. boards.

DRAMA.

Town and Country, a Comedy, in five Acts; by Thomas Morton, esq. 2s. 6d.

Whistle for it, an Operatic Piece, in two Acts; by the Honourable G. Lamb. 1s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

The History of Greece, in easy Verse; intended as a Companion to the History of England, also in easy Verse by the Rev. W. R. Johnson, 2s. 6d. half bound.

Essays on Moral and Religious Subjects; by M. Pelham. 3s 6d. bound.

Moral Maxims, from the Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach, or the Ecclesiasticus, selected by a Lady, with six Engravings. 3s. 6d. bound.

A Chart of Sacred History, designed principally for young People; by the Rev. Mr. Cobbold. 7s. 6d. half bound.

A General Pronouncing Dictionary; by William Enfield. 3s. 6d. boards. 4s. bound.

The Juvenile Preceptor; or, Course of Rudimental Learning; by George Nicholson. 4 vols. 12mo.

GEOGRAPHY.

Some Account of New Zealand; particularly the Bay of Islands, and surrounding Country; describing its Soil and Productions, the Religion and Government, &c. &c. &c. together with general Observations upon the Intercourse of Europeans with Savages; and an Account of a Native of New Zealand, brought to England; by John Savage, esq. 8vo. 5s. 6d. boards.

A View of the Mineralogy, Agriculture, Fisheries, Manufactures, &c. of the Island of Arran, interspersed with Notices of Antiquities, &c. and Means suggested for improving the Agriculture and Fisheries, and introducing Manufactures into the Highlands and Islands of Scotland; by the Rev. James Headrick. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

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Caledonia; or, an Account, Historical and Topographic, of North Britain, from the most ancient to the present Times, &c. &c. (to be completed in 4 vols); by George Chalmers, with plates. Vol. 1, 4to. 3l. 3s. Fine, 4l. 14s. 6d.

HISTORY.

A New Tablet of Memory, shewing every memorable Event in History, from the earliest Period to the Year 1807, &c. &c. with a Chart of British and Foreign History.

Appendix to the History of Great Britain, from the Revolution of 1688, to the Treaty of Amiens, 1802; by William Belsham. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. boards.

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Trial of Thomas Selfridge, Attorney at Law, before the Hon. Isaac Parker, Esq. for killing Charles Austin on the public Exchange, in Boston, August 4, 1806.

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The Anatomy and Surgical Treatment of Crural and Umbilical Hernia, &c. &c. by Astley Cooper. Part. II. Atlas folio, 42s. bound.

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An Inquiry into the Constitution and Economy of Man, Natural, Moral, and Religious; by R. C. Sims. 4s boards.

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A Sermon preached in the Chapel of the Magdalen Hospital, before the President, Vice-President, and Governors of that Charity, at their Anniversary Meeting, on Thursday, April 23, 1807; by Thomas Lewis O'Beirne, D. D. Lord Bishop of Meath. 1s. 6d.

Two Sermons preached in the Parish Church of St. Philip and St. Martin, Birmingham, at the Request of the Governors of the Blue Coat School in that Town, on Sunday, April, 26th 1807; by the Rev. John Eyton, A. M 2s.

Genuine Methodism acquitted, and Spurious Methodism condemned; by the Author of the Remarks; in six Letters, addressed to Mr. J. Cooke, in Answer to his Vindication of his Sermon, ironically entitled Methodism condemned by Methodist Preachers. 12mo. 1s.

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Blomefield's Topographical History of the County of Norfolk; containing the whole Matter which is in the five Folio Volumes, with all the Plates re-engraved, and a Portrait of the Author. 11 vols. royal 8vo. 18s. each; royal 4to. two guineas each.

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A Description of the Cathedral Church of Ely, with some Account of the Conventual Buildings, with Plates; by George Millar. 12s. 8vo. boards.

The New Picture of Scotland, being an Accurate Guide to that Part of the United Kingdoms, with Historical Descriptive Accounts of the principal Buildings, Curiosities and Antiquities, with Plates. 18mo. 2 vols. 9s.

TRAVELS.

The Travels of Bertrandon de la Brocquere (Counsellor, and First Esquire Carver to Philip le Bon, Duke of Burgundy) to Palestine; and his Return from Jerusalem overland to France, during the Years 1432 and 1433, from a Manuscript in the National Library at Paris; translated by Thomas Johnes, esq. with a Map of Tartary. 8vo. 12s. boards.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL:

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. BLORE, of Stamford, the accuracy and diligence of whose researches as an antiquary are well known to the public, has been long engaged in preparing a History of the County of Rutland. The Work is now printing in a very splendid manner, at the press of Mr. NEWCOMBE, and will be ready for publication early in the ensuing winter. Independent of other advantages, this new County History possesses the peculiar one of having its drawings made by the son of the Author, a young gentleman who, in the delineation of architectural, monumental, and other antiquarian subjects, is without a rival.

Mr. BOWYER, of Pall-Mall, has issued proposals for a splendid work, which is intended to commemorate the final triumph of humanity in the cause of the natives of Africa. It will be called A Tribute of the Fine Arts, in Honour of the Abolition of the Slave Trade; and will contain three original poems by three gentlemen, who have already given distinguished proofs of their poetical talents, besides extracts from some of the most eminent authors. These will be em-

bellished by nearly twenty plates, including vignettes, by the first engravers, and the historical subjects will be from original cabinet-pictures, by the first painters in this country. The entire work will form one handsome volume, in large quarto, printed by Bensley, on superfine wove paper.

Mr. THOMAS FISHER proposes to publish a Series of Copies of the ancient Allegorical, Historical, and Legendary Paintings, in Fresco, discovered in the Summer of 1804, on the Walls of the Chapel of the Trinity, at Stratford-upon-Avon, accompanied by Views and Sections, illustrating the Architecture of the Chapel. The first part, containing eight paintings, and a suitable title-page, in colours, is nearly ready for publication; and the three parts will be completed within the ensuing twelve months, at two guineas each.

Mr. JAMES ELMES, who has been singularly successful in collecting materials for his purpose, proceeds with his design of publishing by subscription, an Architectural and Scientific Investigation of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, illustrated by Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Parts at large, from actual measurements; with an Essay on the Life, Writings, and Designs, of Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN. The work to be printed on imperial folio paper, calculated to range with those celebrated architectural publications, the Ruins of Palmyra, Balbeck, Desgodetz's Antiquities of Rome, Stuart's Antiquities of Athens, &c.

Mr. JOHN HILL, merchant of Hull, has in the press, a pamphlet entitled, Thoughts on the late Proceedings and Discussions concerning the Roman Catholics.

The second volume of the Botanist's Guide through the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, will appear early in the present month. In this volume a considerable number of British Lichens are now for the first time arranged according to the Methodus Lichenum of Acharius; a copious Addenda to the first volume is prefixed; and, to render the work more generally acceptable, an Index of English Names is added. This volume completes the Flora of those counties, and will contain about 1880 species.

The publication of Mr. CRABB's long announced Critical, Grammatical, and Practical, English and German Dictionary, being impeded by many circumstances of a public and private nature, he is now engaged in an elementary work for the use of schools, on Grammar in general, and the English Grammar in particular.

Mr. MALCOLM has just finished at press the concluding volume of his *Londinium Redivivum*.

The Clarendon press is now employed in printing Wyttenbach's Notes on Plutarch's Morals, in quarto and octavo; an edition of Sophocles in Greek, with notes by Elmsley; the Clergyman's Instructor, being a kind of Sequel to the Clergyman's Assistant; new editions of Davis's Cicero De Natura Deorum: Musgrave's Euripides; Florus's, Homer's Iliad and Odyssey; Bishop Butler's Works, in two volumes octavo; and Shuckford's Connection.

Mr. EGERTON BRYDGES has printed a Life of Lord Chancellor Egerton, with Portraits of the Lord Chancellor, and the late Bishop of Durham of that name. We believe this work is not published, though Mr. Brydges has presented a copy to some learned societies.

Sir RICHARD HOARE has just published a Tour in Ireland.

Mr. SOWERBY intends shortly to publish a new edition of his Botanical Drawing-Book, to which he has made great additions. He has also in the press a concise Prodromus of the British Minerals in his Cabinet, as a sort of Essay towards forming a new, natural, and easy arrangement, having reference to his British Mineralogy, and designed for those who may find it more useful for a Library than a Travelling Book. Mr. S. is also engaged in an Essay towards forming a new, useful, and universal Chromatic Scale, or List of Colours.

Mr. SAMUEL RUSH MEYRICK, of Queen's College, Oxford, intends publishing by subscription, in one volume quarto, a History of the County of Cardigan, to be illustrated by eighteen plates, from Drawings made on the spot by the Author.

Dr. WALKER has prepared for the press, an Essay on Vaccination, with some Account of its Rise and Progress, of the Authors who first established the Practice, and of the Associations formed in the Metropolis for its future Propagation.

Mr. ELTON has nearly completed a Poetical Translation of Hesiod, with Dissertations and Notes.

A volume

A volume of Poems, from the pen of Lord Byron, who is not yet of age, may shortly be expected.

The Rev. Mr. Collinson has in the press, a Life of the Historian Thuanus, which will be comprised in one volume, octavo. From the distinguished rank which Thuanus held among the literary men of his age, this work promises to prove highly interesting.

Mr. Coleridge has, in the press, two new volumes of Poems, which will speedily be published.

The second volume of Jones's History of Brecon is nearly completed, and ready to go to press.

Miss Bower has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a Collection of Miscellaneous Poems.

The fifth and last volume of Dr. Leighton's Works is in considerable forwardness, and will shortly make its appearance.

Dr. Miller, Lecturer on Chemistry, at Edinburgh, has undertaken to prepare for the press, a new edition, in two volumes octavo, of Williams's Mineral Kingdom. He proposes carefully to revise the original, to expunge all extraneous matter, to correct and polish the style, and to add the valuable discoveries that have been made in the science of mineralogy, since the publication of that Work. Dr. Miller has made an actual survey of the principal mines of the kingdom, and may be supposed well qualified to execute this undertaking in a scientific manner.

Mr. Card, Author of the History of the Revolutions in Russia, has in the press a Life of Charlemagne, which will make one volume in octavo.

The Rev. John Oldisworth, of Swansea, intends to publish by subscription, a new edition of Nicholls's Paraphrase on the Common Prayer and Psalms of David, with some alterations and observations, taken from various eminent authors.

The Rev. J. H. Bransby, of Dudley, is preparing for the press, (to be published by subscription,) two volumes of Serious Practical Sermons for the Use of Unitarian Christians, particularly those of them who are the heads of families.

Mr. William Turnbull, author of the Naval Surgeon, announces a System of British and French Surgery, medical and operative; containing the most modern improvements in the science, arranged on clinical principles; and uniting anatomical information, so far as is necessary for the two subjects of Anatomy and Surgery to illustrate each other. The whole enriched with plates and original delineations, and to form three octavo volumes.

A new edition of Helvetius's Essays, accompanied with a Portrait, and a Life of the Author, will be published in a few days.

The English Fire Insurance Companies calculate on an alarm of fire every day, and about eight serious fires in every quarter of a year. From Michaelmas, 1805, to Michaelmas, 1806, the different Fire-Offices in London experienced three hundred and six alarms of fire, attended with little damage, thirty-one serious fires, and one hundred and fifty-five alarms, occasioned by chimneys being on fire, amounting in all to four hundred and ninety-two accidents.

The Watch-trade has been doubled in Europe within the last fifty years. It increases with the progress of civilization, which renders the instrument which shews and divides time, nearly as valuable as time itself. One of the French Commercial Agents in the Levant has recently given the following particulars of the sale of English watches in Turkey, before the late disputes between the two countries. England used to sell annually, thirty dozen watches at Salonica, as many in the Morea, three hundred dozen at Constantinople, four hundred dozen at Smyrna, one hundred and fifty dozen in Syria, and two hundred and fifty dozen in Egypt. Nineteen out of twenty were silver watches; the gold ones not being so easily sold. The average amount of the whole English watch-trade in Turkey was valued at 110,000l. sterling annually.

A public exhibition took place, on the 19th of June, of the house-pupils, at Mr. Thelwall's Institution for the Cure of Impediments of Speech, in Bedford-place, Russell-square. The Recitations occupied nearly three hours, and consisted of the Passions, Alexander's Feast, an Ode to Peace, John Gilpin, Pitt's Reply to Walpole, an Oratorical Defence of the ancient animated System of Elocution, the Eulogies of Epaminondas and Alfred, and part of a Funeral Oration on Lord Nelson; all of which excited considerable interest and sympathy; and except in the individual instance of the gentleman first referred to, scarcely any occasion appeared for the particular indulgence that had been claimed. The Odes were recited in parts and stanzas, distributed among

among the different speakers; and particular portions of them were recited, in full chorus, by the whole of the pupils, in correct time and harmonious accordance of voice; a novelty which had a very striking and noble effect; while it illustrated at once the practicability and importance of regulating the speaking voice, by the principles and proportions of the musical scale. Mr. Thelwall proposes to have another similar exhibition in the month of August, Tickets of Admission to which will be given to such ladies and gentlemen as send their names and directions to the Institution for that purpose, as soon as the precise time is determined upon.

Mr. RYLANCE has in considerable forwardness a Treatise on Comparative Elocution, designed as an elementary book for the use of schools and grown persons, who may be prevented by their confirmed habits of utterance, from cultivating a practical knowledge of the foreign languages. It will comprehend a general enquiry into the peculiarities of pronunciation in the modern European dialects, and into the means of facilitating their acquisition.

The Emperor Justinian's *Charta Plenariæ Securitatis* is one of the most ancient instruments written on Egyptian paper, and as such deposited in the Library of the late king of France, and is published by Mabillon in his work, *De re Diplomaticâ*. St. Augustine's Epistles, and part of Josephus's Antiquities, in Latin, of the sixth century, were in the Benedictine Library at Paris, at the commencement of the French Revolution, all written on this kind of paper. The use of Egyptian paper seems to have been laid aside in the ninth, or at the beginning of the tenth century, when silk paper was introduced as more convenient and lasting than the weed that grew on the banks of the Nile. As to the paper in use at this day, Petrus Moritius, surnamed Venerabilis, who lived in the twelfth century, calls *Charta é rasuris veterum panorum facta*, a kind of paper made of the lint of old rag; it seems to have been invented in the eleventh century. The exact time, however, of the invention of our modern paper cannot be ascertained. Rembold, in his Dissertation on paper, printed at Berlin, in 1774, fixes the time of its invention in 1470, but upon very slender grounds. Mabillon met with a manuscript on modern paper, which was nine hundred years old, in a Monastery in Lorraine. The observations of the learned Carmelite Orlando, on this subject, have been taken notice of in the Act. Erudit. Lips. An. 1724, p. 102, in these words, "Then discoursing of paper, he refers the invention of it almost as far back as the eighth century, when Eustathius published his Commentary on Homer, which is said to have been written on paper; he adds, that a manuscript of Homer was shewn in Geneva, in his time, said to be eight hundred years old."

RUSSIA.

M. KLAPROTH does not go to Pekin with the Greek missionaries, as had been formerly announced; he has set out for Krachta, with Mr. Helms, a botanist, for the purpose of making a tour along the frontiers of Russian and Chinese Tartary.

A new school of practical jurisprudence has been established at Petersburg; in which four professors teach the law of nature and ethics; the Roman law, and the history of Russia; to which is added a course of lectures on the labours of the Commission of Legislation. All the lectures are in the Russian language.

Translations of ARCHENHOLZ's England and Italy, Gatterer's Art of Heraldry, and Condillac's Logic, have lately been published at St. Petersburg; but few original works have appeared. The most interesting of which is a Life of Paul I.

SWEDEN.

M. DJUBERG has published the fourth and last volume of his Geography, which treats of the geography and statistics of Sweden.

M. SVEDENSTIERNA has published at Stockholm, in one volume 8vo. an Account of his Travels in England and Scotland in 1804, undertaken at the expense of the proprietors of the Great Swedish Iron Works, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the processes used in those of Great Britain. Mineralogy is at present much cultivated in Sweden, where Baron d'Hermelin has added to the stock of knowledge by his Essay of a Mineralogical History of Lapland.

M. NORBERG, professor of Oriental languages at the University of Lund, has published several Essays relative to different branches of Oriental literature; such as the Agriculture of the Eastern Nations, the Militia of the Arabs, the Temple of Mecca, and other interesting objects of inquiry.

It is intended to establish in Sweden, an Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, their number being very

very considerable in that country. In the dioceses alone of Upsal, Vexio, Calmar, Ikera, and Carl-stadt, more than two hundred and eighty of these unfortunate people have been enumerated.

DENMARK.

The envoy of the Emperor of Morocco at Hamburgh has announced that he wishes to have the Description of Morocco, published in Danish by M. Hoest in 1799, translated into Spanish, and has promised a considerable reward to the translator.

Mr. Wedel is publishing in numbers at Copenhagen, an Account of his Tour in the Interior of the Danish Provinces. In 1799, 1800, and 1801, the author visited Zealand, Funen, Jutland, and the Duchies of Sleswick and Holstein. He gives detailed accounts of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, of the state of rural and domestic economy, and of the productions, arts, and manufactures of those countries.

Dr. Frost, of Aalborg, in Jutland, has begun a new Danish Journal, entitled, "Cimbria," which contains historical, political, and theological essays, and literary news.

Professor Wad read at a late meeting of the Scandinavian Society, a Memoir on the Specimens of Minerals, sent by M. Ohlsen from Iceland to the Board of Finances. The specimens have been deposited in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen.

An interesting Description of the Nicobar Islands has lately appeared at Copenhagen; from which it should seem that the Danes intend forming a settlement there.

GERMANY.

Professor Bode took advantage of the fine weather between the 23d of April, and the 5th of May, to view the new planet Vesta, which he did nine times at Berlin, from the Royal Observatory, with the mural quadrant. On the 5th of May at 9h 2′ 56″ mean time, its right ascension was 178° 29′ 56″ and northern declination 12° 35′ 49″.

A new method of curing those dreadful convulsions which carry off so many brave wounded soldiers, has been practised in the hospitals of Germany with great success. It was first resorted to by the late M. Stutz, a physician of eminence in Suabia, and he was led to this important discovery from the analogy of a simple fact. M. Humboldt had announced, in his Work upon the Nerves, that on treating the nervous fibre alternately with opium and carbonate of potash, he made it pass five or six times from the highest degree of irritability, to a state of perfect asthenia. The method of M. Stutz, who has been employed with the greatest success in the German hospitals, consisted in an alternate internal application of opium and carbonate of potash. It has been seen that when thirty-six grains of opium, administered in the space of twenty-four hours, produced no effect, the patient was considerably relieved by ten grains more of opium, employed after having given the alkaline solution. This new treatment of Tetanus is worthy of attention.

The Austrian empire, according to a Report lately published, contains 11,680 square miles, and a population of 23,500,000 souls. The revenues amount to 104,000,00 of guilders, the expenditure to 103,000,000 and the national debt to 1,200,000,000. The present establishment of the army consists of 344,315 men.

There has been established at Prague, a School for the Deaf and Dumb, which is supported by subscription. The children of those parents who are in good circumstances, are received into the house on paying annually one hundred and twenty-five florins, for which sum they are provided with food, lodging, and instruction; and the directors of this establishment are by these means enabled to afford gratuitously the same advantages to a certain number of deaf and dumb children, belonging to poor parents. The whole is under the direction of M. Florian Klein, who is assisted by other able instructors.

A periodical work is published at Prague, entitled "Hlasatel Cesky," or Bohemian Intelligencer, by John Negedly, LL.D. and professor of the Bohemian language and literature, in the University of Prague. The principal object of the editor is to improve the language and literature of Bohemia; and the articles in the numbers which have already appeared are well calculated for that purpose; consisting chiefly of translations from Lucian, Cicero, Pope, the Messiah of Klopstock, and biographical accounts of eminent Bohemians.

Mr. Meiners has published a History of the principal Insurrections which have happened among the Students at the different Universities of Europe.

The third and fourth Volume of Mr. Maurice Arendt's Travels in Sweden have appeared. The Author gives a very interesting account of the country.

The

The Grand Duke of Baden has published an Edict for the regulation of the press, and preventing the piratical reprinting of books in his dominions. To every author who publishes a work, affixes his name to it, the copy-right is secure during his whole life, and during one year after his death it is continued to the person to whom the sale of the work is committed.

FRANCE.

There is now living at Marseilles, a girl called Rosalia-Zaccharia Ferriol, aged ten years, and born at that city, of French parents, who possesses all the characters of the Albinos. The colour of her skin is of a dull white; her hair is straight and somewhat harsh to the touch, and is of a shining white colour, as are likewise her eye-lashes and eye-brows. Her eyes are large and rolling, the Iris being of a clear blue with red streaks, and the cornëa of a bright and vivid red. The sensibility of the visual organs is very great, the child not being able to bear much light, that of the sun obliging her to close her eyes. This girl, though much deformed in person, enjoys good health, and has never been afflicted with any disease except the small-pox. She is very fond of high seasoned food, is lively and intelligent. The father has chesnut-coloured hair, and appears to enjoy good health; the mother is a brunette, strong; and neither she nor her husband have ever been afflicted with any severe disorder; she has had five children who are all living, but never during pregnancy was indisposed more than women usually are. All her children, except the girl above described, have chesnut-coloured hair, and are perfectly well formed.

The following is a list of all the cities in France which contain a population of thirty thousand people and upwards.

Paris .	547,756	Strasburgh	49,056
Marseilles	96,413	Cologne .	42,706
Bourdeaux	90,992	Orleans	41,937
Lyons .	88,919	Amiens	41,279
Rouen .	87,000	Nismes	39,594
Turin .	79,000	Bruges	33,632
Nantz .	77,162	Angers	33,000
Brussels	66,297	Montpellier	32,723
Antwerp .	56,318	Metz .	32,099
Ghent .	55,161	Caen .	30,923
Lisle .	54,756	Rheims	30,225
Toulouse	50,171	Alexandria	30,000
Liege .	50,000	Clermont	30,000

HOLLAND.

The Botanical Garden at Leyden, occupies about four acres of land, and is kept in excellent order. The Botanical Gardens of Upsal and of the Dublin Society are described as greatly superior in value and arrangement to this of Leyden. Amongst the plants are the remains of vegetable antiquity, in the shape of a palm, which stands in a tub in the open air, supported by a thin frame of iron work; it is about fourteen feet high, and was raised from seed by the celebrated Carolus Clusius, who died professor at Leyden in 1609. This plant is said to be the palm mentioned by Linnæus in his *Prælectiones in Ordines Naturales Plantarum*, published by Giseke, in 1792, at Hamburgh, which Linnæus suspected to be a *Chamærops*, but which, as Dr. Smith, observes his editor, rightly refers to the *Raphis flabelliformis*. It comes from China and Japan; and there is a tree of this kind, and about as large, in the Botanic Garden at Paris, and another at Pisa. In this garden is also the Ginkgo of the Chinese, a standard twenty feet high; Strelitzia Regina, which has never yet flowered in any garden out of England; the Olea Laurifolia, a new species, according to Van Royen; Royena lucida, in flower, as large as a moderate hawthorn tree, and thought to be very handsome; and a singular plant from the Cape, supposed to be an Echites, with a large tuberous root raised high above the surface of the ground, two or three weak stems a foot high, and large dark-brown flowers. In the University Library, is Rauwolf's Herbarium, which is very magnificent, and the plants well preserved; also Boccone's Herbarium of the Plants described in his Fasciculus Plantarum, published by Morison at Oxford, in 1674. These specimens are very poor. Herman's Collection of Ceylon Plants is also here, and a volume of West India Plants, belonging to Herman, which are very scarce in Holland.

Holland still possesses several artists, who maintain the glory of the ancient Dutch School. M. Buch, director of the academy of design at Amsterdam, is estimated to be a good historical painter. The pictures of flowers and sea pieces, by De Vanos are spoken of with great praise. The landscapes of Haag, and the animals of Shouwman, are much esteemed. Kuiper, has exercised his pencil with success in allegorical pieces, and Portman has given specimens of distinguished talents in engraving Kuiper's two pictures of Peace and War. Vinckles and Hodges have long enjoyed the reputation of skilful engravers. Schevegman has

has obtained a prize given by the National Economical Society, for a new invention of engraving in imitation of chalk, and the Society of Haerlem has bestowed another on HORSTOCK, a painter of Alkmaer, who has found out a method of rendering water-colours more durable.

The number of students in the university of Leyden does not at present exceed two hundred, and those of Utrecht three hundred and sixty.

The library of the University of Leyden is celebrated through Europe for the many valuable specimens of Oriental literature with which it abounds. Golius, on his return from the East, and who afterwards filled with great reputation the Arabic professorship of the university, enriched this valuable depository of learning with many Arabic, Turkish, Chaldean and Persian manuscripts. Joseph Scaliger bequeathed his valuable collection of Hebrew books to it. The precious manuscripts contained here are said to exceed eight thousand. Since the last war commenced, no addition of English publications has been made to this library, which contains the Transactions of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and the Histories of Gibbon, Robertson, and Hume. The king of Spain presented this library with some magnificent folios, descriptive of the Antiquities of Herculaneum. Most of the books are bound in fine white vellum, and decorated with considerable taste and splendour. There is a Museum of Natural History, principally collected by Professor Allemand, containing some fine ores, corals, and pebbles, and also some rare quadrupeds and amphibia; also a young ostrich in the egg; the nautilus with the animal in it, and some papilios. In the anatomical theatre are the valuable preparations of Albinus, and amongst them some specimens of the progress of ossification in the fœtus.

The King of Holland has appointed a director-general of the Fine Arts, to whom will be committed the care and superintendance of the Royal Museum, and of those in the departments. He is to be president of the Academy of Arts, and editor of a Journal, a number of which is to appear every month; and will endeavour by all means in his power to attract celebrated artists to the Hague. Every year the Academy will adjudge a prize of 3000 florins for the best picture, the subject of which is to be taken from the national history, and one of equal value for the best piece of sculpture; a prize of 2000 florins for the best engraving. Eleven pupils are to be sent to Rome and Paris, and are to reside two years in each of those cities.

The *Lectiones Atticæ*, a MS work of M. LUSSAC, which was intended for the press, has been saved from the dreadful catastrophe of Leyden. M. Lussac himself perished in the ruins. A great number of Arabic MSS. have been destroyed by the same unfortunate explosion.

ITALY.

There had long been in the city of Genoa, an hexagonal vase, known by the name of *Sacro Catino* (the sacred plate), which was supposed to be an emerald, and, consequently of inestimable value. On plundering Italy during the Revolution it was sent to Paris, and deposited in November last, by the Emperor's orders, in the cabinet of antiquities in the imperial library. This vase was considered as a precious relic; and Father Gaetano, a learned Augustine monk, published in 1727, at Genoa, a Dissertation, in which he inserted all the authorities that tended to prove that this was the very vase in which the Paschal Lamb had been served up to Christ and his Apostles, on the even of his Passion. He accounted for its falling into the hands of the Genoese in the following manner; these people distinguished themselves in the first Crusade, and particularly at the taking of Cæsarea in 1101. An immense booty was found in this place, which was divided into three parts, one of which consisted of nothing but the *Sacro Catino*. All the Crusaders agreed, that the Genoese should be recompensed for their intrepidity in first entering the town by having the first choice; and they chose the *Sacro Catino*. They kept it with the most sacred care, in a receptable made in the wall of the cathedral at Genoa, the keys of which were deposited with the most distinguished personages of the republic. No person was permitted to touch it, and it was shewn to the faithful only twice a year, at a great festival. Thus it was not possible to examine whether the vase was an emerald or not; but this examination has just taken place by a committee of chemists from the Institute, Guyton, Vauquelin and Haüy. They have declared that the *Sacro Catino* is nothing more than a piece of coloured glass, but they think it worthy of preservation on account of its having been such an object of devotion, and because it is a curious

specimen of the art of glass-making in the Lower Empire, at such an early period. It is supposed to have been made about the time when Constantine established the seat of his empire at Byzantium.

An old national diversion has lately been revived at Pisa, by order of the queen of Etruria. It is called *Giuoco del Ponte.* As the River Arno divides the town into north and south; one hundred and eighty inhabitants of the north quarter contend with an equal number of the south quarter, for the possession of its marble bridge. They attack by divisions of thirty, and the struggle lasts three quarters of an hour, consisting in the parties pushing against and driving back each other. Those who penetrate beyond the middle of the bridge are proclaimed victors. The contest concludes with a splendid repast, and a ball. Pisa having been founded by a Greek colony, this festival is thought to be a remnant of the ancient Greek games. It had ceased to be celebrated for the last twenty-two years.

PORTUGAL.

The University of Coimbra has been enriched by the acquisition of the large library of M. Hasse, who died lately at Lisbon. The scarce books and MSS. in that library amount to about 12,000 volumes. Besides some Latin and Spanish works of the fifteenth century, the student will there find the best works on Spanish and Portuguese literature, and almost every thing that exists either in print or MS. relative to the Portuguese Laws and Legislation.

AMERICA.

Dr. NEVIN, who was exiled to America for the part he took in the rebellion in Ireland, and who at present resides at New York, is employed in writing the History of Ireland for the last Twenty Years, in which it is said he has made great progress.

A traveller has presented to the Museum of Baltimore, an enormous tooth of a Mammoth, brought by him from the banks of the Missouri. He says, that, while engaged with other persons in researches relative to the existence of mines in the neighbourhood of the river, they found a space of about a quarter of a mile of extent wholly covered to the depth of six feet, with bones of an enormous size. He offers to procure for any person who will pay him for the expence and trouble, a complete skeleton of the Mammoth, fifty-four feet in length, and twenty-two feet in height. Each of the jaw bones has eight enormous grinders. It is hoped further researches will be made on the spot by some intelligent naturalists.

Through the spirit of enterprize that distinguishes the emigrants, the arts and sciences begin to be introduced in Louisiana. Schools have already been established in several villages. The inhabitants of New Orleans have petitioned Congress to found a college, to be situated two miles from that city, where there will be less danger from the bilious fever, which prevails during the autumnal months. A journal has been begun at St. Louis, entitled the Missouri Correspondent and Illinois Gazette.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

THE finished and unfinished portraits of the late John Opie, Esq. R.A. which remained in his possession at the time of his death, were last month sold by auction by Mr. Peter Coxe. Some of his slight and unfinished sketches sold at a low rate, but such as were in a more finished state, generally speaking, produced a liberal price. The subjoined account comprehends several that come under both these descriptions:—

Sketch of a Head, being a study for the Samuel in the possession of Sir J. Leicester, Bart.	7	7	0
A Watchman and his Dog, a small upright	11	0	6
Hobnelia	9	19	6
Spartan Boy	18	18	0
A Girl at breakfast and a Dog	29	8	0
Head of an Assassin	9	19	6
Portrait of Mr. Bowles, the Cherokee Chief	6	6	0
A Child studying the Horn-book	17	6	6
Portraits of Mrs. Robinson and Mr. Boswick, from Sir J. Reynolds	6	6	0
The Grecian Daughter, after Rubens	26	5	0
A subject from a ballad of Mrs. John Hunter's, &c.	26	5	0
A Village Girl in a Landscape	24	2	0
Portrait of Mary Wolstoncroft Godwin	3	0	0
The Young Sportsman	21	10	6

The

The Infant Hercules, after Sir J. Reynolds	12	0	0
Musidora, from Thomson's Seasons	25	0	0
Juliet in the Garden Scene	56	0	0
A Female, with a Parrot, &c.	58	0	0
Gil Blas, wresting the Keys from Dame Leonarda	45	0	0
A Lady clothing a Cottager's Family	125	0	0
Sleeping Nymph, Cupid and Satyr	65	0	0
The last picture in the sale was, the Laughing Girl, by Sir J. Reynolds, and it sold for	430	0	0

The history of this admirable painting is somewhat curious. It was originally purchased by the conductors of the Polygraphic Society for fifty pounds, and from it they took innumerable copies. When the scheme was abandoned, and the pictures in their possession sold, it was purchased by Mr. Opie. The price now given for it, evinces the high estimation in which the admirers of the fine arts hold the works of the late President of the Royal Academy; and it does credit to the present times, by proving that we have men of discernment sufficient to see the beauties of a capital performance, though the painter was neither an ancient master nor a foreigner, but a modern, and an Englishman.

Large as the sum it sold for may seem, it sinks to a mere milk-score when compared with the five thousand guineas, for which a picture by Rembrandt was last month struck down at Christie's Auction-room, Pall-mall. We have been told, that it was bought in by the proprietor, and afterwards sold by private contract to a wealthy connoisseur for five thousand pounds. This picture was painted for a pensionary of Holland, and remained in his family until the subjugation of that country by the French, when it was with all possible secrecy and dispatch conveyed along the shores of the Baltic to a port, from whence it was shipped for England. It is unquestionably a capital, a most capital, picture; most of the figures are extremely fine, and the light diffused over the whole is inimitable, and perhaps as consonant to truth and nature, as the art of painting can possibly represent. It is not only in Rembrandt's best manner, but it is the finest picture we ever saw from his pencil. Still, the sum said to be paid for it is immense.

Mrs. Opie has presented an elegant print from a design by Smirke, to all the gentlemen who attended the funeral of her deceased husband. A similar print was presented to all the friends of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who attended the remains of that artist to the grave.

His Royal Highness William Frederic, Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, painted by Sir William Beechy, R.A. and engraved and published by W. Say, Norton-street, Mary-le-bone.

From what cause it has arisen we do not presume to determine, but certain it is that the portraits of the Royal family have been rarely so delineated and engraved, as to merit being placed in any very high class as prints. This portrait is, however, an exception to the general rule, for it is painted in a manner worthy of Sir W. Beechey, and extremely well engraved in mezzotinto.

Earl Camden, K.G.I. Hoppner, Esq. R.A. pinxit. W. Ward sculpt.

This is a very respectable portrait, and engraved in mezzotinto, in a very good style.

The Rev. Walter Blake Kirwan, Dean of Killala M.A. Shee, R.A. pinxit. Engraved and published by G. Clint.

This portrait was exhibited a year or two ago at the Royal Academy, and we remember being struck with it, and thinking it an exceedingly well painted picture of a popular divine. The painter has given him a singularly spruce appearance: how far that may be consonant to the original, we do not know; the same character is, however, transferred to the print, which is engraved with great spirit and fidelity in mezzotinto.

Alexander the First, Emperor of all the Russias. Published for Ackermann.

The emperor is delineated in his military dress, with hat and feather, star and garter, &c. and in colours has a most splendid appearance. The character of the face is extremely spirited. The portrait from which it was copied, was brought to England by Mr. Peterson, and is said by all who have seen the original, to be a very accurate resemblance.

James, Earl of Malmesbury, K.B. of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council. T. Lawrence, R.A. pinxit. Engraved and published by W. Ward.

This is a good print; but the lights and shades are rather violently opposed, which renders it in some degree spotty.

Daniel Lambert. H. Singleton, pinxit. C. Turner sculpt: published by Daniel Lambert.

Among all the portraits which the collectors of heads have got together, (and the late Mr. Gulston had upwards of twenty thousand,) it will not be easy to find one who may more truly be denominated *a very great man.* The picture was well painted; and as to resemblance

blance it is not likely that a man of Mr. Lambert's *capacity*, will be mistaken for any other person. The print is engraved in mezzotinto, and a good copy of the original.

A portrait of Master Betty, engraved by Mr. Heath, from the late Mr. Opie's picture, is recently published. The painting bore a very striking resemblance to the original: we do not think the print is quite so happy in the likeness. In what class will future collectors place this young gentleman; among the players or the parsons? He is said to be preparing himself for the church, and he will not be the first theatrical divine. Many, who may be so denominated, have made much noise in the pulpit and the world too.

Boltail, the Property of Lord Egremont; and Parasol, belonging to the Duke of Grafton; being the third and fourth Plates of Horses, painted, engraved, and published, by J. Whassell, Winchester-row, Paddington.

These are very good prints in their way, and to gentlemen of the turf must be highly interesting.

Messrs. Boydell & Co. have published Number One and Two of "Finished Etchings," by Letitia Byrne; and they do great honour to the very ingenious artist, being, generally speaking, eminently picturesque and beautiful.

Proposals are issued for a print of the Battle of Maida, to be engraved and published by A. Cardon, from a picture painted by P. I. de Loutherbourg, which is to be taken from drawings made on the spot by Captain Pierpoint.

Mr. Ackermann has published a fourth Number of Bryan's Drawing-Book; and the opinion we gave of it in last month's Retrospect, is amply confirmed by a very rapid sale, and universal approbation.

To the very picturesque and beautiful portrait of Mrs. Duff, (which he published a few weeks since) there is now added the following lines:

"Stranger or friend, in this faint sketch behold
An Angel's figure in a mortal mould;
In human beauty though the form excell'd,
Each feature yielded to the mind it held.
Heav'n claim'd the spark of it's ethereal flame,
And earth return'd it spotless as it came.
So die the good, the beauteous, and the kind,
And dying leave a lesson to mankind.

C. I."

It is highly to the honour of the British Institution, that they so generously encourage young artists to become candidates for national celebrity. They have recently announced to those who studied in the Gallery last summer, their intention of giving a premium of one hundred pounds for the best original picture, which shall be sent to the Gallery in the ensuing summer; fifty pounds for the second in merit; and forty pounds for the third.

We have ever since the commencement of this Magazine, endeavoured to point out any productions of art or science which were either ancient or modern, if deemed worthy of public attention; and are sorry that we have hitherto in a degree overlooked stained glass, an article now in very high request among persons of the first taste, and again becoming the favourite decoration of our churches.

"Where storied windows, richly dight,
Cast a dim religious light."

A very large collection of specimens, painted in the year 1500, &c. &c. from one guinea to one hundred guineas each, are now selling at the gallery at No. 97, Pall-mall. The rooms which contain this collection are open to the public from ten till five o'clock; we shall not therefore attempt to describe what it is impossible to convey an idea of by words; nor will the limits of this publication permit us to specify the subjects. Suffice it to say, that they consist of whole length figures, Scripture History, &c. &c. &c.

We have lately seen a medallion of General Washington, published by Mr. Eccleston, of Lancaster, price one guinea. On the *obverse* is the General's portrait, taken from an original painting. On the *reverse*, an American Indian, with his bow and arrow, and an appropriate legend. The dies are engraved by one of the first artists in that line, at Birmingham, and the *relievo* is remarkably high and bold.

The portrait is said to be a very striking likeness; and the resemblance of a man who effected so great a change in the western world will naturally excite curiosity. How devoutly is it to be wished, that gratifying this curiosity, and transmitting an idea of his person to posterity, may induce his successors in that extensive republic, or men in the most elevated situations in Europe, to emulate his virtues.

The portraits of Doctor Samuel Johnson, which have been hitherto published, were taken at an advanced period of his life, when his sight was very much impaired. A picture of this great man, painted

painted by the late Mr. Barry, is now engraving by Mr. Anker Smith, and to be published by Mr. Manson. This being painted when he was much younger, may be fairly presumed to be a more characteristic resemblance, than any of those which have preceded it.

Mr. Desenfans' very fine Collection of Pictures is selling by private contract. Many of the most capital works in this collection are said to have been a short time since the property of a recently created Peer.

In the Summer of 1804, a number of ancient, allegorical, historical, and legendary paintings in fresco, were discovered on the walls of the chapel of the Holy Trinity, at Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire. Drawings were made from them at the time, by Mr. Thomas Fisher, who proposes to publish seventeen of them by subscription, with views and sections, illustrating the architecture of the chapel. The greater number of these paintings represent various incidents, relating to the finding, recovering, and at length placing the Holy Cross at the Gate of Jerusalem. They exhibit specimens of the art of painting in two distinct ages, but both prior to the Reformation, and were brought to light by the accidental removal of white-wash, during the repair of the chapel in 1804. The subsequent destruction of the originals, suggests the propriety of now offering copies of them to the public. As specimens of the arts of painting and design in the 13th and 15th centuries, they will be found curious, especially to those who are fond of comparing the progressive advancement of this divine art from the rude beginnings of uninformed genius, to the perfection of modern times. Descriptions of the Paintings, and an Account of the probable Periods of their Execution will be annexed. The size will be super-royal folio, and the publication will be in three parts, at two guineas each.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

REPORT *of the* TRANSACTIONS *of the* PHYSICAL *and* MATHEMATICAL CLASS *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *in* 1806. *By* M. CUVIER, SECRETARY *to the* SOCIETY.

AMONG the botanical works, published during the present year, M. Cuvier notices, in a very distinguished manner, the continuation of the Flora of New Holland, by M. de la Billardiere; the splendid Description of Malmaison, by M. Ventenat; the Flora of Owarree and Benin, by M. Beauvois; and the Rural Botanist, by M. Dumont. We likewise learn from this Report, that Courset, a corresponding member of the Academy, and M. de Lamark have given, conjointly with M. Decandolle, a third and enlarged edition of the French Flora.

M. Billardiere has, in his valuable work above mentioned, made known to us, in particular, six new genera of plants of New Holland. The three first are naturally arranged among the myrtles, which form a very numerous family in New Holland, and from which medicine and the arts may derive much advantage, as the trees and shrubs belonging to it furnish aromatic oils.

The first genus, denominated *pilcanthus*, is very remarkable by an envelope of a single piece inclosing each flower; the petals are five in number, and the calyx is divided into equal segments; the fruit, which is inferior and unilocular, contains several seeds.

The second is called *calothamnus*, from the elegance of its flowers, the numerous stamens of which stand upon a large filament, divided into two at each extremity, while the other are sterile. The fruit resembles, in every respect, the *metrosideros*.

The third, called *calytrix*, is known by its tubulated calyx, placed above the germen, and divided into five parts; each of which is terminated by a long awn or bristle. The capsule contains only one seed.

The fourth has received the name of *capnalotus*, and belongs to the family of the *rosaceæ*. The species termed *folliculuria*, is perhaps still more remarkable than the *sarracenia*, and the *nepenthes*, by the form of some of the leaves, which represents very nearly a purse, surmounted by an operculum, and bordered with hooks, directed towards its inner side.

The fifth is named *actinotus*, and has all the appearance of a plant belonging to the *corymbiform* tribe, though in fact, it belongs to the umbellatæ. The two stigmas, which swell towards the apex, are surmounted, on the internal side, by a bristle

a bristle, resembling the feelers, or antennæ of insects, as in the *lagoecia*. It contains only one seed.

The sixth, called *prostanthera*, belongs to the *labiate* tribe. The calyx is composed of two complete divisions, the largest of which proceeds towards the other, and covers it, as soon as the corol has dropt off. A filiform appendix proceeds from underneath each of the anthers. The fruit is, in every respect, similar to that of the genus *prasium*; but one thing very remarkable in this family of plants is, that the embryo, or corcle, is enclosed in a thick and fleshy albumen, whilst in the other labiate plants, hitherto observed, it is naked.

M. Beauvois having investigated certain mushrooms, in all the various stages of their growth, found, that their forms became so much changed, at different periods, that several botanists had thence been led to place them in different genera, according to the age at which they examined them: thus, according to this author, the *rizomorpha* of Persoon is only a mushroom in the second stage of its growth, and becomes a *boletus* at the third; the *dematrium bombycinum* of the same author becomes, at the termination of some time, his *mesenterica argentea*. It then thickens, acquires a cellular texture, so as to resemble a *morel*, and, like the *rizomorpha*, at length becomes a *boletus*. This plant, however, requires farther investigation.

The researches into natural history, we learn from this Report, though less numerous, during the present year, than those made in botany, are yet far from being uninteresting.

M. de Beauvois has begun to publish an account of the insects which he collected, during his travels in Africa and America. Two numbers of this work have already made their appearance. M. Cuvier intimates to the academy that he himself continues to pursue the researches, in which he has been engaged for several years, on the animals without vertebræ, and on the fossil bones of quadrupeds.

In the continuation of the first great division of his work, he has given, during the present year, the anatomy of seven genera; the *scyllea, glaucus, eolides colimacia, limax, Linnea*, and *planorbus*. Even the external appearance of the two first was little known, and the reporter has rectified several mistakes, into which naturalists had fallen concerning them.

In the continuation of the second part, he treats of the fossil bones of the bear, rhinoceros, and elephant. The bones of two species of bears, at present unknown, are found buried with those of the tiger, hyena, and other carnivorous animals, in a great number of caverns, in the mountains of Hungary and Germany.

Bones of the rhinoceros and elephant are found in abundance in every part of our globe.

Accounts have been transmitted to the author, from which it appears, that elephants' bones have been dug up in more than six hundred places of the two continents. Still more recently have the jaw-bones and tusks of these animals been found in the forest of Bondy, in digging the canal, intended to bring the waters of the river Ourgue to Paris. The farther we proceed towards the north, these bones are found in a still more perfect state of preservation. An island, situated in the Frozen Sea, is almost entirely composed of them. These facts were previously known; but the results of a comparison made by M. Cuvier between these fossil bones of the rhinoceros and elephant, with those of the same kind of animals existing in Africa at the present day, clearly prove that the former were of a different species from the latter.

Exclusive of the different structure of the muzzle, the fossil rhinoceros appears to have had much shorter legs, a larger and more elongated head, than the rhinoceros now known. The jaw-bones of the fossil elephant, as well as the head, and particularly the alveola of the tusks, appear also to have been of a different structure from the same parts belonging to the present species; the proboscis also differs in its proportions.

On the whole, the author thinks there is reason to conclude that these two species are now extinct, as well as many others whose bones he has examined, and of which ten or twelve species, deemed non-descripts by most naturalists, have been found with their bones encrusted in the plaster-quarries near Paris. He also thinks, there is reason to suppose, that these species have lived in the places where their bones are found, and that they have not been transported thither by an inundation, as is generally supposed; since these bones are not in the least worn down by friction. We should acquire a very superficial knowledge of natural bodies, continues the reporter, and attain very imperfect ideas of the different phenomena they present, if we confined ourselves merely to the description

scription of their external parts, and did not endeavour to obtain a more intimate knowledge of their structure, by means of anatomy and chemistry.

M. Fourcroy has published a new and enlarged edition of his Philosophy of Chemistry, which M. Cuvier justly considers as the best elementary work on that science.

Attraction and *repulsion*. These two powerful agents in nature have, during the present year, as we learn from this Report, attracted the attention of philosophers.

It is well known, that ice is lighter than water, since it swims in it. On the other hand, hot water is, in general, lighter than that which is cold. But does not this fluid become uniformly condensed, in proportion as it is cooled, and expand suddenly at the moment of its congelation? This, however, is not the case; for water is at its maximum of density, when a few degrees above the freezing-point. This M. Febvre-Gineau proved by direct experiments, several years ago, by means of the thermometer and hydrostatical balance. Since that period, Count Rumford has, by well devised experiments, rendered the facts still more evident.*

M. Berthollet perseveres with indefatigable industry in his Chemical Researches, a continuation of which has appeared during the present year.

He therein proves that, by means of pressure, we may combine, with the three alkalies, a much greater quantity of carbonic acid than usual, and thus form neutral salts, as well as with the other acids. He restricts the use of the term *carbonate* to these combinations, while he gives to those usually formed with this acid and the alkalies, the name of *sub-carbonates;* and shews, that there are between these two many intermediate states.

The same holds equally true in the earthy carbonates, and many other salts. The phosphate of soda, for example, is crystallizable, both with an excess of acid, and an excess of basis. The partizans of the old doctrines suppose that, in such cases, no combination takes place, but, that the superabundant principle remains merely interposed in a free state, between the molecules of the two principles, combined in the usual proportion. M. Berthollet alleges, in reply to this opinion, that, if this were the case, the sulphuric acid poured on a sub-carbonate would immediately seize upon the uncombined alkaline molecules, previously to entering into union with those combined with the carbonic acid. Now, that is not the fact; for the smallest drop of the former acid instantaneously produces an effervescence, and extrication of the second. The acidulous sulphate of soda effloresces on exposure to the air; that is, it parts with its water of crystallization, which could not happen, were the sulphuric acid uncombined with it, since there is no substance that more greedily attracts the moisture of the air than this acid.

M. Berthollet has furnished us with the means of estimating the degree of acidity of the different acids, and the alkalinity of the different bases, by the quantity which it is necessary to employ of each of these substances, completely to saturate or neutralize the other, so that no sign of any superabundant acid or alkali is perceivable in the combination.

He confirms this method by shewing, that the proportions of these quantities are uniform, and that if to one basis twice more of one kind of acid be necessary to saturate it, than to saturate another basis, the first will also require twice more of any other kind of acid than the second.

But the degree of resistance to heat does not correspond with this force, and it is more easy, for example, to decompose by fire the carbonate of magnesia than that of lime, though the affinity of these two earths for the acid be nearly equal: the reason of which is, that the former carbonate contains much more water; and other experiments shew, that water favours the disengagement of carbonic acid.

The consequences deducible from these facts, in every branch of chemistry, and particularly in the theory of analyses, are incalculable.

The tables of the affinities, and a great part of the analyses hitherto made; are invalidated by them, and experience, in fact, proves that these data require to be revised. For example, M. Klaproth, and afterwards M. Vauquelin, found a fifth of fluoric acid in the topaz, in which it was never before suspected to exist. This stone must, therefore, be now transferred to the class of substances containing acids.

Another mineral, hitherto considered as a stone, is now found to be a metal.

It

* An account of these experiments will be found in vol. xxii, p. 474, of the Monthly Magazine.

It was formerly termed by Delamethieré *cisanite*, and still more recently by M. Haüy *anathase*. M. Vauquelin has, however, found in it nothing but the oxide of *titanium*, as in the other mineral denominated *red schoerl*.

This fact may be considered as important, since chemistry had not at that time been able to discover any essential difference in the composition of these two minerals, though their physical qualities and their crystallization were wholly different.

A similar example had formerly occurred in mineralogy. I here allude to the *arragonite*, in which chemistry discovers nothing but a carbonate of lime, though neither, in weight, hardness, fracture, nor crystallization, does it resemble calcareous spar, or common carbonate of lime.

A different example, but which establishes also a species of opposition between the physical and chemical characters of minerals, has occurred during the present year. It is an iron ore, known under the name of spathic iron. It uniformly exhibits the same crystalline appearance as carbonated lime, and, in like manner, contains a great proportion of it. M. Haüy had arranged it among the varieties of this species, considering the oxide of iron merely as accidentally mixed with it, during the crystallization of the lime, nearly in the same manner as the sand, in the curious crystals of the hard grey stone, found in the forest of Fontainbleau.

It had been indeed long known, that the quantity of iron contained in it, is extremely variable; but Messrs. Drapier and Descotils have discovered, that the proportion of lime varies still more; that very frequently it scarcely contains any, and that the magnesia, and the oxide of manganese, are found in very different quantities in different specimens.

Such are the various combinations which occur under the same form.

These apparent oppositions, concludes M. Cuvier, between two branches of the same science, or between two modes of viewing the same objects, can only proceed from some imperfection in the principles of the one or the other of the two methods, and merit the attention of men of science.

The productions of nature are so intimately connected with, and so materially modified by, the climates, in which they are found, that no improvement can be made in any of the branches of Natural History, without an exact acquaintance with geography. Hence it appears, that this knowledge is scarcely less necessary to the naturalist, than to the astronomer. It is well known, how much we stand indebted to scientific travellers; and M. Olivier has furnished us with new proofs of this truth, in a Topographical Account of Persia, which he has just published.

He describes the chains of the mountains, the course of the rivers, and explains the nature of the productions by that of the climate. By reason of the great drought which so generally prevails throughout this vast empire, not above a twentieth part of it is in a state of cultivation. There are many provinces in which not a single tree is to be seen, except such as have been planted and watered by the hand of man. This evil progressively augments by the destruction of the canals which conduct the waters from the mountains; and the lands being deserted become impregnated with salt, which renders them for ever sterile.

The labours of naturalists who, instead of exploring foreign countries, pursue their studies at home, may also prove useful to the improvement of geography, by suggesting lights calculated to assist the inquiries of travellers.

M. de Lacepede, after examining what is already known respecting Africa, comparing the size of the rivers which flow into the sea, with the extent of the country, on which the rains of the torrid zone fall, and with the probable quantity of water carried off by evaporation; forming, in short, a judgment respecting the number and direction of the mountainous chains in the interior, by those with which we are acquainted on the borders of this great division of the globe; from all these circumstances he has been led to conjectures respecting the physical disposition of the unknown regions in the center, and particularly in regard to the inland lakes and seas, which must, he thinks, exist therein. He has sketched out the routes which ought, in his opinion, to be pursued by travellers, who intend to explore these yet undiscovered countries.

There is also another kind of speculative geography, which endeavours to ascertain from the present appearance of countries, their state in past times.

M. Olivier has, we learn from the present report, investigated in this way, the probability of the communication, which was formerly supposed to exist between the Caspian and Black-Sea. He is of

opinion that this communication must have been to the north of Mount Caucasus, and that, at last, it was interrupted by the alluvial depositions of the Cuban, the Wolga, and the Don.

Since then, the Caspian no longer receives any rivers equivalent to the water carried off by evaporation, it has greatly sunk, and is now, at the present day, sixty feet below the level of the Euxine.

It is thus, that it has been separated from the sea of Aral, and left exposed the immense plains of sand, which lie to the north and east.

M. Dureau de la Malle, a son of one of the members of the Institute, has discovered in the Greek and Roman writers, numerous testimonies of the former extent of the Caspian Sea, and of its communications with the Euxine and Aral, and has collected them in a Memoir, which he has presented to this class, and to that of Ancient Natural History. The ancients ascribed the separation of the two former, and the great diminution of the Euxine itself, to a disruption of the Bosphorus, which they supposed was the cause of the flood of Deucalion, the Euxine being thrown with violence, by this opening, upon the Archipelago, and the shores of Greece. Some of them even imagined, that, at this epoch, the Mediterranean, in consequence of being suddenly augmented by the same cause, had broken down the pillars of Hercules, and formed the strait, which now unites it with the ocean.

But M. Olivier conceives that, if the Euxine had ever been more elevated than at present, it must have found a natural outlet by the plain of Nicea, and by other vallies which lead to the Propontis, and the Archipelago; that, in any other case, the narrow channel of the Bosphorus, could not furnish sufficient water to inundate the lofty mountains of Greece, which are more elevated than any other on the borders of the Euxine; and still less to produce any perceptible effect upon the vast expanse of the Mediterranean.

He is therefore of opinion, that the relations of the ancients on this subject, originated neither from observation nor tradition, but merely in conjectures, which the physical state of the countries entirely overthrows. It is equally true, that the part of the Bosphorus, nearest to the Euxine Sea, exhibits traces of volcanic revolutions, while the remaining part forms a natural valley. This holds equally true with regard to the Hellespont.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends, *announced between the 20th of May and the 20th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses)

Andrews Charles, Burnham, butcher. (Alexander, Bedford row
Adams Robert, Southampton, ship builder. (Nicholls, Southampton
Alexander Henry, Moorfields, broker. (Maddock and Co. New square
Brook Thomas, Boston, ironmonger. (Lodington and Co. Temple
Bullock James, Scott's yard, wine merchant. (Crowder and Co Old Jewry
Blackmore Edward, Henrietta street, taylor. (Henrich and Co. Temple Bar
Briden Edward, Market street, maltster. (Hind, Temple
Bing Aaron Isaacs, Great Prescott street, merchant. (Willett and Co. Finsbury square
Bruckner John, South Molton street, ladies shoe maker. (Pike, Air street
Chipps George, Cecil street, taylor. (Hodgson and Co. Clement's inn
Cooper Thomas, Wilbarston, draper. (Bowe and Co. Cooke's court
Cann Richard, Frith street, painter. (Walton, Girdler's hall
Culmer George, Chilham, miller. (Nethersole and Portal Essex street
Clemoe Richard, Falmouth, merchant. (Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday street
Careless Joseph, Maidstone, corn merchant. (Webb, St. Thomas's street
Cutler William, the younger, Warminster, clothier. (Davies, Lothbury
Corney Robert, New Gravel lane, slopseller. (Wilde, jun. Castle street
Degraves Peter, Cheapside, and Thomas Bainbridge, warehousemen. (Foulkes and Co. Gray's inn
Davies John, Cardiff, builder. (Tarrant and Co. Chancery lane
Elsam Richard, Newington, carpenter. (Theakston and Welshman, Blackfriars
Gibbs Robert, White Cross alley, chairmaker. (Russen, Crown court
Gibson William Hogarth, Saville row, warehouseman. (Ledwich, Baldwin's court
Gibson Richard, Selby, cooper. (James, Gray's inn
Good Timothy, Kingston-upon-Hull, shoe maker. (Ellis, Curston street
Hebb William Astley, Bridgenorth, linen draper. (Smart and Thomas, Staple inn
Heard William, Lower East Smithfield, victualler. (Turner, Edward street
Heaps John, Charlotte street, taylor. (Harrison, Ingram court
Hale John, Bedminster, victualler. (Edmunds and Son, Exchequer office
Holder John, Painswick, butcher. (Cooke, Strand
Hooton William, Knightsbridge, coach maker. (Hinrich, Falsgrave place
Jackson William, Eickford, Exeter, merchant. (Williams and Darke, Bedford row
King Joseph, and William Edward King, King street, silk mercers. (Booth and Co. New square
Kekwick Joseph, East Ham, dealer and chapman. (Foulkes, Southampton street
Kendall Edward, Tabernacle walk, tallow chandler. (Williams, Upper John street
Knight Richard, Bath, cheesemonger. (Sheppard and Co. Bedford row
Lapish John, Kighley, grocer. (Allen and Co. Furnival's inn
Midgley Joseph, Leeds, grocer. (Meddowcroft, Gray's inn

M'Knight Nathaniel, Samuel M'Knight, and John M'Neilie, Liverpool, merchants. (Tarrant and Co. Chancery lane
Mitchell Thomas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen draper. (Wortham and Co. Castle street
Mathias John, Brightelmstone, slater. (Hughes, Clifford's inn
Merac Theophilus, and Moses La Porte Merac, Queen street, warehousemen. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry
Nickells Thomas, the younger, Fowey, shipright. (Brown, Fowey
Oldmeadow James, King's Lynn, upholsterer. (Lyon and Co. Gray's inn
Parry James, and John Pickman, Deptford, merchants. (Lee, Three Crown court
Pickering Joseph, Frodsham, corn merchant. (Windle, John street
Pascoe John, Plymouth dock, mercer. (Lys, Tooke's court
Prigmore Thomas, Baker's row, refiner of oil and spermaceti. (Parkinson and Co. Symond's inn
Prested Robert, Brick lane, shoe maker. (Mayhew, Boswell court
Palmer Richard, Chatham, cordwainer. (Chapman, Princess street
Riggs William, Old Bailey, glove merchant. (Morgan, Gray's inn
Rowe Thomas Tiplady, Chelmsford, linen draper. (Oldham, Nag's Head court
Sibbald Alexander, Wapping street, slop seller. (Smith and Co. Great St. Helens
Sedley Davenport, London Wall, money scrivener. (Brown, Bride lane
Smith Henry, Birmingham, victualler. (Kinderley and Co. Gray's inn
Simpson John, Fermondsey, tallow chandler. (Eaton and Hardy, Birchin lane
Silvester John, Dunkirk mill, miller. (Sandy's and Co. Crane court
Taylor John Spencer, Gracechurch street, straw hat manufacturer. (Pearce and Co. Paternoster row
Twamley Samuel, Eardington, iron master. (Devey and Co. Bridgenorth
White John, Birmingham, taylor (Egerton, Gray's inn
Withers Thomas, and Henry Brown Withers, Greenhillsrents. (Gregory and Brooks, Mpiden lane
Williams Griffith, Newington Causeway, linen draper. (Drake, Old Fish street
Watson William, the younger, Basford, joiner. (Blacklock, Temple
Wicken Joseph, Sandhurst, linen draper. (Dym, Serjeant's inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Anderson Alexander, and David Robertson, Coleman street, merchants, June 16
Alfrey John, the younger, Carshalton, carpenter, June 13
Atkinson Henry, Bread street, ironmonger, July 4
Angell Henry Hanson, New Bond street, haberdasher, August 11
Bowman John, Water lane, brandy merchant, June 16, final
Ballantine William, St. Martin's Le Grand, goldsmith, July 7, final
Braint Richard Garland, Minories, butcher, June 27
Bowler John, Bishop's wearmouth, hatter, July 25
Bore John, Bishop's Castle, plumber, June 23
Blunt John, and Robert Scollay, Coal Exchange, coal factors June 30
Blunt George, and John Monat, Little Carter lane, wholesale grocers, June 30
Brownson Benjamin, Parwich, dealer and chapman, July 2
Brown John, Liverpool, draper, July 9
Boyd Thomas, Buckingham street, wine merchant, July 11
Bloxes John, Bath, linen draper, July 8, final
Brown William, Holcott, woolcomber, July 9, final
Cunninghame William, Goodman's fields, wine merchant, June 16, final
Champion William, Worksop, common brewer, July 2, final
Cobb Christopher, Ringwood, hosier, June 23
Craik James, Union court, insurance broker, June 20, final
Chaumette Francis David De La Laytonstone, merchant, July 11
Chamberlain Needler, Fleet street, druggist, June 30
Colbourne Thomas, Henstridge, linen manufacturer, July 6, final
Chard Charles, High Holborn, druggist July 11
Douse William Thomas, Coad's row, haberdasher, June 16
Dickson William, Stamford, linen draper, July 7, final
Dennett George Gray's inn lane, cow-keeper, June 30
Deverell George, Seabourn, straw hat manufacturer, July 18
Dewdney William, Fleet street, jeweller, June 27, final
Dorset George John Johnson, John Wilkinson, William Barnes, and James Tilson, New Bond street, bankers, July 4
Drewett Henry, Mansfield street, victualler, July 7
Dean William, Newbrough, common brewer, July 27
Deschamps William Wentworth, Bennett Stevenson Morgan, and Peter M'Taggart, Suffolk lane, merchants, July 11
Edwards William, Little Newport street, toyman, July 7
Ellis Thomas, Preston, ironmonger, July 1
Elliott George, and George Pickard, Wood street, ribbon manufacturers, July 7
Evans David, Southampton court, linen draper, July 4
Ford Samuel, Firmingham, merchant, June 17
Fletcher Josiah, Stockport, silkman, July 25, final
Fox Bartholomew, Gough square, merchant, June 27
Gardner George, Oxford street, linen draper, June 23, final
Gassiot John Peter, Union street, merchant, June 20
Ginger John, Piccadilly, bookseller July 3
German Jarvis, Aldermanbury, hosier, June 26
Green Theodosia, Woore, tallow chandler, July 1, final
Gordon Alexander, Snowhill, cordwainer, July 11
Hogg James, and Edward Holmes, Sherborne lane, merchants, July 7
Hart William, and Samuel Turner, the younger, Lothbury, warehousemen, July 3
Haynes Benjamin, Pepper street, hat maker, June 23
Harris Joseph, Keynesham, tanner, June 25
Hewey Thomas, Old Change, baker, June 30
Hancock Henry, and John Bernard Hoffmeyer, Newcastle-upon Tyne, merchants, June 30
Harris Timothy, Waltham Holy Cross, pin maker, July 4
Hannan John, Sloane street, music seller, June 23
Hitchin Samuel, Kingsland road, victualler, July 21, final
Hibbert William, victualler, July 7, final
Hempel Johanna, Chelsea, potter, July 7, final
Jordan Jeremiah Samuel, Fleet street, bookseller, June 16
Jacks Walter, Bristol merchants, June 20
Jeffery John, Bristol cutler, June 20
Jones Humphrey, Rochdale, grocer, June 23, final
Jones William, Newnham, drover, July 6, final
Inman Joseph, Houndsditch, cheesemonger, July 7
Jarratt John, Bristol, hop-merchant July 6
Kershaw James, and Joseph Kershaw, Manchester, cotton manufacturers, July 7
Leighton William, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, innkeeper, June 29
Lewthwaite John, Liverpool, merchant, July 1, final
Mitford Robert, Cornhill, woollen draper, June 23, final
Maltby Thomas, and George Maltby, Size lane, merchants, June 27
Mather George, and James Hutchinson, Manchester, joiners, July 8
Marston Edmund Uttoxeter, cork cutter, June 30
Maddin Thomas, Vage's Walk, victualler, June 30
Mencelin Isaac, and David Amick, Cheapside, perfumers, June 30
Milburn Edward Cook, Hallowell, and Thomas Walmsley, North Shields, ship builders June 30
Maitland David, Wigan, Walter Campbell, London, and William Wright, Liverpool, cotton manufacturers, July 1, final
Mountfort Benjamin, Walsall, miller, July 13
Newton Edward, Watling street, wholesale linen draper, July 11
Oliver Francis, Tottenham High Cross, grocer, July 7
Perry John James, Whitechapel road, Staffordshire warehouseman June 16
Pearce Matthias, Blackman street, cheesemonger, June 30, final
Pritchard Charles Green, and Sarah Tipper, Chippenham, victuallers, June 29
Preston Reynard, Holborn, linen draper, July 4
Parkes John, Birmingham, brass founder, July 1
Pritty John, Hadleigh, grocer, July 10
Pugh William, Berwick street, taylor, July 7
Perkins John, Hertford, carpenter, July 11
Parnell James, Deal, innkeeper, July 11
Paine George, Brompton, butcher, July 11
Quaile Mark, Liverpool, merchant, July 6
Rooksby Thomas, Chatham, linen draper, June 30
Raymond John, Fowey, sail maker, June 24
Rawlingson Samuel, Manchester, merchant, July 11
Richold Michael, Brightelmstone, wine merchant, July 7, final
Sanderson John, St. James's street, goldsmith, June 20
Somerville John, Chancery lane, cabinet maker, June 30
Sheppard Henry, Cambridge, wine merchant, July 11
Shaw John, Wolton-in-le-dale, cotton manufacturer, July 1
Stiles Sarah, and Mason Stiles, Dorking, plumbers, July 25
Stark John, Thomas Whitby, and Matthew Botterill, Great Driffield, merchants, July 4, final
Stretch Thomas, Grafton street, grocer, July 11
Swan Joseph, Caster, grocer, July 13
Titford William Charles, Bishopsgate street, linen draper, June 9
Twyeross Charles, Thavies inn, money scrivener, June 27
Theobald Thomas, Oxford street, hosier, July 21
Topping John Lewis, Bishopsgate street, grocer, June 30
Taylor William, Little East Cheap, cork cutter, July 4, final
Taylor William, Hardwich, shipbuilder, July 4
Tabart Benjamin, New Bond street, bookseller, July 18
Travers Benjamin, and James Esdaile, the younger, Cheapside, sugar dealers, July 11
Turner John, Kingston upon Thames, maltster, July 7
Usher John, Kyneton, butcher, July 10, final
White Thomas, Borough, haberdasher July 11
Whiting Richard, Daventry, brandy merchant, June 23
Williams Stephen, Dover, grocer, July 4
Wallace James, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, July 1
Westhorp Nathaniel, Harwich, merchant, June 25
Wood Graham, Scotland-yard, victualler, June 30 final
Wicks William, Middle row, haberdasher, June 27
Wake James, Whitby, ship builder, July 25, final
Windecker Angel, Liverpool, merchant, July 1
Watson William Peter, Selby, mercer July 7
Youngbusband William, Colchester, draper, July 4
York Thomas, Devonshire street, merchant, July 25

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JUNE.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following intelligence has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of State, from Major-General Alexander M'Kenzie Fraser, commanding his Majesty's Land Forces in Egypt, transmitted in a letter from the Right. Hon. General Fox, to the Right Hon. W. Windham.

Extract of the Copy of a Letter from Major General Fraser, to the Right Hon W Windham, dated Alexandria, April 6, 1807, transmitted to him by General Fox, the Original not having been received.

SIR,

My letter of the 27th ultimo has already informed you, that in consequence of the strong representation of Major Misset, his Majesty's resident here, (a copy of which I then transmitted) stating the risk the inhabitants of Alexandria run of being starved, unless Rosetta and Rahmonie were taken possession of by his Majesty's troops, I had with the concurrence of Rear-Admiral Sir John Duckworth, detached the 31st regiment and Chasseurs Britanniques, under Maj. Gen. Wauchope and Brigadier Gen. Meade, for that purpose.

I am now under the disagreeable necessity of acquainting you that, contrary to all expectation, this measure did not succeed. Our troops took possesion of the heights of Abourmandour (which command the town) without any loss; but, from circumstances as yet unexplained, the General, instead of keeping his post there, unfortunately was tempted to go into the town, with his whole force, without any previous examination of it, when the troops were so severely handled from the windows and tops of the houses, without ever seeing their enemy, that it was thought expedient to retire, more especially as Major General Wauchope was unfortunately killed, and the second in command, Brigadier General Meade severely wounded.

The troops, I understand, although certainly placed in a most trying and perilous situation, behaved extremely well; and after having suffered, I am sorry to say, very materially in killed and wounded, (as you will see by the annexed return) retired to Aboukir, in good order, without molestation, from whence I directed them to return to Alexandria.

This certainly has been a very heavy and unexpected stroke upon us, more especially as every information led me to conclude, that the opposition, if any, would be trifling; and every precaution was recommended that prudence could suggest.

Finding, however, by the renewed representation of Major Misset, corroborated by the personal application of the sorbagi, or chief magistrate, in the name of the people at large, that a famine would be the certain and immediate consequence of our remaining at Alexandria without the occupation of Rosetta, I have, with the concurrence, advice and co-operation of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, (who commands the squadron here since the departure of Sir John Duckworth) detached another corps, under the command of the Hon. Brigadier General Stewart and Colonel Oswald, (as per margin*) to effect this purpose, without which it appears impossible that the measure proposed by his majesty's ministers, of keeping possessions of Alexandria, can be accomplished.

Extract of a Dispatch from Major-General Fraser to General the Right Hon. H. E Fox, dated on board his Majesty's Ship Canopus, Aboukir Bay, April 24, 1807.

I have the mortification to acquaint you, that the second attempt that I thought necessary to make against Rosetta has failed, owing to a great reinforcement of the enemy being sent down the Nile from Cairo, which overpowered our troops, and obliged them to fall back with the loss (I am grieved to say) of nearly 1000 men, in killed, wounded, and missing. Among the latter are Lieutenant Colonel M'Loed, Major Vogelsang, and Major Mohr. Brigadier General Stewart, who commanded the troops on this service, is only now upon his march towards Alexandria with the remainder of his force, and has not yet sent me the details, but, as the admiral thinks it necessary to dispatch the Wizard brig immediately from this bay to Messina, I think it necessary to give you all the information I am at present in possession of, and shall send you the particulars of this unfortunate affair by his majesty's ship Thunderer, which will leave Alexandria very soon; and as I have not time to acquaint his majesty's ministers of this event by this opportunity, I must request you to have the goodness to do it as soon as possible.

* Detachment of royal artillery, detachment of 20th light dragoons, detachment of seamen, light infantry battalion, 1st battalion of 35th regiment, 2d battalion of 78th regiment de Roll amounting in the whole to about 2500 men.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Army in the Action, 31st March, 1807, at Rosetta.

Killed.—Staff.—1 Major-General,

Royal Artillery—2 Rank and file.

31st Reg.—1 captain, 3 serjeants, 3 drummers, 69 rank and file.

Chasseurs Brittanniques—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 99 rank and file.

Total—1 major-general, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 6 serjeants, 5 drummers, 170 rank and file.

Wounded.—Staff—1 brigadier-general, 1 brigade major.

Royal Artillery—10 rank file.

31st Reg.—1 captain, 6 subalterns, 7 serjeants, 1 Drummer, 129 rank and file.

Chasseurs Britanniques—4 captains, 5 subalterns, 1 adjutant, 4 serjeants, 111 rank and file.

Staff Corps—1 rank and file.

Total—1 brigadier-general, 1 brigade-major, 5 captains, 10 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 11 serjeants, 1 drummer, 251 rank and file.

Names of officers killed.—Major Gen. Wauchope.

31st Regiment—Captain John Robertson.

Chasseurs Britanniques—Captain B. de Serocourt, Lieutenat D'Amiel.

Names of officers wounded.—Brigadier-General the Hon. Robert Meade.—31st regiment—Captains Horsburgh (brigade-major) and Dowdall; Lieutenants E. Knox, Fearon, Thornton, Sleddon, and Ryan; Ensign Kirby.—Chasseurs Britanniques—Captains Duhautoy, De Combromont, De Calonne, and De Lasitte; Lieutenants Le Maitre, J. Spitz, De Sault, and Ensign Bonsingault, adjut.

(Signed) GEO. AIREY,
Acting Dep.-Adjutant Gen.

N. B. Most of the wounded officers and men are recovering.

LIST *of the* MEMBERS *returned to serve in the* NEW PARLIAMENT *for the several* COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHS, *&c. in* ENGLAND *and* WALES, *alphabetically arranged.*

*** Those marked thus †, were not in the last Parliament. Those marked thus *, are new for the respective places. All the rest are re-elected. The figure after the name shews in how many Parliaments the Member has served. Those marked thus ¶, are returned for more thanone place.

Abingdon, † G. Knapp.

Agmondsham, T. D. T. Drake, 4, T. T. Drake, 2.

Alban's, St., Hon. J. W. Grimstone, 2, †J. Halsey.—J. Halsey, esq. 323; Hon. J. W. Grimstone, 288; Lord Duncannon, 275.

Aldborough, Suffolk, Sir J. Aubrey, 9, Col. M'Mahon, 2.

Aldborough, Yorkshire, G. Jones, 1, H. Fines, 1.

Andover, T. A. Smith, 2, Hon. N. Fellowes, 2.

Anglesea, †Hon. B. Paget.

Appleby, †Lord Howick, 6, J. R. Cuthbert†.

Arundel, Sir A. Pigot, 2, Col. Wilder, 1.

Ashburton, W. Palk, 3, †Lord C. Bentinck.

Aylesbury, *Lord G. Cavendish¶, Sir G. Nugent, 1.—Sir George Nugent, 567; Lord G. Cavendish, 490; Mr. Williams, 413.

Banbury, W. Praed, 2, D. North.—W. Praed, 9; D. North, 9; double return.

Barnstaple, W. Taylor, 1, †G. W. Thellusson.—G. W. Thellusson, 264; W. Taylor, 173; Lord Ebrington, 161; Sir J. Miles, 2.

Bath, Lord J. Thynne, 3, J. Palmer, 3.

Beaumaris, Lord Newborough, 3.

Bedfordshire, F. Pym, 1, *General Fitzpatrick¶, 9.—F. Pym, 1145, 43 single votes; Gen. Fitzpatrick, 1084, 54 ditto; Mr. Osborn, 1069, 887 ditto.—Number of persons polled, 2133.—Number of voters, 2169.

Bedford Town, S. Whitbread, 3, W. L. Antonie, 2.

Bedwin, *Sir J. Nicholl, 2, J. H. Leigh, 2.

Beeralston, Lord Louvaine, 3, Hon. Capt. Percy, 1.

Berkshire, G. Vansittart, 6, C. Dundas, 4.

Berwick, †Sir A. M. Lockhart, †Col. Allen.

Beverley, †Capt. W. H. Vyse, J. H. Wharton, 3.—Capt. Vyse, 1012; J. H. Wharton, 739; Major Staples, 279.

Bewdley, M. P. Andrews, 3.

Bishop's Castle, W. Clive, 8, J. Robinson, 3.

Blechingly, W. Kenrick, 1, †T. Heathcote.

Bodmin, D. Giddy, 2, †Sir W. Oglander.

Boroughbridge, H. Hawkins, 1, W. H. Clinton, 1.

Bossmey, †Lord Randelsham, J. A. S. Wortley, 2.

Boston, T. Fydell, 2, W. A. Maddocks, 2.—T. Fydell, 229; W. A. Maddocks, 196; Hon. Mr. Burnell, 149; J. Cartwright, 8.

Brackley, R. H. Bradshaw, 2, A. Henderson, 2.

Bramber, †Messrs. Burrell and Shelley.

Breconshire, Col. T. Wood.

Brecon Town, Sir R. Salusbury, 3.

Bridgenorth, I. H. Browne, 8, J. Whitmore, 4.

Bridgewater, †W. Thornton, †G. Pocock.

Bridport, Sir Evan Nepean, *Sir Samuel Hood, 1.

Bristol, Right Hon. C. B. Bathurst, 4, E. Baillie, 2.

Buckinghamshire, Marquis Titchfield, 4, Earl Temple, 2.

Buckingham Town, Right Hon. T. Grenville, 5, †Hon. R. Melville.

Bury St. Edmunds, Lord C. Fitzroy, 2, Lord

Lord Templetown, 2.—Lord C. Fitzroy, 23; Lord Templetown, 23; Charles Bloomfield, 10

Calne, J. Jekyl, 6, †H. Smith.

Cambridgeshire, Lord C. S. Manners, 4, Right Hon. C. Yorke, 3.

Cambridge University, Lord Euston, 7, †Sir V. Gibbs.

Cambridge Town, Gen. Finch, 6, Gen. Manners, 6.

Camelford, *Lord H. Petty, 2, R. Adair, 2.

Canterbury, John Baker, 3, †E. Taylor — John Baker, esq. 689; E. Taylor, esq. 655; ——— Lushington, 537; ——— Farquhar, 452.

Cardiff, Lord W. Stuart, 2.

Cardiganshire, T. Johnes, 4.

Cardigan Town, Hon. J. Vaughan, 3.

Carlisle, J. C. Curwen, 4, W. S. Stanhope, 3.

Carmarthenshire, *Lord R. Seymour, 4.

Carmarthen Town, Admiral G. Campbell, 1.

Carnarvonshire, Sir R. Williams, 3.

Carnarvon Town, Hon. C. Paget, 3.

Castle Rising, R. Sharpe, 1, †Hon. C. Bagot.

Cheshire, T. Cholmondeley, 3, D. Davenport, 1.

Chester, Gen. Grosvenor, 4, †J. Egerton.

Chichester, G. W. Thomas, 6, †J. Dupre¶.

Chippenham, J. Maitland, 2, †Dawkins and †Blake.—Mr. Maitland, 59; Mr. Dawkins, 58; Mr. Blake, 58—double return.

Christchurch, Right Hon. G. Rose, 5, W. S. Bourne, 3.

Cirencester, M. H. Beach, 4, J. Cripps, 1.

Clitheroe, Hon. R. Curzon, 3, Hon. J. Cust, 2.

Cockermouth, J. Lowther, 3, James Graham, 2.

Colchester, R. Thornton, 7, †R. H. Davies.—R. H. Davies, 632; R. Thornton, 587; Col. Tufnell, 95.

Corfe Castle, H. Banks, 7, †P. W. Baker.

Cornwall, Sir W. Lemon, 9, J. H. Tremayne, 1.

Coventry, P. Moore, 2, W. Mills, 1.—P. Moore, 310; W. Mills, 312; H. C. Montgomery, 84; M. Shawe, 82.

Cricklade, Lord Porchester, 4, *J. Estcourt.

Cumberland, Lord Morpeth, 4, J. Lowther, 3.

Dartmouth, E. Bastard, 7, A. H. Holdsworth, 2.

Denbighshire, Sir W. W. Wynne, 4.

Denbigh Town, Robert Middleton Biddulph, 1.

Derbyshire, Lord G. Cavendish¶, 8, E. M. Mundy, 6.

Derby Town, E. Coke, 7, W. Cavendish, 2.

Devizes, J. Smith, 6, T. G. Estcourt, 2.

Devonshire, Sir L. Palk, 6, J. P. Bastard, 7.

Dorsetshire, W. M. Pitt, 7, E. B. Portman, 2.—W. M. Pitt, 1454; E. B. Portman, 1101; Mr. Bankes, 1091.

Dorchester, H. C. Ashley, 4, *R. Williams, 2.

Dover, C. Jenkinson, 1, J. Jackson.—C. Jenkinson, 872; John Jackson, 628; Hon. Mr. Piersepont, 622.

Downton, Hon. B. Bouverie, 1, †Sir T. Plumer.

Droitwich, Hon. A. Foley, 8, †Sir T. E. Winnington.

Dunwich, Lord Huntingfield, 5, S. Barne,

Durham County, Sir R. Milbanke, 4, †Sir H. V. Tempest.—Sir H. V. Tempest, 262; Sir R. Milbanke, 298; Mr. Ellison, 234.

Durham City, R. J. Lambton, 3, R. Wharton, 1.

East Looe, Capt. E. Buller, 2, †D. Vanderkeyden.

Essex, Col. J. Bullock, 8, Admiral E. Harvey, 2.

Evesham, Wm. Manning, 4, †Sir M. M. Lopez.—Wm. Manning, 494; Sir M. M. Lopez, 334; H. Howorth, 320.

Exeter, Sir C. W. Bamfylde, 3, J. Buller, 3.

Eye, †M. Singleton, †Hon. H. Wellesley.

Flintshire, Sir T. Mostyn, 3.

Flint Town, †Col. Shipley.—Col. Shipley, 129; Sir S. K. Glynne, 128; Sir N. R. Lloyd, 121.

Fowey, Right Hon. R. P. Carew, 2, R. Wigram, 2.

Gatton, M. Wood, 2, †C. B. Greenough.

Germain's, St., *M. Montague, 1, Sir J. S. Yorke, 4.

Glamorganshire, T. Wyndham, 3.

Gloucestershire, Admiral Berkeley, 7, Lord R. H. Somerset, 2.

Gloucester City, H. Howard, 4, R. Morris, 2.

Grampound, †Hon. A. C. Johnstone, †Hon. G. A. Cochrane.—Hon. A. C. Johnstone, 27; Hon G. A. Cochrane, 27; Mr. Parry, 13; Mr. Williams, 13.

Grantham, T. Thoroton, 2, †W. E. Welby.—T. Thoroton, 420; W. E. Welby, 411; Sir W. Manners, 352; Sir Gilbert Heathcote, 349.

Grimsby, Hon. G. A. Pelham, 2, †W. Ellice.—W. Ellice, 141; Hon. G. Pelham, 138; Col. Loft, 137; Hon W. Pelham, 122.

Grimstead, East, †Sir N. Holland, †C. R. Ellis.

Guildford, Hon. T. C. Onslow, 1, †Hon. C. Norton.—Col. Onslow, 145; Gen. Norton, 78; G. H. Sumner, esq. 75.

Hampshire, *Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, 3, †W. Chute.—Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, 547; W. Chute, 547; Hon. W. Herbert, 152.

Harwich, J. H. Addington, 4, *W. Huskisson, 2.

Haslemere, Right Hon. C. Long, 6, †R. Ward.

Hastings,

Hastings, *Right Hon. G. Canning, 4, †Sir A. Hume.

Haverford, West, Lord Kensington, 3.

Helston, †Sir J. St. Aubyn, †R. Richards.

Herefordshire, †Col. Foley, Sir J. G. Cotterell, 1.

Hereford City, †Col. Symonds, R. P. Scudamore, 2.

Hertfordshire, *Hon. T. Brand, 1, †Sir J. S. Seabright.

Hertford Town, Hon. E. S. Cowper, 2, N. N. Calvert, 2.

Heydon, G. Johnstone, 3, A. Browne, 1.—G. Johnstone, esq. 102; A. Brown, esq. 94; C. Duncombe, esq., 50; Sir T. Slingsby, 10.

Heytersbury, *Lord Fitzharris, 2, †C. Moore.

Higham Ferrers, *Right Hon. W. Windham, 6,

Hindon, B. Hobhouse, 3, W. Beckford, 1.

Honiton, Hon. A. C. Bradshaw, 2, †Sir C. Hamilton.

Horsham, *Sir S. Romilly, 2, L. P. Jones, 1.

Huntingdonshire, Lord Hinchinbroke, 4, *R. Fellowes, 2.—Lord Hinchinbroke, 750; R. Fellowes, 645; Lord Proby, 458.

Huntington Town, J. Calvert, 2, †W. M. Farmer.

Hythe, T. Godfrey, 2, †W. Deeds.—T. Godfrey, 109; W. Deeds, 104; Mr. White, 98; Plummer, 66.

Ilchester, *R. B. Sheridan, 7 *M. A. Taylor, 3.

Ipswich, *Sir H. Popham, 2, †R. A. Crickett.—Sir H. Popham, 226; R. A. Crickett, 224; R. Wilson, 155; Capt. Bennet, 154.

Ives, St., S. Stephens, 1, †Sir W. Stirling.—Sir. Walter Stirling, 147; Sam. Stephens, esq. 147; Chas. Cocherell, 125; Capt. Woolmore, 123.

Kent, Sir E. Knatchbull, 1. W. Honeywood, 4.

King's Lynn, Lord Walpole, 4. Sir M. B. Folkes, 4.

Kingston-upon-Hull, J. Staniforth, 2, Lord Viscount Mahon, 1.

Knaresborough, Lord J. Townshend, 6, Lord Ossulton, 2.

Lancashire, T. Stanley, 8, J. Blackburne 6.

Lancaster Town, J. Dent, 3, †P. Patten.—J. Dent, 1344; P. Patten, 1343; Col. Cawthorn, 880; W. Doncan, 874.

Launceston, Earl Percy¶, 1, J. Progden, 3.

Leicestershire, Lord R. Manners, 2, G. A. L. Keck, 4.

Leicester Town, S Smith¶, 6, T. Babington, 3.—T. Babington esq. 1794; S. Smith, esq. 1372; Mr. Macnamara, 1020.

Leominster, Sir J. Lubbock, 3, H. Bonham, 1.

Leskeard, †Lord Hamilton, Hon. W. Elliot, 4.

Lestwithiel, †E Maitland, †G. Holford.

Lewes, T. Kemp, 1, Henry Shelley, 2.

Lincolnshire, C. Chaplin, 2, †C. Pelham.—C. Chaplin, 1602; C. Pelham, 1168; Mr. Ellison, 955.

Lincoln City, R. Ellison, 3. Hon. Col. Monson, 1.

Litchfield, G. Anson, 2, G. G. V. Vernon, 1.

Liverpool, Gen. Gascoyne, 3, †Gen. Tarleton.—Gen. Tarleton, 1500; Gen. Gascoyne, 1334; Mr. Roscoe, esq. 398; W. J. Denison, 38. Mr. D. was put in nomination unknown to himself.

London, Sir C. Price, 2, Sir Wm. Curtis, 4, Ald. Shawe, 1, Ald. Combe, 3.—Sir. C. Price, 3117; Sir Wm. Curtis, 3059; Ald. Shawe, 2863; Ald. Combe, 2583; Ald. Hankey, 226.

Ludlow, Viscount Clive, 1, †Hon. H. Clive.

Ludgershall, T. Everett, 3, M. D. Magens, 2

Lyme Regis, Hon. Col. Fane, 2, Lord Burghersh, 1.

Lymington, J. Kingston. 2. Col. †Duckett.

Maidstone G Simpson, 1. G. Longman, 1.—Mr. Simpson, 396; Mr. Longman, 374; Sir Wm. Geary, 332.

Maldon, J. H. Strutt, 4, †C. C. Western.—J. H. Strutt, esq. 58; C. C. Western, esq. 29; B Gaskell, 27.

Malmsbury, †Sir G. Bowyer, †P. Gill.—Sir G. Bowyer, 10; P Gill, esq. 10; Hon. B. Bouveue, 3; B. Smith, esq. 3.

Malton, *Lord Headley, 1, †Hon. M. Dundas, 2.—Lord Headley, 211; Hon. M. Dundas, 253, Brianbooke, 196; Isaac Leatham, 133.

Marlborough, Lord Bruce, 3, *Lord Visc. Stopford, 2.

Marlow, O. Williams, 3, P. Grenfell, 2.

Mawes, St., †Lieut. Col. Shipley, S. Bernard. 1.

Michael, St. †Captain Gower, †G. Galway Mills.

Merionethshire, Sir R. W. Vaughan, 4.

Midhurst. †Hon. J. Abercrombie, *S. Smith¶, 6.

Middlesex, W. Mellish, 2, G. Byng. 4.—W. Mellish, esq. 2706; G. Byng, esq. 2368; Sir C. Baynes, 1252.

Milbourne Port, Lord Paget, 1, Hugh Leycester, 2.

Minehead, †J. F. Luttrell, J. Dennison.—J. F. Luttrell, 128; John Dennison, 108; Hon. T. Bowes, 64.

Monmouthshire, Lord A. Somerset, 1, Sir C. Morgan, 3.

Monmouth Town, Lord C. H. Somerset, 3.

Montgomeryshire, C. W. W. Wynne, 3.

Montgomery Town, W. Keene, 8.

Morpeth, W. Ord, 2, Hon. W. Howard, 1.

Newark, H. Willoughby, 2, Gen. S. Cotton, 1.

Newcastle-under-Lyne, E. W. Bootle, 4, J. Macdonald, 1.—E. W. Bootle, 333; J. Macdonald,

Macdonald, 314; M. Fletcher, 311; W. Minet, 283.

Newcastle-upon Tyne, Sir M. W. Ridley, 9, C. J. Brandling, 2.

Newport, Cornwall, W. Northey, 3, E. Morris, 2.

Newport, Hants, †Lord Palmerston.

Newton, Lancashire, Gen. Heron, 1, †I. I. Blackburne

Newton, Hants, †Dudley North, ‡J. Blackford.

Norfolk, †Sir J. H. Astley, T. W. Coke, 6.

Northallerton, Hon. E. Lascelles, 4. H. Pierce, 8.

Northamptonshire, Lord Althorp, 2. W. R. Cartwright, 8.

Northampton Town, Hon. S. Perceval, 4, E. Bouverie, 4.

Northumberland *Earl Percy, ¶. 1. Col. Beaumont, 4.

Norwich, J Patteson, 1, *W. Smith 4.—J. Patteson, esq 1464; W. Smith, 1156; W. Fellowes, 546.

Nottinghamshire, Lord Newark, 1, A. H. Eyre, 2.

Nottingham Town, D. P. Coke, 8. J. Smith, 1.—J. Smith, esq. 1047; D. P. Coke, esq. 787; Crompton, esq. 575.

Oakhampton, †L. Wardell, †A. Saville.—Col. Wardel, 113, 88 single votes; A. Saville, 96; Mr. Hobson, 80.

Oxford, Lord R. Seymour, 4, Lord H. Moore, 1.

Oxfordshire, Lord F. Spencer, 3, J. Spencer, 3.

Oxford City, F. Burton, 7, †J. J. Lockhart.

Oxford University, Sir W. Scott, 4. Hon. C. Abbot, 4.

Pembrokeshire, Sir H. Owen.

Pembroke Town, H. Barlow, 8.

Penrhyn, H. Swan, 1, ‡C. Lemon.

Peterborough, Hon. W. Elliot, 3, Dr. Laurence, 3.

Petersfield, H. Jolliffe, 3, †Hon. P. Gray.

Plymouth, Sir C. Pole, 2, T. Tyrrwhitt, 4

Plympton, Lord Castlereagh, 3, †Hon. W. Harbord.

Pontefract, †Viscount Pollington, R. P. Milnes, 1.—Lord Pollington, 487; Mr. Milnes, 353; Rt. Hon. J Smyth, 344.

Poole, J. Jeffery, 3, G. Garland, 3, †Sir R. Bickerton—J. Jeffery, 55; G. Garland, 53; Sir R. Bickerton, 53—double return.—

Portsmouth, Admiral Markham, 3, Sir T. Miller, 1.

Preston, Lord Stanley, 3, S. Horrocks, 2.—Lord Stanley, 1619; S. Horrocks, 1616; J. Hanson, 1092.

Queenborough, †Right Hon. J. C. Villliers, J. Hunt, 2.—J. C. Villiers, 102; J. Hunt, 116; T. P. Chichester, 63. Number of votes, 172.

Radnorshire, Wilkins, 3.

Radnor Town, R. Price, 3.

Reading, C. S. Lefevre, 2. J. Simeon, 1.

Retford, East, Gen. Craufurd, 2. †W. Ingleby.

Richmond, A. Shakespeare, 3, Hon. C. Dundas, 2.

Ripon, *Hon. F. Robinson, 1, †C Gipps.

Rochester, J. Calcraft, 3, †Sir T. B. Thompson.—Sir T. B. Thompson, 382; J. Calcraft, 362; Sir T. Trigge, K. B 306.

Romney, New, †Lord Clonmell, †Hon. G. Ashburnham.

Rutlandshire, Lord Henniker, 1, G. N. Noel, 6.

Rye, *Sir John Nicholl, 2, †Earl Clancarty.

Ryegate, Visc. Royston, 2, Hon. E. E. Cocks, 1.

Salisbury, W. Hussey, 10, Lord Folkstone, 3.

Saltash, Maj. Russel, 2, *W. H. Freemantle, 1, *Capt. T. F. Freemantle, 1, †J. Pedley.

Sandwich, †Admiral Rainer, *C. C. Jenkinson, 1.

Sarum, Old, Hon. N. Vansittart, 3, *J. Porcher, 2.

Scarborough, Maj. Gen. Phipps, 4, C. M. Sutton, 1.

Seaford, G. Hibbert, 1, J. Leach, 1.

Shaftesbury, E. L. Lovedon, 2, T. Wallace.—E. L. Loveden, 151; Right Hon. T. Wallace, 161; Paul Methuen, esq. 129; W. H. Beech, esq. 129.

Shoreham, Sir C. M. Burrell, 1. T. Shelley, 2.

Shrewsbury, Hon. W. Hill, 3, †T. Jones.—Hon. W. Hill, 521; T. Jones, 334, single votes, 138; Hon. G. Bennel, single votes, 3; 312.

Shropshire, J. K. Powell, 6, J. Cotes, 1.

Somersetshire, W. Dickenson, 3, T. B. Lethbridge, 1.—W. Dickenson, esq. 3651; T. B. Lethbridge, 2896; Mr. Langton, 2229.

Southampton, G. H. Rose, 4, †J. Jackson.

Southwark, H. Thornton, 7, Sir T. Turton, 1.—Sir T. Turton, 2152; H. Thornton, esq. 1824; Mr. Calvert, 1634.

Staffordshire, Sir E. Littleton, 6, Lord G. L. Gower, 4.

Stafford Town, Hon. E. Monckton, 7, R. Phillips, 1.—Hon. E. Monckton, 419; R. Phillips, 319; Sir Oswald Mosley, 285.

Stamford, Gen. Leland, 3, Gen. Bertie, 3.

Steyning, J. M. Lloyd, 3. R. Hurst, 2.

Stockbridge, Gen. Porter, 3, J. F. Barham, 2.

Sudbury, Sir J. C. Hippisley, 4, †Capt. T. Agar.—Sir J. C. Hippisley, 460; Capt. Agar, 458; Mr. Witts, 245; Mr. Pytches, 174.

Suffolk, Sir T. C. Bunbury, 9, T. S. Gooch, 1.

Surrey, †S. Thornton, *G. H. Sumner, 1.

Sussex J. Fuller 3, C. Wyndham, 1.—C. Wyndham, esq 4333; J. Fuller, 2580. Col. Sergison, 2473.

Tamworth,

Tamworth, Sir R. Peele, 4. Gen. Loftus, 3.

Tavistock, *L. W. Russel, 6. Gen. Fitzpatrick¶, 9.

Taunton, J Hammet, 3, A. Baring, 1.

Tewkesbury, C. Codrington, 3, †C. H. Tracey.

Thetford, Lord W. Fitzroy, 1, †T. Creevey.

Thirsk, R. Greenhill, 1, *Lt. Col. Frankland, 1.

Tiverton, Hon. R. Ryder, 4, W. Fitzhugh, 2.

Totness, W Adams, 2, B. Hall, 1.

Tregony, Col. O'Callaghan, 1, G. Wentworth, 1.

Truro, Col. Lemon, 3, †Hon. F. Boscawen.

Wallingford, W. L. Hughes, 2, R. Kenyon, 2.

Wareham, †Sir J. T. Calcraft, *Hon. J. W. Ward, 2.

Warwickshire, D. S. Dugdale, 1, Sir C. Mordaunt, 2.

Warwick Town, Lord Brook, 2, C. Mills, 2.

Wells, C. Tudway, 9. C. W. Taylor, 3.

Wendover, Lord Mahon, 1, G. Smith, 1.

Wenlock, C. Forester, 4, Hon. J. Simpson, 4.

Weobly, Lord G. Thynne, 4, †Lord Guernsey.

Westbury, *Hon. E. Lascelles, 4, †G. Wynn.

West Looe, R. A. Daniel, 1, J. Buller, 3.

Westminster, †Sir F. Burdett *Lord Cochrane, 1.—Sir F. Burdett, 5134; Lord Cochrane 3708; Mr. Sheridan, 2615; Mr. Elliott, 2137; Mr. Paull, 269.

Westmorland, Col. J. Lowther, 8, Lord Muncaster, 1.

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Sir. J. Pulteney, 6, G. T. Steward, 4, R. T. Steward, 2, C. Adams, 3.—Sir J. Pulteney, 214; G. T. Steward, 180; R. T. Steward, 178; C. Adams, 177; W. Williams, 156; J. Arbuthnot, 154; Sir T. Hardy, 152.

Whitechurch, W. A. Townshend, 3, W. Broderick, 3.

Wigan, J. Hodgson, 2, R. H. Leigh 2.

Wilton, R. Sheldon, 2, Hon. C. Herbert, 2.

Wiltshire, H. P. Wyndham, 4, R. Long, 1.

Winchelsea, Sir F. F. Vane, 1, †C. Bewicke.

Winchester, Sir R. Gammon, 6, Sir H. Milday, 3.

Windsor, Col. Desborough, 1, R. Ramsbottom, 1

Woodstock, Sir H. W. Dashwood, 2, W. Eden, 1.

Worcestershire, W. B. Lygon, 8, Hon. W. Lyttleton, 1.

Worcester City, A. Robarts, 3, †W. Gordon.

Wootton Basset †Major Gen. Murray, †J. Cheesment.

Wycombe, Sir J. D. King, 3, T. Baring, 1.

Yarmouth, Norfolk, Hon. E. Harboard, 1, S. Lushington, 1.—Hon. E. Harboard, 627; S. Lushington, 604; W. Jacob, esq. 341; Mr. Upcher, 21.

Yarmouth, Hants, J. C. Jervoise, 8, †Hon. P. Powlett.

Yorkshire, W. Wilberforce, 7, *Lord Milton, 1.

Yorkshire.	Total Number voted. W.	M.	L.
West Riding -	5808	7625	6101
North Riding -	3246	2239	3118
East Riding -	2754	1313	1771
	11,808	11,177	10,990

York City, Sir W. Milner, 4, †Sir M. M. Sykes.—Milner, 1421; Sykes, 1298; Dundas, 919;

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of May to the 20th of June.

PTHYSIS Pulmonalis	13	Menorrhagia	2
Ophthalmia	11	Leucorrhœa	3
Typhus	4	Amenorrhœa	4
Erysipelas	3	Mania	2
Variola	4	Constipatio	4
Pneumonia	2	Hysteria	3
Rheumatismus acutus	1	Scrofula	2
——— Chronicus	7	Pertussis	2
Dysenteria	1	Vermes	4
Catarrhus	4	Morbi Infantiles	17
Tussis	6		
Dyspnœa	4		
Tussis et Dyspnœa	8		
Dyspepsia	6		
Diarrhœa	3		
Ascites	2		

Ophthalmia or inflammation of the eyes, has of late been rather singularly prevalent; this ought to be regarded, for the most part, as an index merely of a morbid condition of the general habit, not a disease that is strictly local; and

of

of course is scarcely ever to be removed by partial and exterior applications, but principally, if not solely, by those means which are, calculated to restore the strength or regenerate the character of the constitution. Tonics and stimulation are, in the majority of instances, the suitable and perhaps the only effectual remedies.

Trifling with, and teasing the eye with drops of lotion or particles of unguent, is only betraying the patient into a flattering but faithless anticipation of recovery, without any chance of eradicating or even reaching the stamina of his disease.

To the reader it must be wearisome, as it is painful to the writer, nearly every month to have occasion to repeat an account of the still increasing profusion of pulmonary disorders. But it is the incumbent, although the uncomfortable, duty of a medical practitioner, who has too frequent opportunities of observing it, to watch and to warn the public of the almost diurnal advancement of this cruel and fastly encroaching malady. As it is a disease, a disposition to which is inherited, it cannot fail to grow in its influence and extent with every succeeding generation. Modern dress, likewise manners and habits are particularly calculated to awaken a dormant tendency, or even to generate a susceptibility to the disorder.

Although the tocsin of alarm has so frequently been reiterated, it ought never to cease, until the inhabitants of this island are sufficiently roused to a sense of the high and awful importance of attending to the faintest semblance of, and checking even an incipient approach towards, pulmonary disease. In the pthysically predisposed, a very trifling cough may be a very serious evil: when, to an unlearned or inexperienced eye, there appears not a shadow of peril, there is often actually the most solid ground for apprehension. Danger is in the inverse ratio of alarm.

It cannot be too frequently repeated, or too strongly enforced, that pulmonary affections when they have degenerated into deep and extensive ulceration, can rarely be removed; but that on the other hand, the instances are perhaps as few, in which they may not, by timely and skilful care, be arrested in their progress, and thus prevented from arriving at the ultimate and irretrievable condition of the complaint, where a prescription can answer no other valuable purpose, than that of affording a pecuniary advantage to the professional prescriber.

June 26, 1807, JOHN REID.
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A complete Collection of Haydn's, Moxart's, and Beethoven's Symphonies in Score. Dedicated to the Prince of Wales. Price to Subscribers 5s. to Non-Subscribers 8s.

THIS Work, of which we have the first Number before us, is projected and published by Cianchettini and Sperati. Their plan includes all the universally admired productions of the above distinguished masters; two of whose symphonies will be printed every month. We have examined the score of the present piece, taken from Haydn, and find it as correct as it is neat. The size is that of a quarto, which being conveniently portable, will afford to professors and scientific amateurs the agreeable opportunity of comparing the composition with the effect in concert, and of tracing the secret source of those impressions, which it is so much easier to receive than to account for.

A Concerto for the Organ, with Accompaniments for a Full Band. By William Crotch, Mus. Doc. Professor of Music, Oxford. 6s.

We find in this concerto considerable claims upon our commendation. Most of the passages are marked with learning and sound theory; and many of them, while they evince the well educated musician, display a freedom and elegance of fancy with which every real critic must be pleased. Yet we cannot, in strict justice, omit to say, that the effort to bind and consolidate the harmony, and render it perfectly *organic*, has in a few instances betrayed Dr. Crotch into *constructions* not positively correct, and which, though they would not, perhaps, offend an ordinary ear, cannot fail to strike the acute observer.

"Sacred Friendship," a New Song. Sung by Master Cutler, with the greatest Applause. Composed by C. E. Horn. 1s. 6d.

The words of this song are from the muse of lady Blizard: sorry are we that we cannot compliment her ladyship on her choice of a composer. To say that Mr. Horn has not followed the sentiment of the poetry would be saying little: he has not followed any sentiment at all. The passages are inexpressive, awkward,

and unintelligible; and the whole forms a melody, if a melody we can call it, produced by a mind evidently unpractised in vocal composition.

Overture (No. 16.) for the Piano Forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Maria Hay, by Mr. Latour. 3s.

In this overture, the general cast of which is so pleasing as to insure its favourable reception, Mr. Latour has introduced with much effect the popular Scotch air of *Auld Robin Gray*, which at once well relieves the first movement, and happily introduces the third. The introductory and concluding subjects we are greatly pleased with, and cannot withhold our commendation of Mr. L's taste and ingenuity.

"Gentle Lyre," a Recitative and Air. Sung by Mr. Harrison at the Vocal Concerts, and by Mr. Nield at Bath. Composed by W. Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2s. 6d.

This composition is not without claims to our praise. The recitation, which yet we cannot allow to be its best part, is respectable in its style; and the two movements by which it is succeeded, are tasteful and spirited. We cannot, however, pass over the solicism of the three bars of symphony in the opening of the last movement; nor withhold our disapprobation of the aukward modulation into the fifth of the key in the second line of the last page.

"My Mother," a Glee for Three Soprano Voices. Composed by J. H. Leffler. 2s.

Considering the difficulty of combining three parts for the same species of voice, we cannot but allow that Mr. Leffler has acquitted himself in the present composition with considerable address. The parts move with ease, and form throughout successions of harmony with which every cultivated ear must be gratified. These words have been in the hands of several composers, but we do not recollect that they have been more interestingly treated by any one than by the present.

Air, with Variations. Composed and dedicated to Mr. J. Beckwith, by Alfred Pettet. 1s. 6d.

We are glad, after an attentive perusal of this composition, to be able to pronounce it a production of merit. The *theme* is not, perhaps, quite so modern in its cast as we could have wished; but the ideas are connected, the combinations are good, and the variations, which are seven in number, are conducted with more taste and address than we should have expected to find in the efforts of so juvenile a composer, as we understand Mr. Pettet to be.

"Farewell Bessy," a Ballad. The Words and Music by Thomas Moore, Esq. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this little ballad partakes of the simplicity of the words, and expresses them forcibly and naturally. With the *semiquaver* given to the words "sweetest," at the opening of the song, we can bear, though we certainly should not have recommended it; but against that in the first bar of the second page, we must be allowed to protest as at once affected and false in its quantity.

"Oh, Come! Oh, Come! my Fair One!" a favorite Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by W. Slapp. 1s.

Mr. Slapp has given to these words an appropriate and agreeable melody. The passages are at once attractive and connected; and the effect of the whole will not, we think, fail to recommend the composition to the lovers of good ballad music

"Hail Lovely May," a favourite Duett. The Words written by T. Goodwin. The Music composed by H. Denman, and dedicated to Miss C. and Miss M. Attersell. 1s.

We find in this duett some very pleasing, and rather novel, passages. The two *parts* are blended with a skill which speaks Mr. Denman to be no novice in the general rules of composition; and the bass is more select than what we usually find in the vocal music of the present day.

"La Fantasia," a Sonata Divertimento, containing a Toccato and March for the Piano-forte. Composed by M. P. King. 2s.

The style of this divertimento is familiar, yet tasteful: and the two movements of which it consists are judiciously opposed to each other. As an agreeable and useful exercise for the instrument for which the piece is intended, we can with justice recommend it to the notice of juvenile practitioners.

"How tenderly I love her!" a Ballad. Written by J. L. Lewis, Esq. Liverpool. Composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 1s.

Dr. Clarke has set these words with taste and feeling. The melody is remarkably easy and natural; and the expression is every where truly and unaffectedly consulted.

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of illustrious and distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE opening of the South London Water Works, in Kennington-lane, took place on the 16th of June. The works consist of the engine house, with the apparatus, which is on a simple plan. Two reservoirs, or tanks, containing 26,000 butts, each 10 feet deep, are supplied from the river Thames, to the height of the spring tide, and are worked by the steam engine upwards of three feet above the whole level; the water is then left to purify itself in the two reservoirs, and by the same engine is lifted 50 feet above its level, and supplies the inhabitants of Clapham, Camberwell, and its surrounding neighbourhood, and might be conveyed one hundred miles round, on a level. A large company of nobility and gentry were present. Mr. R. Dodd was the engineer.

The Royal Naval Asylum has been transplanted from Paddington to Pelham House, in Greenwich Park, which has been for some time undergoing the necessary repairs and extensions, to render it at once commodious for the purposes of its intention, and ornamental as a public building. On the east and west, two capacious wings are added, connected with the centre building by handsome colonnades. The lower part of each wing is to be appropriated to the school rooms for the children, male and female respectively; the upper parts as dormitories for them, and the servants of the institution. It is proposed immediately to extend the whole number of pupils to 1000, from every part of the United Kingdom. The boys are taught reading, writing, and figures; and, where their capacities display fitness, are to be instructed in navigation; and during the hours of relaxation, the elder boys are taught rope and sail making; and they are to be instructed in the rudiments of naval discipline, by regular veteran boatswains. The girls are taught to read and write, and are instructed in needle-work and household industry. The building fills up the *vista* between both wings of Greenwich College, to which it seems to form an appropriate centre; and it is intended that the whole shall be immediately completed, for the reception of pupils, officers, &c.

MARRIED.

Philip Augustus Hanrott, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Caroline Cory, of Yarmouth.

The Rev. J. Bastard, of Blandford, to Miss Clarke, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

John Simpson, esq. of Alsop's buildings, to Mrs. Edwards, widow of the late Colonel E. of the Bengal establishment.

J. B. Lousada, jun. of Devonshire-square, to Miss L. B. Lousada, youngest daughter of J. B. L. esq. of Stamford hill.

Philip Barrington Annesley, esq. youngest son of the late Sir Philip A. to Miss Bridget Corrie, daughter of Edgar Corrie, esq.

Daniel Oathwaite Blythe, esq. of Colchester, to Miss Charlotte Harper, of Edgware-road, Marylebone.

Captain R. H. Fotheringham, of the corps of engineers in the East-India Company's service, to Miss Robertson, of Throgmorton-street.

B. Storr, esq. of the King's own Stafford Militia, to Miss Bennett, of Clewer-house, Windsor.

The Rev. George Savage, F. A. S. vicar of Kingston cum Richmond, &c. to Mrs. Ayliffe, of Surbiton-lodge, Kingston.

Captain Edward Sanderson, of the Buffs, to Miss Harriet Hales, third daughter of the late Sir John Hales, bart.

Sir John Shelley, bart. to Miss Winckley, daughter and sole heiress of the late Thomas W. esq.

By special licence, John Barnard Hankey, esq. of Fetcham-park, Surrey, to the Hon. Elizabeth Blaqueir, second daughter of the Right Hon. Lord De B.

John Thornton, esq. eldest son of Samuel T. esq. M. P. for Surrey, to Miss Eliza Parry, second daughter of Edward P. esq. chairman of the East-India Company.

Jeremiah Dyson, esq. of the House of Commons, to Miss Newbolt, daughter of the late Rev. F. N. of Winchester.

Mr. John Alfred Twining, of the Strand, to Miss Haynes, only daughter of Mr. H. of Cornhill.

Thomas Wise, esq. to Miss Scotland, of Portman-square.

Thomas Jelf Sandilands, esq. of Twyning, Gloucestershire, to Miss Goddard, only daughter of the late Captain T. G.

T. A. Minchin, esq. of Portsmouth, banker, to Miss Gibson, of Colebrook-row, Islington.

D. R. Remington, esq. of Clapham-road, to Miss Copland, of Clapham.

The Rev. G. H. Templer, to Miss Ann Maria Graham, eldest daughter of Thomas G. esq. of Kinross.

Colonel Elford to Miss Lownds, only daughter and heiress of the late William L. esq. of Clapton.

Sir George Tuite, bart. to Mrs. Woodall.

The Rev. Alex. Cotton, rector of Girton, Cambridgeshire, and of Meesden, Essex, second son of the late Sir John Hynde, C. bart. to Miss Houblon, eldest daughter of the late Jacob H. esq. of Hallinbury-place, Essex.

Captain William Stone, to Miss Mary Pleston, of Lower Seymour-street.

DIED.

At Islington, in his 82d year, *Richard Corrie*, esq. He was of a weakly constitution when a young man; but owing to habits of temperance, constant attention to his health, and a fund of cheerfulness in his disposition, he became, under the divine blessing, stout

and hale, to a degree which falls to the lot of very few, and so continued till almost the last hour of his long life. To the affable manners of a gentleman of the old school, he joined the more essential qualities of strict integrity, punctuality in all his concerns, and much real benevolence. Like most other men of compassionate minds, he was fond of brute animals, and loved to be kind to them. A firm believer in Divine Revelation, and relying upon the Gospel as the pillar of his hopes, he thought well of all serious and candid profe sors of religion, whether they agreed with him on minute points or differed from him.

At Twickenham, *Thomas Rea Cole*, esq. major in the army. He was second son of the late Stephen C. esq. of Twickenham, and brother-in-law of the late Sir James Ibbetson, bart. of Denton park, in Yorkshire. For many years he acted as a justice of the peace for the same county, and once was chief magistrate over the populous town of Leeds in which capacity he a ted with justice and benevolence. He also served his present Majesty during the seven years' war; and as a reward for his good conduct at the siege of Belleisle, was advanced to the rank of major, at the age of 23 years. In private life he was meek, humble, and just.

At Highgate, *Miss Lucy Owen*, second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. O. vicar of Edmonton, &c

Dr. Thomson, late acting principal surgeon to the colony of New South Wales.

Mr James Barker, jun. son of Mr. B. of the Dramatic Repository, Russel-street, Covent garden.

At Gravesend, *Richard Spiller*, esq one of the commissioners of excise. He died suddenly, of the gout in his stomach, being in good health the day before, exercising his regiment.

Mr. J. Fisher, well known in the lottery circles as a systematic chooser of particular numbers to insure, which he fancied stood a better chance of becoming prizes than numbers taken promiscuously. Mr. Fisher thus frequently persuaded the credulously avaricious of both sexes to part with their money, in the foolish belief of acquiring great and sudden fortunes.

Mrs. Matthew Lee, wife of John Channon L. esq of Southwark, and the eldest daughter of Richard Carpenter Smith, esq.

At Ramsgate, Charles Dilly, esq aged 68, formerly an eminent bookseller in the Poultry. *Further particulars in our next.*

At Laytonstone, *Robert Livie*, esq. of Austin-friars

In Finsbury-place, *Mr. William Kitchener.*

In Charles-street, Manchester-square, the *Right Hon Lady Kirkcudbright*, relict of the late Lord K. whom she survived only five years.

In New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 76, *Joseph Musgrave*, esq.

At Camberwell-grove, aged 22, Mr. *John Collinson*, of Queen's College, Oxford.

In Powis-place, *Mrs. Mary Mitchell*, aged 78, formerly of Aberdeen, and late of Holloway Down, Essex.

In St James's-square, aged 41, the *Right Hon. the Countess of Darlington*, lady of the Earl of D. and daughter of the sixth and last duke of Bolton. This amiable lady has been in a declining state of health for two years. She has left six children.

In Gloucester-place, *Miss Helen Hamilton Hardacre*, eldest daughter of Thomas H. esq.

Mrs. Martyr, a lady well known by her vocal talents. She had long been in a decline, which lately made a rapid progress, and finally proved fatal.

In Upper Fitzroy-street, *Mrs. Broderip*, widow of the late Mr. B of the Haymarket.

Lieutenant Alexander Wistinghausen, of the Russian navy.

In Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, aged 69, *Lieutenant-colonel John Harris Creuser.*

In Grafton-street, *Lady Webster*, widow of Sir Godfrey W. bart.

The Duke of Monpensier, second son of the Duke of Orleans, unhappily distinguished by the name of *Egalité*. It is well known that the duke fell a victim to the violence of a revolution, the course of which he could not foresee, and his family fell with him from the height of rank and splendour to the depths of horror and misery. The elder son of this family, now duke of Orleans, sought refuge in America. By the prevailing party, which regarded compass on as an ignoble sentiment, and unfit for a place in the bos m of staunch republicans, the two younger brothers were, in 1793, plunged into the dungeons of Fort St. John, at Marseilles. Here they languished together during the long period of 43 months. Nor was their captivity lightened by the cheerful hope of a favourable termination. Barbarity was the order of the day; and it shewed itself hardened against the tender feelings of humanity, by wantonly predicting to its victims daily the fatal termination of their captivity. The brothers, however, made an attempt to escape from their prison. The youngest, the Count de Beaujolois, succeeded, and had arrived at a place where he was secreted in security. But the Duke of Montpensier, in descending from the walls which it was necessary to pass, fell from a considerable height and broke his leg. By means of this accident he was re aken, and returned to his dreadful habitation. The Count de Beaujolois, on being informed of this misfortune, renewed the celebrated example of Nisus and Euryalus, and surrendered himself without delay to share the imprisonment of his brother. At length, in one or the changes of the French government, the brothers obtained their release, and after great sufferings they joined their elder brother, the Duke of Orleans, in America. From that country they came to England, where they found a

sare

safe and honourable asylum. They were favourably received by the royal family; and the Duke of Montpensier, in particular, met with a sympathy, capable, in any thing were so, of alleviating his sufferings. Her Majesty even condescended to furnish him with various articles of accommodation from her own palace. The duke terminated a career marked by misfortune, sorrow, and distress, with a constancy of mind and elevation of character which would have insured applause in the high station to which he was born. In the short space of 32 years, he manifested exemplary firmness and magnanimity, united with uncommon talents. At the tender age of 16, he displayed heroic courage in Champagne, and particularly at the battle of Jemappes. But his example is perhaps still more beneficial, when considered as supporting with fortitude the privations and adversities of exile, whilst it affords a lesson of moderation to those of the highest honours and rank of life. His remains were deposited, on the 26th of May, in Westminster Abbey, with great funeral pomp; but it is expected that the body will be removed to France, when peace permits. It was brought from Salt-hill, where the duke died, on Monday, and lay in state, in King-street Chapel, Portman square, till removed to Westminster Abbey. The Duke of Bourbon was chief mourner; and the carriages of the Duke of Sussex, Duke of York, and Prince of Wales, attended the funeral.

At his house, in Queen-street, Brompton, aged 64, *Nicholas Bond*, esq. of the public office in Bow-street. He was an active, vigilant, and able magistrate. Initiated in the school of the celebrated Sir John Fielding, he possessed in an uncommon degree the best qualities of his master. Endowed with a good natural understanding, his legal knowledge and sound judgment were eminently conspicuous. He was a warm and a zealous friend; had the affections of the mind with the glow of sincerity; and with those whom he respected and loved, could unbend to the free participation of the social virtues. Always befriending the honest poor in opposition to the tyrannic rich, the former viewed him with gratitude and admiration. In his professional pursuits his memory was surprizingly tenacious, never forgetting a circumstance that was worthy of remembrance. His conversation was therefore fertile in anecdote; and his life filled a great space in the eye of the public. A stranger to the refinements of the world, he was simple and unaffected in his manners; and although the purity, and even austerity of his conduct, might to some men appear censurable, yet they were by no means unbecoming the character or deportment of an upright magistrate. In cases of a common or trivial nature, he at times seemed to evince a laxity of attention; but although he might be supposed to slumber over what was unworthy of the exercise of his great powers, yet justice was never asleep. With an excellent fund of manly eloquence, with a mind forcible and vehement, when roused into an extraordinary display of his penetrating vigour, he shone most when combatting the subtleties or genius of a counsel for a prisoner. Thus, in the words of a distinguished actor, like a great performer on the stage, he reserved himself, as it were, for the last act, and after he had played his part with dignity, resolved to finish it with honour.

In New-street, Spring gardens, aged 76, *John Wasdale*, M.D. formerly of Carlisle. At the coronation of the present king, he went from Carlisle to London in 28 hours, upon horseback; was present at the ceremony, and returned there again in 30 hours, after an absence of five nights, three of which he slept in London. His loss will be severely felt by the natives of Carlisle resident in the metropolis, to whom he was ever sincerely attached and ready to give his professional assistance. He held the honorary office of private secretary to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, which he discharged with the greatest punctuality and honour.

In Hertford-street, May-fair, *Edwin Francis Stanhope*, esq. L.L.D. It is far beyond flattery to speak of Mr. Stanhope as he deserved, whose hope was engaged, during a life of 80 years, in the attainment of a blessed and glorious immortality; yet it may be a proper tribute to his memory to say, that he ranked among the best classic scholars of his time, and possessed no common measure of manly sense and brilliant wit. His polite urbanity of manners, his attention to serve and delight, his integrity of mind, his extensive yet modest charity, so beautifully described by St. Paul, "which seeketh not her own;" his loyalty and affection to the royal family (particularly to the queen, whom he attended from Mecklenburgh Strelitz to this country, and had the honour to serve more than 40 years); but above all, his constant and strict regard to the duties of religion, crowned his long life with esteem, and rendered his death deeply to be deplored, for their own sakes, by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His remains have been removed, to be buried in the family vault at Tithby, in Nottinghamshire.

PROVIN-

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Poftage, are always thankfully received. Thofe are more particularly acceptable which defcribe the Progrefs of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceafed.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Heighington, Durham, Colonel Aylmer, son of the late Sir Fenton A. to Miss Harrison, only daughter of John H. esq. of Walworth Castle.

At Newcastle, Mr. Wm. Kirsopp, son of the late Mr. John K. attorney, to Miss Mary Banks.—Captain Dutton, of the Royal Anglesea Fusileers, to Miss Shadforth, only daughter of Thomas S. esq. of Red Barns.

At Durham, Mr. Thomas Coulson, to Miss Susannah Fielding.

At Alnwick, Mr. Robert Scott, to Mrs. Hatkin, relict of Robert H. esq. of Glanton.

At Hutton-Hall, Berwickshire, the Rev. Alexander Scott, to Miss Agnes Johnstone, eldest daughter of Robert J. esq.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. Alexander Crighton.—Mr. Jos. Wright, 73.—Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. B.—Mr. Wm. Brown, 48.—Mr. Thomas Wardell, 77.—Richard Chambers, esq. one of the common council.—Mr. Edward Manners, sheriff's serjeant of the corporation, and keeper of the manor prison.—Mrs. Davison, wife of Captain Edward D.

At Bishopwearmouth, Miss Allan, daughter of the late Robert A. esq.

At Wooler, Miss Eleanor Wilson, youngest daughter of Mr. George W.—Roger Turnbull, son of Mr. David T.

At Sunderland, Mr. William Kingston, supervisor.

At Durham, Mr. Peter Burrell, 68.—Mrs. Eliz. Elliott, 51.

At Sunderland, Mr. James Cummins, landing waiter of the custom house, 40.—Mrs. Crake, wife of Mr. Thomas C.—Mr. James Anderson.

At Stannington, Mr. William Green, parish clerk and schoolmaster.

At Berwick, George Fenton, esq. merchant, and treasurer to the corporation.—Mr. Hall, master of the charity school.

At Darlington, Mrs. Heavisides, wife of Mr. H. printer, 37.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

On account of the increased price of coals at Carlisle, a committee has been appointed to take the subject into consideration, and likewise to devise the best means of supplying the city with that necessary article. A meeting of the committee was held for this purpose on the 9th of June; and as it appeared that the increased cost of coals had solely arisen from the high price of cartage, and unavoidable delays: it was resolved that a survey should be immediately made, with a view to consider the best line of a canal to the sea; which should not only bring down coals from the west of the county, but might also be the means of conveying ship timber, or any other article of bulk. Upon the nearest calculation, it was reckoned, that not less than 30,000 tons would annually pass along the canal to Carlisle, occasioning a saving in the carriage of goods of 3000l. per annum to the city or Carlisle and immediate neighbourhood, independent of the county at large; and a clear yearly revenue of 4000l.

At the general anniversary meeting of the Whitehaven Dispensary, held on the 8th of June, it appeared that the number of patients admitted since the 9th of June 1806, was

Recommended and registered . .	1360
Children inoculated for the Cow Pock	92
Trivial Incidents	2770
Total	4222

Of whom there have been cured 1315, relieved 35, incurable 20, dead 30, remaining upon the books 52.—Total 1452.

Married.] At Egremont, Mr. Daniel Bird, coal merchant, London, to Miss Brocklebank, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. B.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Heywood, attorney, to Miss Nicholl.

At Carlisle, Mr. William Wood, to Miss Twentyman.—James Dundas, esq. to Miss Margaret Mounsey.

At Halsall, J. Watkinson, esq. of Lydiate, aged 77, to Miss Sutton, 25.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. Albany Hulton.—Mrs. Mary Wright, relict of Mr. John W. 78.—Mrs. Mackenzie.—Mr. John Key, formerly an attorney, 62.—Mr. Thomas Pearson, 77.—Mrs. Hill, 23.—Mrs. Margaret Spooner, 30.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Richard Fletcher, landing waiter in the customs, and lieutenant in the Whitehaven volunteer artillery, 55.—Mr. T. Wilson.—Mrs. Jackson, relict of Captain J. 64.—Mrs. Patrickson, wife of Mr. Moses P. 31.—Mr. Thomas Potts.—Mr Anthony Branthwaite, 65.

At Longclose, Keswick, Mr. John Williamson, 61.

At

At Maryport, Mrs. Wood, relict of Mr. W. ship builder, 73.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Barbara Addison, wife of Mr. Wm. A. 58.—Mr. P. Walker, bookseller, 39.—Mr. William Bowman, 73.—Mrs. Thompson.

At Brampton, Mrs. Dixwoody, 92.

At Brigham, Mrs. Mary Tonhunter, widow of Mr. John T. 65.

At Kendal, Mr. William Lomax, of the Fox and Goose Inn, and one of the sheriff's bailiffs for the county of Westmoreland.—Mrs. Margaret Halhead, wife of Mr. John H. 37.—Mrs. Isabella Gildart, 39.—Mrs. Jane Rocking, 75.

At Egremont, Miss Frances Peele, only daughter of Mr. John P. surgeon, 16.—Mr. John Poole, 72.

At Brougham-hall, Westmoreland, Mrs. Brougham, widow of Henry B. esq. 92.

At Kirkliston, W. Dacre, esq.

At Workington, Mrs. Hastings.—Miss Jane Hellon.

At Keswick, the Rev. Jos. Middlefield, curate of Booth, 24, the last survivor of eight children whom his parents have buried.

YORKSHIRE.

Preparations are now in considerable forwardness for carrying into execution that important work, a light-house on the Bell Rock. It is to be erected under the direction of Mr. Rennie, who has adopted the Aberdeen granite as the most durable stone with which to construct the foundations and outside course of the building.

Married.] At Ackworth, J. H. Jessop, esq. of Doory, in the county of Longford, to Mrs. Solly, of Ackworth-park.

At Wakefield, Abraham Chamberlain, esq. of Skipton, to Miss Foster, of Bilstone.—John Harding, esq. of Bonehil, near Tamworth, Staffordshire, to Miss S. M. Ridsdale, daughter of E. R. esq.

The Rev. John Earl, curate of Bubwith, to Miss Rotherney, niece of the Rev. George Fox, vicar of that place.

At Hull, Captain Thomas Medley, of the Loyal Volunteers of that port, to Miss Susannah Howard.

At Leeds, John Hilary Clough, esq. of the 31st regiment, to Miss Copperthwaite.

At Barnsley, Mr. C. Greaves, bookseller, to Miss A lott.

Mr. John Johnson Hayes, son of —— H. esq of Ashby hall, to Miss Moon, daughter of the late Mr M attorney, of Bridlington.

At York, Charles Best, M D to Miss Mary Dalton, third daughter of T. N D esq

At Brotherton, W. Whitelock, esq. to Miss Richardson

Died.] At York, Mr. William Wormleighton, of Halifax, 57.—Mr. Wm. Blanchard, printer, and eldest son of Mr. Wm. B. proprietor of the York Chronicle.—Mr. John Blanchard, brother of the last mentioned gentleman, 69.—Mr. John Donaldson, organ-builder, and one of the common council of Bootham ward, 60.—Mr. John Barker, 80.—Amos Green, esq.—Mr. William Blackman, of the Union Coffee-house.

At Thick Hollings, near Huddersfield, Wm. Armitage, esq.

At Northallerton, Mrs. Walker, wife of the Rev. Benjamin W. vicar of that place.

At Beverley, Mrs. Finley, relict of the Rev. Justice F. late vicar of Burton, Lincolnshire, 82.

At Leeds, Mr. Thomas Atkinson.—Mrs. Handley, 61.—Mrs. Maria Price, 102.—Mr. Edmund Coates, 59.

At Hawsker-house, near Whitby, William Richardson, esq. 57.

At Bramham, near Wetherby; Mr. Wm. Wild, of London.

Ann Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Philip Saltmarshe, esq. of Saltmarshe.

At Hull, Mr. Henry Champante, son of Mr. C. bookseller, of London, 26.—Miss Westerdell, daughter of Mr. Thomas W. ship builder, 44.—Mr. W. Robinson.

At Doncaster, Miss Mary Knowsley, 38.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Barber, wife of the Rev. John B. assistant preacher in the methodist connexion.—Mr. Richard Holden.—Mr. Thomas Bland, merchant.

LANCASHIRE.

The Liverpool Bill of Mortality, for the year 1806, exhibits some very satisfactory proofs of the increasing healthiness and population of that large and improving town. The number of deaths is only 2395, being 446 less than the preceding year, and computing a population of 80,000, it amounts only to about one in 33, which is a less proportion than obtains in any other town of equal size in the kingdom. The number of births is 3831; so that the increase of inhabitants by births alone in a single year, is no less than 1536, exclusive of the increase from various other causes.

Married.] At Liverpool, Wm. Ouchterlony, esq. to Miss Lee, daughter of Thomas L. esq. of Warrington.—Philip Barrington Ainslie, esq. youngest son of the late Sir Philip A. to Miss Bridget Corrie, daughter of Edgar C. esq.

At Manchester, Mr. Martin Beegun, printer, to Mrs. Duncan.—Mr. Edward Dean, surgeon, to Miss Wilson.

At Wigan, Mr. Gaskell, attorney, to Miss Jane Lomax.

Died.] At Lancaster, Richard Postlethwaite, esq. brother to the late Dr. P. master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 73.—Mrs. Margaret Fell, 80.—Mrs. Foxcroft, 60.

At Ulverston, Captain Wm. Forster, of the ship Bacchus, of Liverpool.

At Blackburn, Mr. Robert Butler, editor and proprietor of the Blackburn Mail, 46.

At Woodhill, near Bury, Mr. Richard Topping.

At Little Bolton, Mr Thomas Slater, 80.

At Preston, Mr. James Blundell, eldest son of Mr. B.

At Liverpool, Mr William Parker, 30.—Mr.

Mr. James Higham.—Mrs. Peeling, wife of Mr. P. bookseller, 22.—Miss Borrows, daughter of the late Captain B. 19.—Mr. Ralph Foster, 24.—Mr. James Foggan, 65.—Mr. Daniel Robinson, jun.—Mr. Charles Smedley.—Mr James Mouldsdale, 65.—Mr. William Tristram, of the customs, 73.—Miss Brown, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas B. 57.—Mrs. Brown, widow of the same Mr. B. 87.—Mr Horrocks.—Mr. James Eccleston, 67.—Mrs. Downs, 47.

At Manchester, Mr. Samuel Knight.—Mr. John Whitaker.—Mrs. Barton, relict of John B. esq. 80.—Mr George Faulkner, 52.—Mr Richard Waller.—Miss Hannah Gorton.—Mr. Thomas Bailey.—Mr. James Reddiough, surgeon. He was interred with masonic honours, a dispensation having been obtained.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Nantwich, John Richardson, esq. of Portall-hill, Tarporley, to Miss Mary Craven, third daughter of the late Richard C. esq. of Stoke.

At Middlewich, Philip Heacock, esq. of Buxton, Derbyshire, to Ann, eldest daughter of John Braband, esq.

Died.] At Warmingham, Mrs. Pownall, wife of the Rev. George P. 51.

At Warrington, Charles Dalrymple, esq. of the 4th Dragoon Guards, second son of the late Lord Westhall.—Mr. Thomas Lea, third son of Mr. James L. of the Eagle and Child Inn.

At Kelsall, Mr Briscoe, of the Globe.

At Nantwich, the Rev. Jonathan Scott, of Matlock, Derbyshire, who had been more than 40 years a minister of the gospel in various parts of the kingdom.

At Chester, Mrs. Margaret Thomason, 88.—Mr. Goff, of the City Arms.—Mr. W. Walker.—Mrs Lowe, wife of Mr. George L. sen.

At Congleton, Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. Philip H.

At Runcorn, Miss Mary Orred, youngest daughter of John O. esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, the Rev. Jonathan Stubbs, to Miss Ann Kerk.

At Alfreton, David Hinckley, esq. of Boston, America, to Miss Outram.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. Grayson, wife of Mr. Robert G.—Mrs Cox, wife of Mr. Thomas C.—Mrs. Sanders, 44.—Mrs. Bromley, relict of Mr. John B. 76.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Orme, 81.

At Findern, Mrs. Eliz. Latham, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Dr L.

At Hayfield, Miss Eliz. Rain, 17.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A gentleman, who chooses to do good by stealth, has made a donation of 10,000l. 3 per cent. consolidated annuities, to the Infirmary at Nottingham, which has been paid to the order of the treasurer of that establishment, by Messrs. Coutts and Co. bankers, of London.—The same sum has also been sent, through the same hands, and it is supposed by the same person, to the Infirmaries at Derby and Sheffield.

Died.] At Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, on his way to London, Joseph Benjamin Smith, esq. of Newark-upon-Trent, a solicitor of considerable practice.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Asling, relict of Mr. Luke A. 65.—Mark Huish, esq. 81.—Mrs. Kelk.—Mr. John Taylor, 42.—Mrs. Wilkinson.—Mrs. Gadsby.

At East Retford, Mr. Wheelwright, one of the aldermen of that corporation, 85

At Mansfield, Mrs. Challands, relict of Mr. William C. 27.

At West Retford, Mrs. Bedford, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Measures have been adopted for the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum at Lincoln, and the plan has already met with the greatest encouragement.

Married.] At Killingholme, Mr. Easton, of Great Cotes, to Miss Ferraby.—Mr. T. Bygott, of Hull, merchant, to Miss Tate.

At Lincoln, Mr. Winn, brewer, to Miss Kirk

At Tathwell, Bennett Odlin, gent. to Miss Mary Harrison.

At Spalding, William Moore, esq. of Baker-street, Portman-square, London, to Miss Johnson, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. of Ayscough Fee Hall.

At Ashby cum Fenby, Richard Sands, esq. to Miss Martha Blythe.

Died.] At Kirton, Mr. John Fowler, 74.

At Thoresby, to the inexpressible grief of his family, Willoughby Wood, esq. the remembrance of whose virtues will ever be respected. Cheerful and amiable in conversation and society, a warm and a steady friend, and moreover an upright man, he enjoyed a general esteem and affection, as well as the faithful attachment of particular friends. At the age of 80, in the full possession of his mental faculties, he closed an unblemished life, reviewing the past with satisfaction, and with perfect faith looking forward to futurity.

At Edlington, Henry Short, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Dragoons.

At Caistor, Mrs. Parkinson, relict of the Rev. John P. of Heeling, 83.

At Louth, N. Wigglesworth, esq. He has bequeathed 5000l. for the relief of poor debtors.—Frederic L'Oste, esq. father of the corporation, of which he had been nine times warden, 84.

At Kirton in Lindsey, Mr. John Fowler, 74.

At Holland Fen, near Boston, Mrs. Watson.

At Frogland, Mr. Jos. Ireland.

At Gainsborough, Mr. William Smith.—Mrs. Thornton

At Horncastle, Mr. Charles Soulby, 69.

At Lincoln, Mr. John Reynolds, 59.

At

At West Deeping Mr. John Simpson.

At Sleaford, Mrs. Theckston, widow of Mr. Robert T. many years master of the Angel Inn, 71.

At Maidenwell, Mr Samuel Hurd, 89.

At Grantham, Mrs. Quanbrugh, relict of James Q. gent. 64.—Mr. William Chapman, 49.

At Boston, Mrs. Ellard.—Mrs. Keal, 71.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. W. Hitchcock, of Lubesthorp, to Miss Eamer.

At Market Bosworth, Mr. Joseph Goodwin, of Wigan, Lancashire, to Miss Ann Adcock.

At Ashby Magna, Mr. Stevens, of Frolesworth, to Miss Crowder.

At Loughborough, Mr. John Paget, to Miss Ann Hunt, daughter of Mr. H. surgeon.

At Rempstone, Mr. John Warner, aged 72, to Miss Mary Wolley, 22.

Died.] At Sapcote, of which place he had been rector upwards of 20 years, the Rev. Stanley Burrough, M. A. aged 84. After quitting College, he entered second master of that celebrated seminary, Rugby School, in Warwickshire, of which, on the demise, or resignation of the principal, he was unanimously elected head master. In this important office he remained near twenty years, during which period he had the honour of directing and presiding over the classical education of great numbers, sons of the first families in the kingdom, many of whom are distinguished characters at this day; and when he declined the charge, he left the school possessed of a reputation never exceeded by any similar institution. Mr. Burrough was born at Carleton, in the parish of Drig, about 15 miles from Whitehaven. His father was the Rev. Edward Burrough, minister of Drig and Irton, and master of the Free School there, who, from the great age to which he lived, and the vigour of his constitution, had the singular opportunity of instructing, in his church and his school, the fourth generation.

At Leicester, Miss Kezia Greatorex.

At Queenborough, Mr. Henry Kilby, 47.

At Quorndon, Mrs. Sarson, wife of Mr. S.

At Scraptoft, Mr. James Mann, of Market Bosworth, 25.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Norton, John Robinson, M. D. of Doncaster, to Miss Williams, only daughter of the late Robert W. esq. of Shrewsport.

At Church Eaton, Mr. William Crowther, of Somerville Aston, Gloucestershire, to Miss Percy, of Marstone.

At Handsworth, Mr. Joseph Parke, of Birmingham, to Miss Day.—James Thompson, esq. of Islington, to Miss Ann Archer, second daughter of Mr. Thomas A. of Perry Barr.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Robert Prettie, attorney.

At Brierley, Mrs. Hannah Whitehouse, a maiden lady, remarkable for her piety and charitable disposition 72

WARWICKSHIRE.

According to an account published by the Committee of the Guardians of the Poor at Birmingham, the total of the money collected for the use of the poor in that parish, during the last five years, amounts to the enormous sum of 107,471*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

The Act of Parliament for the improvement of Birmingham has, in a great measure, been carried into execution; and it is equally beneficial to the inhabitants, and ornamental to the town. Many of the narrow and dangerous passes are now laid open, and rendered safe to the passenger: the improvements in the Bull Ring, and round St. Martin's Church, are particularly conspicuous.

Married.] At Birmingham, Thomas Jones, esq. to Miss Hodges, daughter of Mr. William H. of Monmouth.—Captain William Taylor, of the 38th regiment of foot, to Miss Mary Ann Burton, of Lichfield.—Mr. John Horton, of Deritend, to Miss Sarah Fortescue, daughter of Mr. F. surgeon of Rugeley.

At Monk's Kirby, Mr. Twist, attorney, of Coventry, to Miss Eliz Brown, of Stretton under Fosse.

At Aston, Mr. T. Jones, of London, merchant, to Miss Hodges, of Ashted.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs Ireland, 82.—Mr. William Danks.—Mrs. Raven.—Mrs. Mary Reeves, relict of Mr. Thomas R.—Mr. W. Osborn, 33.—Thomas, second son of Mr. William Spurrier, attorney, 8.—Mrs. Eliz. Davies, relict of Mr. Wm. D. of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Caleb Powell, merchant.—Mrs. Bishop.—Mrs. Welch, 84.

At Alcester, Mrs Catherine Chambers, only daughter of the late Edmund C. esq. of Studley, 90.

At Radway, Mrs. Miller, relict of Sanderson M. esq. 84.

At Edgbaston, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. John J. 28.

At Coventry, Mrs. Riley.—Mr. Benjamin Smith.

At Spark Brook, Mr. Thomas Harrison, of Birmingham.

At Warwick, Miss Sarah Williams.

At Radford, Mr. Wm. Whitehead, 75.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Claverley, Mr. Tonge, of Gatacre, to Miss Jane Dallaway, second daughter of Mrs. Poughton, of the Bind, near Bridgnorth.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Wood, printer of the Shrewsbury Chronicle, to Miss Harris.—John Bache, esq. of Chesterton, to Miss Stedman, daughter of the Rev. Thomas S.

Died.] At Rowton Hall, Richard Lyster, esq. 63.

At Waters' Upton, the Rev. Thomas Hatton, rector of that place.

At Cold Hatton, Mrs. Shakeshaft

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Philip Va ghn.—Mr. Briscoe, 80.—Mrs. Margaret Roberts, 76.—Mr. John Powen.—Mr. James Reynish.

At Whitchurch, Mr. William Bennett.—Mr Jacob Manley, 90.—Mr. Fowles.

At Hales Owen, Mrs. Oldbury, wife of Mr. Thomas O.

At Hanwood, Mrs. Eliz. Wright, 87.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Thomas Gough, 45.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Worcester Journal observes, that the pear-trees in this county have been considerably injured by the cold night winds which latterly prevailed; that the codling-trees are much affected by the white blight, though the other kinds of apple-trees promise a heavy bearing; and that the grain of every kind looks extremely well, and promises one of the most abundant crops that has ever been remembered.

Married.] At Croome, the Rev. Mr. Finch, of Belston, to Miss Whiting, of Earl's Croome.

At Worcester, Mr. Palmer, to Miss E. Allies, second daughter of Thomas A. esq.—The Rev. Benj Holmes, to Miss S. Bishop.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. sadler.—Randolph Marriott, esq. of the College Green.—Mrs. Vernon.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. J. H. Smith, woollen-draper.—Mr. Chambers, of the Whey Tavern.

At Bromsgrove, Mrs. Tibbatts, relict of John T. esq. 81.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Sarah Roberts, daughter of the late Henry R. esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

By the praiseworthy exertions of a few individuals, a sum has been collected sufficient to defray the expence of placing seats in different parts of the Castle Green, adjoining the city of Hereford; and the taste with which they are disposed is highly honourable to the gentlemen who have taken the trouble to superintend the erection of them. For situation, and the beauty of the scenery which meets the eye from every part of the walks, this spot is not exceeded by any public promenade in England.

Married.] At Leominster, Mr. John Wynd, to Miss Taylor, daughter of the late Mr. Henry T.

Died.] At Tillington, near Hereford, William Taylor, esq. who was mayor of that city in 1786.

At Lyde, Mrs Adams.

At Leominster, Mrs. Thomas, relict of the Rev. Joshua T. 84.—Mr. Richard Powell, butcher. His death was occasioned by inadvertently putting a naked knife into his pocket and sitting down upon it.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Three British Sepulchres, which were lately discovered in the parish of Avening, have been recently removed into the home grounds of the Rev. N. Thornbury, incumbent of the place. They are put up nearly corresponding with the state in which they were found; not a stone being missing, though the removal of some, of a most unwieldy size, was attended with great difficulty.

Married.] At Elmore, Mr. Richard Martin, to Miss Vick.

At Hill, near Berkeley, Mr. Wm. Jones, to Miss Whitmore.

Died.] At Wotton under-Edge, Mr. Joseph Bence, bookseller and stationer at that place upwards of 50 years

At Stone, near Berkeley, the Rev. Thomas Hickes.

At Framilload, near Frampton, Mrs. Vick, wife of Mr. V.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Lane, widow of Mr. L. attorney.—Mr. Bloxsome, junior.

At Winchcombe, Miss S. Fisher, youngest daughter of Mr. F. banker

At Painswick, Mr. Charles Loveday.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Chancellor's prizes, at Oxford have been adjudged to Mr. John Taylor Allen, Bachelor of Arts of Brasenose College, for the English Essay on "Dueling," and to Mr. —— Law, Student of Christ Church, for the Latin Verse, "Plata Fluvius." Also the prize, by an unknown benefactor, has been adjudged to Mr. Matthew Rolleston, Scholar of University College, "Moses, under the direction of Divine Providence, conducting the Children of Israel from Egypt to the promised Land."

Married.] At Thame, Mr. T. Stevens, of Mapple Durham, near Reading, to Miss Randolph, of Thame Park.

Died.] At Glympton-park, Mrs. Ann Wheate, last surviving daughter of the late Sir Thomas W. 75 By her decease, the mansion and estate of Glympton-park descend to her nephew, Francis Sackville Lloyd, esq. of Harley-street, London.

At Wivelcott, Mrs. Jane Wellington.

At Watlington, Jane, third daughter of Mr Churchill.

At Oxford, Mr. Francis Payne, a faithful servant at New College during the long period of 66 years.

At Catisferd, Mrs. Greenhill, wife of the Rev. Dr. John Russell G.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Long Crendon, Richard Rose, esq. of Lower Mischendon, to Miss Reynolds, of Nottley-abbey.

At Newport Pagnell, the Rev. William Young, vicar of Layston, Herts, to Miss H. E. Malpas.

Died.] At Simpson, the Rev. Graham Hanmer, rector of that place, of St. Bartholomew, London, and vicar of Hanmer, Flintshire

At Iver Lodge, Bruce Boswell, esq.

At Haddingham, Mrs. Phelps, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. P.

At Buckingham, Mrs. Fellowes.

HERT-

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The first meeting of the noblemen, gentlemen, and farmers, lately associated under the name of the Hertfordshire Agricultural Society, was recently held at Great Berkhampstead, in order to witness the match between several ploughs, which, to the number of 20, started in a field about a mile from the town, as competitors for the prizes offered by the Society. The premiums were awarded as follows.—Ten guineas to Mr. Howard, of Kingsworth, as the owner of the best plough, Mr. Wood's West Sussex plough, improved since its adoption in Hertfordshire last year.—Three guineas to Daniel Levett, servant to Mr. Pope, of Whelpley-hill, as the best ploughman with the improved Berkshire plough.—Two guineas to William Mules, servant to Mr. Pickford, of Market-street, as the second best ploughman with Mr. Wood's West Sussex plough.—One guinea to William Grace, servant to Mr. John Cooper, of King's Langley, as the third best ploughman with the improved Berkshire plough.

Died.] At Hertford, John Carr, L. L. D. many years master of the free school in that town, and well known to the literary world as the translator of Lucian. He had felt a gradual decay for nearly a year previous; but on the day of his death was, as he supposed, in much better health than usual. He lived six hours after he was conveyed to bed, appeared to suffer no pain, and expired without a struggle. His library will be disposed of by public auction.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Henry Bell, esq. of Woolsington, Northumberland, to Miss Mainwaring, youngest daughter of Rowland M. esq.—Mr. William Tyler Smith, to Miss Levi.

John Russel, esq. of Bugbrook, to Anna Maria Jephcott, daughter of the Rev. Mr. J. late rector of Kislingbury.

Died.] At Oundle School, of water in the head, Master Charles Manton, 12.

At Geddington, Mr. Samuel Ashby.

At Spratton, Mr. George Pierson, 86.

At Lowick, Mrs. Margaret Bradley.

At Ailesworth, near Peterborough, Mr. George Smith, of the Wheatsheaf public-house. The night preceding his death he drank a bottle of brandy, the effects of which are supposed to have proved fatal.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At St. Neot's, Mrs. Esther Dunch, 86. She was one of the daughters of John Day, esq. formerly of Great Eversden, Cambridgeshire.

At Wansford, Mrs. Norton, widow of Mr. George N. 30.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The late Sir William Browne's three gold medals, value five guineas each, are this year adjudged as follows: to Mr. Thomas Hughes, of St. John's-college, for the "Greek Ode;" to Mr. John Lonsdale, of King's, for the "Latin Ode;" and to Mr. Edward Alderson, sen. of Caius-college, for the "Epigrams."

Married.] At Downham Market, Mr. William Dobson, to Miss Martha Bell.

At Cambridge, Mr. John Ashton, of St. Ives, Bucks, to Miss Eliz. Simpson, second daughter of Mr. Richard S.

Died.] At Wisbeach, Mrs. Darlow, wife of Mr. Jos. D.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Gregory, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Anthony Marshall, of Standground, and wife of Mr. G. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Tasburgh, Thomas Fowell Buxton, esq. to Miss Hannah Gurney, daughter of John G. esq. of Earlham

At Yarmouth, Captain Thomas Grimstone, to Miss Ann Shardelow.—Mr. Thomas Ransome, to Miss Sarah Breize.

William Firth, esq. attorney-general of Upper Canada, to Miss Ann Walts, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert W. of Crostwick.

Mr. Edward Parson, of Attleburgh, to Miss A. T. Barlow, youngest daughter of the late Thomas B. esq

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. De Visme, wife of Philip De V. esq.—Mr. Abraham Howard, 68.—Mrs. Mitchell, 85.—Mr. John English, 74.—Mr. Isaac Hoyle, surveyor of his Majesty's customs for this city, 77.—Mr. John Barwell, 65.—Miss Rebecca Campin, 15.—Mr. G. King, 27.—Mrs. Prentice, 71.

At Hilborough, Mrs. Stanton, wife of Mr. S. of the Swan Inn, 27.

At Holt House, near Lynn, Mrs. Forster.

At Lynn, Mr. Scarnell.—Mrs. Hamilton, relict of Dr. H.—Mr. Daniel Browne, an officer in the Lynn and Freebridge rifle corps.—Mr. Goodear, coachmaker.

At Worstead, Mrs. Ann Miller, late of Yarmouth, 102. During her life, the uniform mildness of her manners, her sound understanding, and sincere piety, rendered her an object of esteem and reverence. She retained her faculties to the last moments of her long protracted life.

At Carlton Rode, Mrs. Woodrow, 32.

At Reymerstone, the Rev. William Grigson.

At Cranwich, Mr. John Whistler, 94.

At Ormsby, near Yarmouth, Mrs. Maria Beart, wife of Mr. Jehosaphat B. and only daughter of the late Francis Hogan, esq. of Norwich, 28.

At Aslacton, Mr. Richard Utting, 55.

At Calton, Mrs. Spalding, mother of Mr. S. wine merchant of Norwich, 78.

At Swaffham, Mr. Nichols Martin, 34.—Mrs. Wright, 96.

At Foulsham, Mrs. Ann Bell, a maiden lady, 73.

At Blickling, Mrs. Hannah Greenacre, 86.

At Stanfield Hall, Miss Preston, eldest daughter of the Rev. George P. 15.

At Wortwell, the Rev. H. Lewelyn, 20 years pastor of the independent congregations at Harleston and Wortwell.

At Hockering, Mr. Edward Shardelow.

At Erpingham, Mr. Woolmer Cubitt, 70.

At Harleston, Mr. St. John Priest, son of the late Mr P surgeon, 22.

At Ingoldsthorpe, Mrs. Davy, wife of the Rev. William D.

At Breccles Hall, near Larlingford, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Philip Ryley T.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. William Crisp, of Beccles, to Miss Read, of Walberswick.

Mr. R. N. Mallows, of Thelnetham, to Miss Clift, daughter of James C. gent. of Mildenhall.

At Weston, the Rev. Gunton Postle, rector of Ringsfield, to Mrs. Cerjat, of Weston-hall.

At Ipswich, Mr. Hooker, druggist, to Miss L. Quinton.

Died.] At Bury, Abraham Jenkins, esq. alderman and chief magistrate of the borough, and clerk of the peace for this county.—Mrs. Sore, relict of Mr. S. cooper, 68.—Miss Ann Kitson, only child of Mr Joshua K. 20.

At Caverham, Mr William Cornell, 77.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Chenery, relict of Mr. John C. 90.

At Halesworth, G. Suggate, gent. formerly a watchmaker, and one of the oldest inhabitants, having been 67 years a resident householder.—Thomas Miller, gent. formerly a stationer and post-master of that place, 83.

Mrs. Stockdale, relict of the Rev. Mr. S. vicar of Mendham, 84

At Wattisfield, Mrs. Elizabeth Howell, relict of John H. gent. formerly of Walsham. 81.

At Stowmarket, Mr. William Hurwood, who for 30 years previous to his death has been unable to raise a hand to his mouth or a foot from the ground.

At Mildenhall, Mr. Shead.

At Billingford, Mr. Thomas Mayston, 75.

At Melton, Mr Daniel Johnston, governor of the House of Industry, 57.

At Frostenden, Mrs. Gooch, wife of Wm. G. esq.

ESSEX.

The late Agricultural Show of Stock, at Chelmsford was in general good. T. Honeywood esq and R. C Hasehoot, esq. had some good oxen, but no premium had been offered by the society for fat beasts. C C. Western, esq. had some very good South Down ram hoggets and wethers; also Devon heifers, bulls, and pigs R. M. Robinson, esq. had a good ram hogget, and a couple of fat wethers, brought up twins, of long wool breed; also a very handsome Suffolk stallion, not yet four years old. Mr. Wade's and Mr. White's stallions could not be admitted, notice not having been given in due time. Mr. Pooley had some handsome young half-bred heifers; P. Wright esq. a good heifer in milk; Mr. Mason, some heifers in calf, and a cart colt; Mr. Buttle, a good black stallion.—Mr. Western did not enter any of his stock for premiums, nor did Mr. Robinson his sheep; having had several medals adjudged to them at former meetings.—The Premiums for Stock were awarded as follow:—To James Scratton, esq. the silver medal, for the best cart stallion; to Mr George Marshall, of Kelvedon Hatch, ditto, for the best bull; to Mr. Pooley, of Kelvedon, ditto, for the best cow; to Filmer Honeywood, esq. ditto, for the best ram and ewe hoggets, fine wool; to Peter Wright, esq ditto, for the best fat wether. There were no candidates for the long wool sheep and boar. Various premiums were likewise adjudged to labourers and servants in husbandry.

Married.] The Rev. Henry Van Voorst, of Woodham Ferris, to Miss Sarah B. Stevens, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. S. rector of Panfield.

At Springfield, James Caldwell, esq. barrack-master of Chelmsford, to Mrs. Dixon, widow of Mr. Richard D.

At Newport, Mr. Ginn, aged 80, to Mrs. Lambert, 81.

Died.] At Debden Parsonage, a few weeks after the birth of her ninth child, Mrs. Totton, the Rev. Mr. T. rector of Debden.

At Rochford, Mrs. Harridge, wife of Mr. David H. 66.

At South Weald, Mrs. Mary Lodge wife of Jas. L esq. 68.

At Malden, Mr. Edward Edwards, attorney, 28

At Maryland, William Smith, esq.

At Ridgewell Causeway, Mrs. Mary Chapland, 60.

KENT.

It is in contemplation to apply for an act of parliament for making a turnpike road from Hythe, through Stone-street, to Canterbury.

A few days since, as a labourer, in the employ of John Julius Angerstein, esq. was digging up some earth in the orchard at the wood ands, at Blackheath, he found an earthen pot, which, on inspection, was found to contain 253 pieces of silver coin, most of them bearing the head of Queen Elizabeth. They are in high preservation, and in size about that of a dollar, but much thinner.

Married.] At Canterbury, W. Smith, esq. surgeon of the royal artillery, to Miss Maria Brown.—Captain Turner, of the royal waggon train, to Miss Browning, of Waltham.—Thomas Church, gent. to Miss Rebecca Webb, both of Rochester.

At Herne, Captain Tross, to Miss Fairbrass.

At

At Chatham, Mr. Martin, surgeon, to Miss Sarah Fry.—Mr. W. Dawson, of Stockbury, to Miss Knell, daughter of Abraham K. esq.

Robert Townley, esq. of Redwell Lodge, Herts, to Miss Newing, of Ramsgate.

At Wittersham, W Snoad, esq. of Brookland, to Miss Charlotte Sims.

Died.] At Lydd, Robert Cobb, esq.

At Hartclip, Mr. Hart, schoolmaster, 84.

At Tenderden, Miss Sawyer, daughter of John S. esq.—Mr Robert Curtis, sen. 77.

At Canterbury, Mrs Goulding, 27.—Mr. Smith Mead.—Mr Edward Burgess, upwards of thirty years clerk of the parish of St. Andrew, 80.

At Wye, Mr. Luckhurst, 72.—Mrs. Oliver

At Chatham, Mr. W. Maclean, surgeon, 32.

At Sheerness, Mr. Thompson, surgeon-major of the Denbigh militia.—Lieut. Welsh, of the Cardigan militia, 19.

At the Grove, Seven Oaks, in her 89th year, Mrs Hardinge, relict of the late Nicholas Hardinge, esq. and sister of the late Earl Camden. Her faculties were to the last unimpaired, sound and clear. Her capacity was not inferior to that of her brother, and she resembled him in her eloquence. Her manners were as engaging as they were dignified: and her prudence in every circle of domestic life, could only be surpassed by her goodness of heart. She was religious, moral, and humane; and died, universally respected, admired, and beloved by her numerous friends.

At Tunbridge Wells, Miss Catherine Harvey, youngest daughter of Samuel H. esq.

Near Woolwich, Mrs H. Green sister to Sir W. G.

At New Romney, Mr. John Miller, postmaster.

At Dover, Lieut. J. Dawson, of the first Surry militia.—Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. H. barrack master, at the Western Heights.—William Starr, esq. formerly commander of one of his Majesty's packets on that station, 76.—Mrs. Benhall, 76.

At Deptford, George Hatton, esq.

At Margate, Miss Harriet Jefferson, daughter of the late James J. esq. of Chancery-lane, London.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Christian Frank, eldest daughter of the Rev. Walter F. rector of Cranfield, Bedfordshire, and vicar of Chatham.

At Chistlechurch, Mrs. Oakley, wife of W. O. esq.

At Appledore, Mrs. Monk, wife of Mr. Jeffery M. sen. 81.

At Town Sutton, Mr. John Crispe, jun.

At Woolwich, Mr. Moore, many years surgeon of the Laboratory.

At Harrietsham, Mrs. Munn.

At Loose Court, near Maidstone, George, son of Edward Penfold, esq. 8.

SURREY.

Lately was opened for the public reception of merchants' vessels, the Grand Surrey Canal Dock at Rotherhithe, amidst the acclamations of the populace, and a numerous assemblage of the gentlemen proprietors, who afterwards retired to the London Tavern, dined and spent the evening with conviviality. The vessels entered the dock under a salute of cannon, streamers flying, with a martial band of music, playing popular airs. This dock or bason from its extensive capacity will contain about 100 sail of square-rigged vessels at any draught of water in which they can approach the pool. This public work was first suggested and laid out by Mr. Dodd, the engineer, and an act of parliament immediately after obtained for its execution. The dock and main line of canal and collateral cuts are as follows The ship dock immediately communicating with the River Thames, a little below the King's Mills, Rotherhithe gives admission into the grand dock, or bason. On the North, South, East, and West side of the latter, is an extensive site for building wharfs, warehouses, &c.; and in the centre of the dock or bason a large island for the same purpose, to which there is access by a draw-bridge. The convenience of this dock for the erection of warehouses, granaries, depots for coals, &c. so near the metropolis, sufficiently speak for its utility. The main line of canal passing from the dock or bason runs nearly in a south line on the west of Deptford, and from thence in a west line crossing the Kent, Camberwell, and Clapham roads, enters the Thames again at Vauxhall Creek, a little above the site where the intended stone bridge, now before parliament, is proposed to be carried over the Thames. Attached to this main line is a collateral cut to Peckham, Horsemonger-lane, Southwark, and Butt-lane, Deptford; the whole of this range of eight miles is upon one entire level, without a lock, and peninsulates the south of the metropolis, with which the Croydon Canal forms a junction, that is proposed to be finished in the course of this summer, with the part of the main line before described, now that the dock has opened a communication with the Thames. The upper lines and levels of this canal extend from Kennington Common, along the wash-way, to Rushey Green, Stockwell, passing in the vicinity of Clapham and Tooting to Mitcham. The company of proprietors are now applying to parliament to make a collateral cut from the Bricklayers' Arms to the main line of the canal near where it crosses the Kent Road, for the use of passage-boats, by which means much facility will be given to persons passing from London to Peckham, Deptford, Greenwich, and parts adjacent; as well as to Croydon, and hereafter to more distant parts of the county. The capability of extending this line to

Portsmouth,

Portsmouth, has been ascertained and surveyed by the engineer, who proposed a route through Guildford, Farnham, Alton, and Alresford, to Winchester, there to join the river Itching, which is navigable from Southampton to that place. And if they joined the Basingstoke Canal at Shepperton, there would be very little cutting required to form a junction with Alresford and Southampton, thus opening an extensive communication with our naval arsenals at Portsmouth, and those of the counties of Surrey and Kent.

Married.] At Kingston, Lieutenant Collier, of the Royal Navy, to Miss F. Pinhorn, of Portsea.

At Norden, Thomas Tervey, M.D. of Coventry, to Miss Sales, daughter of Astley S. esq. of Spondon, Derbyshire.

Died.] At Chertsey, Mr. R. Wettan, bookseller, 65.

At Richmond, Mr. John Farnham, auctioneer, a man of extraordinary mental abilities. What is a little extraordinary, Mr Farnham's horse dropped down and died, about an hour before the decease of his master.

At Bagshot, Mrs. Susanna Cafe, wife of Mr. Abraham C surgeon. She was the second daughter of the late Montague Bacon, of Baxiord, Suffolk, many years physician to Greenwich Hospital.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Lewes, the Rev. Thomas Aquila Dale, rector of All Saints, and of St. John Baptist in the Cliff.—Mrs. English, wife of Mr. Joseph E

At East Bourne, Mr. Gibbs, surgeon and apothecary.

At Wars, in the parish of Chailey, Mr. Jenner, yeoman.

HAMPSHIRE.

The establishment of the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth is to be considerably increased, and there is to be a mathematical professor to superintend it, with a salary of 600l. per annum. The Senate of Cambridge are requested to nominate three graduates of the university who are well skilled in mathematics, and the Lords of the Admiralty are to make choice of one of them for the professorship.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Tho. Mottley, esq. of the customs, to Miss Corrie, daughter of the late Lieutenant C. of the royal navy.—Mr. Fricker, to Mrs. Bramble, widow of the late Mr. B.

Died.] At Southampton, W. Biddulph, esq. son of Lady B.—Miss Linlold, daughter of William F. esq.—Mr. Crocker.

At Bannist rs, Miss Fitzhugh, eldest daughter of William E. esq M.D.

At Jersey, Captain Le Gros, of the royal navy.

At Brockhurst Lodge, near Gosport, Mrs. March. wife of Matthias M. esq

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Taber, 70.—Mr. William Grist.—Mr. Faull, sen.—Mrs. Timins, wife of Major T. of the royal marines.—Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. B. of the royal naval academy.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Devizes, Mr. Joyce, solicitor, to Miss Lewis.

At Marlborough, the Rev. John Joseph Goodenough, fellow of New College, Oxford, to Margaret, second daughter of John Ward, esq.

Mr. James Maishmead of Langley Burrel, to Miss Kitty Dark, eldest daughter of Mr. John D. of Christian Malford.

At West Kington, Mr. R. King, to Miss Mary Comly.

At Keynsham, Mr. T. Gulley, to Miss Mary Proctor.

At Church Yatton, near Chippenham, Mr. John Witchell, of Stoke Farm, Bristol, to Miss E H. Witchell.

At Bradford, Mr. S. Mundy, jun. to Miss Baker, daughter of Mr. James B.

Died.] At Great Cheverell, Abraham Bellamy, esq.

At Baynton, W. Long, esq. a much respected branch of the ancient family of that name, which has so long flourished in this county, and a member of which now represents it in parliament.

At Urchfont, Mr. Joseph Legge, son of the Rev. Mr. L.

At Bradford, Mr. Samuel Stevens.—Mr. George Edwards, eldest son of Mr. Thomas E. 26.

At Westford, near Devizes, Mrs. Layland, 46.

At Corsham, Miss S. B Boughton, daughter of the late Francis B. esq.

BERKSHIRE.

Married] At New Windsor, Richard Robinson, esq. to Miss Martha Chitty.

At Reading, the Rev. O. A. Jeary, of Rodborough, Gloucestershire, to Miss Billing.

Died.] At Windsor, Mrs. Pearsall, wife of Mr. P. attorney, 38.

At Reading Mr. Shaylor, upwards of twenty years keeper of the bridewell of this town —Mrs Cottrell.—Mr. William Dredge.—Mr. Williams, of the Castle.

At Newbury, Mrs. King.

At Abingdon, Mr. John Hardyman, formerly master of the Lamb inn there, 70.

At Thatcham, Mrs Long, wife of Mr. L.

At Bradfield, Mrs. Robins, sister to Mr. R.

At Inkpen, Mr. George Baster, eldest son of Mr John B.

At Ham-Marsh Farm, Mr. Williams, 67.

At Maidenhead, Mrs. Payn, wife of James P. esq.—Mr. Freeman, of the Red-lion Inn.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Chard, J. R. Clarke, esq. attorney, to Miss Wheadon, daughter of John W. esq.

At Wells, Mr. Reeves, attorney of Glastonbury,

tonbury, to Miss Maria Porch, only daughter of T. P. esq.

The Rev. G. H. Templer, vicar of Shapwick, to Miss Anna Maria Graham, eldest daughter of Thomas G. esq. of Kinroe house, county of Kinross.

At Bristol, John Thornton, esq. of Sculwater, Yorkshire, to Miss Mary Clark, daughter of ——C. esq of Leckinfield, in the same county.—L. Yates, esq. of Brecon, to Miss Crane, daughter of Dr. C.—Ensign R. Lloyd, of the Shropshire militia, to Miss M. Huggett, of Dover.—Mr. Edgell, surgeon, to Miss J. Griffiths, daughter of E. G. esq. barrister.

At Stowey-house, the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Robert P. Tottenham, bishop of Killaloe, to the Hon. Alicia Maude, daughter of the dowager viscountess Hawarden.

At Frome, Mr. James Perks, of Monkton Combe, to Miss Jane Brownjohn, third daughter of Jos B esq.

At Road, Mr Thomas Turner, to Miss M. Signell, whose united ages do not exceed 28 years.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Beddoe, wife of Mr. B. 46.—Mr. Thomas Winwood, iron founder.—Mr. Francis Cheyne Bowles, one of the surgeons of the Infirmary, distinguished in his profession as a man of the most accurate science, the tenderest humanity, and most unremitting exertion.

At Clifton, Lady Eliz. Magenis, daughter of the Earl of Enniskillen.

At Bathford, Sarah, wife of George Yeeles, esq. 23.

At Seaborough House, near Crewkerne, Thomas Ridout, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Came, near Dorchester, the Hon. Lionel Damer, only brother to the Earl of Dorchester.

At Yeovil, Mr. W. Collins, son of the late Thomas C. esq. of Chard.

At Charmouth John Bragge, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

On the morning of the 22d of May, a tremendous calamity befell the little town of Chudleigh, the greatest part of which was destroyed by fire. It began in a bake-house, and the explosion of a quantity of gun-powder, contributed to extend the flames among the thatched houses, of which the place was principally composed, so that all attempts to check their fury proved ineffectual. The only fire-engine in the place was consumed. The church fortunately escaped, and served as a refuge for the inhabitants, not one of whom, however, is known to have perished. The total number of houses destroyed by the conflagration was 180, besides outhouses, many of which were of greater value than the dwelling houses, and the total loss amounts, as nearly as can be ascertained, to 70,000l. A subscription has been set on foot for the relief of the unfortunate inhabitants, and as this calamity is perhaps the most distressing and severe that has occurred in this kingdom for a long period, it is hoped that the subscription will become general; as, to relieve the sufferings of the distressed, and to administer the balm of comfort to those who have suffered by unavoidable misfortune, is the glorious boast, as it is the most amiable trait, of the British character.

Married.] At Stoke Dumareil, Robert Palk, esq. of Plymouth-dock, to Mrs. Hill, relict of Richard H. esq. late captain in the royal navy.

Mr. John Parry, of Wrexham, to Miss M. Lockyer, daughter of O. L. esq. of Exmouth.

At Exeter, Mr. Leigh, veterinary surgeon, to Miss Curtis.

At Heavitree, Frederic Le Mesurier, esq. of Hackney, to Miss Brock, daughter of W. B. esq.

Died.] At East Anstey, the Rev. John Bond, M A. (late of Crediton), rector of the above parish, and Kennerleigh, 81. He was a man of the most unsullied reputation, inflexible integrity, exemplary in all the relative duties of a husband, father, and friend.

At Ridgway, near Plympton, Mrs. Lockyer, the lady of E. Lockyer, esq of Plymouth, 47. She was daughter of the late Dr. Penrose, of Stonehouse, and sister of James Penrose, esq. surgeon-extraordinary to his Majesty.—Mrs. Collins, wife of Mr. C. master in the Royal Navy, 42.

At Starcross, Mrs. Elizabeth Bulkeley, wife of Mr. James B. and only surviving child of that ingenious antiquary the late Mr. Wm. Chapple, formerly of Exeter.

At Gray's Loman, near Tiverton, Mrs. Jane Oxenham, 79.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Mill, 91.

At East Ogwell, Mrs. Walton, 92.

At Ashburton, Mr. Wm. Fabyan, an eminent clothier.

At Coomb's Farm, near Exeter, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Wm. W. of Dartmouth, 39.

At Georgeham, near Barnstaple, Mrs. Penelope Hole, mother of the Rev. Thomas H. rector of that place, 89.

At Tiverton, aged 83, Mr. Thomas Rodd, upwards of forty years clerk of that parish, and serjeant of the marines at the taking of Belleisle in 1761.

At Fremington, near Barnstaple, the Rev. Samuel Cooke, vicar of that place. He retired to bed at his usual hour, apparently in good health, and in the morning was found a corpse.

At Plymouth, Mr. Steart, aged 80 years. He had been for forty-five years serjeant-major of the South Devon regiment of militia, now commanded by Colonel Lord Rolle, but had for some years retired from the service: he was supposed to have known the duty of a serjeant-major in the field, and the interior economy of a regiment, as well as any man in the British army. When his Majesty

Majesty visited Saltram, in 1789, Mr. Steart was steward to the Right Hon. Lord Boringdon, and usually attended his Majesty in his rides round that romantic country, who was graciously pleased to notice Mr. Steart on several occasions. Mr. Steart was an excellent companion, and had a most retentive memory, full of entertaining anecdotes; and died, as he lived, respected and beloved by his family, friends, and acquaintance.—Mrs. Andrews, wife of Mr. David A. sen.—Mrs. Derby, relict of W. D. esq. and mother of Lieut. D. of the royal navy, 65

At Silverton, Mrs. Richards, mother of the Rev. W. R. master of Tiverton school.

At Barnstaple, Mr. John Hill, surgeon.

At Star Cross, Mrs. Mary Brailsford, wife of Mr. Benjamin B. of Exeter, 62.

At Trusham, Mr. John Harris, 73.

At Furge, John Cann, esq. 84.

At Ipplepen, Miss Pierce, daughter of the late Adam P. esq. of Exeter.

CORNWALL.

Married] Mr. Stephen Williams, of Padstow, to Miss Mary Chapman, of Fowey.

Died] At St. Columb, Eliz. Parkyn, 101.

At Mawgan, near St. Columb, Mr. Wm. Cayer

At Polkerris, Mr. John Cole.

At Launceston, the Rev. Wm. Tickell, rector of Charlton and Beaworthy.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE Leeward Island fleet, just arrived, has brought home a considerable quantity of West India produce, of which the public sales have been, viz.—

By S. Dixon	510 Casks Sugar, from	52s.	to 78s. 6d.	per cwt.
Blacke, and Co.	643 ditto	52s.	to 73s. 6d.	ditto.
Kymer and Co	628 ditto	51s.	to 63s.	ditto.
W. Anderson	421 ditto	42s.	to 78s.	ditto.
Kymer, and Co.	1025 ditto Coffee	90s.	to 140s.	ditto.
Coles, and Co.	721 ditto ditto	90s.	to 150s.	ditto.
Blacke, and Co.	900 ditto ditto	80s	to 160s.	ditto.
Ditto	200 Bags Foreign, ditto.	112s.	to 117s.	ditto.
Ditto	720 Bags Cotton	1s. 2d	to 1s 9d	per lb.
Battye, and Co.	40 Serons Indigo	7s. 5d.	to 10s. 6d.	per lb.
Blacke, and Co.	17 ditto	5s	to 10s 5d.	per lb
Coles, and Co.	180 Logs of Mahogany	1s. 2d.	to 2s.	per foot.
Ditto	23 Tons Logwood, chipt	15l. 5s.	to 15l. 17s.	per ton.

The prices of all kinds of West India produce are rather lower since our last report, and likely to remain so until the export for the Northern parts of Europe recommence. The East India Company have declared for sale 29,332 bags of sugar; as also 4435 bags of sugar priviledged, on the 30th of June, prompt 25th of September following. The importations of wines have likewise been very considerable, viz.—

From Oporto	(Port)	31205 gallons
Spain	(Sherry)	5891 ditto.
Lisbon	(Lisbon)	3109 ditto.
Teneriffe	(Vidonia)	5439 ditto.
E. and W. Indies	(Madeira)	20997 ditto.
France, Guernsey, &c.	(Claret)	11700 ditto.

The prices keep up of all kinds of wines, particularly the wine of superior quality, being much demanded at present in this country, and very scarce abroad. Old port wine sells at 100l. per pipe; and some peculiar Madeiras have brought the enormous price of 150l per pipe: at the same time all kind of inferior wines are very low in price, and in little demand.

27,874 gallons of brandy have lately been imported from France!!! the price from 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d. per gallon.* Of rum, 16 976 gallons has been imported from Jamaica, price 3s. 9d. to 4s. 9d. per gallon, for exportation. Of Geneva, from Holland, 9710 gallons, price 20s. to 21s. per gallon.

139,529lbs. of cotton wool has also been imported, which, at this time, comes to a dull market, owing to the state of our manufactories at Manchester, and other parts of the North,

* The people of England are formally called upon to evince their patriotism by abstaining from the consumption of every article of French produce and manufacture, until a more liberal policy towards this country shall animate the government of France. French wines, French brandies, and every article of French produce and manufacture, ought to be placed under an interdict in every English family, from a sentiment of patriotism only. Our luxurious habits occasion us to be the best customers of France, and the law of retaliation, though beneath the dignity of the British government, ought to be practised by the people. At a time when all the property of a Frenchman would be confiscated for having in his possession a single yard of English broad cloth, we are taking from the French, in articles of wanton luxury, upwards of a million per annum!

where

where the want of an export to the Continent is much felt at this time. Our woollen manufacturers, however, at Leeds, Halifax, &c. enjoy, at present, a brisk trade; and orders have been so considerable lately, that all hands are employed. In the West, the trade is not so brisk for fine cloths, except those for the London market. However, there is no depression in the trade.

The outward bound fleet for India (the pursers of which are already at Portsmouth) take out a considerable quantity of British manufactured goods of all descriptions, a continuance of which, at this present time, is much to be wished for, so as to give life to the towns of Birmingham, Manchester Nottingham, &c &c. and it is with pleasure we announce the arrival of very considerable orders for the West Indies, where all kind of European articles are wanted.

In the North of Ireland the linen manufactures flourish in the greatest degree; and within a few days 213,465 yards have been imported thence to London alone. The prices have advanced, particularly the coarser kind, from about 10d. to 18d. per yard; the finer sort keeps steady; and the very fine ones, upwards of 5s. per yard, not much demanded.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	May 22.	May 29.	June 5.
Hamburgh..	34 10	34 10 ..	34 8 ..
Altona	34 11	34 11 ..	34 9 ..
Amsterdam	36....	36 24 ..	35 10 ..
Paris	24 16	24 16 ..	24 14 ..
Leghorn....	49¾	50.....	49¼ ....
Naples	42	42.....	42.....
Genoa	45	45.....	45.....
Lisbon	65.....	65.....	65.....
Oporto	65.....	65.....	65.....
Dublin	10¾	18¼	10¾ .....

Prices of Hops.
Bags.—Kent, 5l. to 6l. 10s. per cwt.
—— Sussex, 5l. to 5l. 15s. per cwt.
—— Essex, 5l. to 5l. 10s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 6l. to 6l. 15s. per cwt.
—— Sussex, 5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s. per cwt.
—— Farnham, 10l. to 11l. per cwt.
Average price of Sugar, 13th inst. 31s. 10d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon, on the importation into Great Britain.

The 3 per cent consols this month have been from 63½ to 63⅝.

The following are the average prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, at the office of Mr. Scott, 26, New Bridge-street, London:—The Coventry Canal, 530l. per Share; the dividend for the last half year was 14l. per Share, nett.—Stourbridge, 185l. the last half yearly dividend 5l. 10s.—Leeds and Liverpool, 176l. paying 8l. per Share, nett, per annum.—Grand Junction, 90l. including the half yearly dividend of 11 10s. nett, per Share, payable July 6th.—Ellesmere, 55l.—Croydon, 55l.—Kennett and Avon, 20l.—Union, 26l. for 91l. paid.—Lancaster, 19l.—Swansea Harbour Bonds, 75l. per cent.—West India Dock Stock, 150l per cent. dividing 5l. per cent nett, at Midsummer and Christmas.—London Dock, 118l. to 121l. per cent.—East India Dock, 123l. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 111l. to 115l. per cent.—Rock Life Insurance, 4s. to 7s. per Share premium.—Southwark Porter Brewery, 10l. to 12l. 10s. per cent. premium.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE crops of wheat, barley, and beans, since the commencement of the dry warm weather, have recovered the check given them by the heavy rains which fell in the early part of the preceding month. Tares, clovers, and artificial grasses, are every where flourishing and luxuriant, yielding an heavy swath. The turnip fallows are in a state of great forwardness, and a large scope of land has been already sown with the Swedish sort. The average price of Wheat throughout England and Wales, per quarter, is 74s. 6d.; of Barley, 36s. 11d.; and of Oats, 28s. 3d.

In the Fen districts, where the drainage has been incomplete, or the banks broken by the heavy rains which fell in the latter end of May, many thousand acres of oats are spoiled, and the wheat, beans, and barley, on the high lands, much injured in their growth, so that much of them will never exceed half a crop. Their mowing grounds, on the banks of the rivers, have been completely inundated, and the crops of grass totally spoiled. Fortunately, the high meadows and artificial grasses, which are now mowing, yield heavy crops, and the extensive cow commons are in excellent condition, keeping large stocks. The usual fen operations of paring and burning, for cole-seed, although impeded in the beginning by wet, have been renewed, and carried on with much activity.

In the midland counties the pastures are flourishing, and the meadows are nearly ready for the scythe, and will yield good crops. Round the metropolis the hay harvest is nearly finished. The crop is generally of good quality, and has been well got in; but the bulk is not so great as in some seasons.

It is worthy of observation, that since the Middlesex hay farmers have discontinued the practice of making very large stacks, they seldom suffer from heating and firing. The stacks now made, rarely ever exceed eight or ten yards in length by 472, or six yards in breadth.

Little variation has been experienced in the prices of Lean Stock, at the recent Fairs, where Horses, Sheep, and Cattle, have been brought in plenty, and met with some buyers.—In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, from 4s. 6d. to 5s.; and Pork, from 4s 6d. to 5s. 4d.

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS AND DISCOVERIES IN THE SCIENCE OF BOTANY, FOR JUNE, 1807.—*(To be continued.)*

THE last month has afforded but little of novelty in this science. The usual periodical publications, the Botanical Magazine, Botanist's Repository, Paradisus Londinensis, and English Botany, continue regularly; but it is with regret that we observe that Exotic Botany, from the same pen and pencil as the last-mentioned work, has been dormant for some months past. This is the more to be lamented, as we were promised a continuation of the very interesting plants discovered in Northern India, by Dr. Buchanan; we trust, however, that the design is not laid aside.

The Botanical Magazine for June gives us drawings, and, more or less detailed, descriptions of the following plants:—Xylophylla latifolia, lantana annua, gesneria tomentosa, fuchria lycioides scilla sibirica, narcissus odoratus (*var δ flava*), trillium erectum (*var β albiflorum*), colchicum variegatum. Dr. Sims remarks, that the genus xylophilla does not differ from phyllanthus, as the latter is at present constituted; indeed Jussieu, while he has continued the erroneous designation of the former genus, which Linnæus adopted from Browne, expresses his doubts on the subject. As, however, the genus phyllanthus is probably much more extensive even than is at present known, we think the Doctor has done right to continue the name of xylophylla to this and the immediately related species, which perhaps the peculiarity of its inflorescence is sufficient to justify our considering as a distinct genus, and infarescentia cremis ramulorum foliiformium might have been added to the generic characters. Both genera are said here to be more properly inserted in the class and order monæcia monadelphia, immediately after ricinus; an arrangement possessing an advantage which ought certainly never to be lost sight of, that of bringing plants of the same natural family nearer together, without encroaching on the rules of the system; forbendes ricinus, jatropha, and croton, here mentioned, herculia hippomane and hura, are also of the same natural order, and occupy the same place in the Linnæan system.

Lantana annua, though known to Miller, is supposed to have been never before figured. We owe our present possession of this plant to Lord Holland.

The next four plants in the above list are commented upon by Mr. Bellendenther, late Gawler, who seems to have undertaken to illustrate the Linnæan natural orders of *ensatæ & coronariæ*, the plants of which having, many of them, been long cultivated in the gardens of Europe, and thus become crowded with varieties, and many others introduced of late from the Cape of Good Hope, and hardly known to botanists but by the very inadequate descriptions of Thunberg, in his Orodromus, have been a sort of opprobrium to the science, no two authors agreeing to what genus the individual species should be referred, or in applying to them the same name; a more acceptable office could therefore hardly have been undertaken. Of the first of these orders, so complete an account is no where to be met with as in the Botanical Magazine, and, by the same author, in the Annals of Botany. Scilla sibirica is here considered as a variety of S. amæna, but of the propriety of this we entertain some doubt: at the same time we applaud the caution which this author shews, not unnecessarily, to increase the number of species; and whilst we are indulged with descriptions and figures of the most remarkable of these varieties, the science loses nothing if real species should now and then be enumerated as such, when we have appropriate names to call them by; but if ever varieties from any cause become permanent, that is, when similar plants are always produced from seed, without any disposition in the offspring to revert back to the form of the original parent, these become as necessary to be recorded, to form a complete history of the genus, as any other species.

In his account of colchicum variegatum, Mr Ker has taken the opportunity of subjoining a synoptical view of the species at present known. These are,

Montanum, Wild (*berendera bulbocodium*, Redonté).
Arenarium, Kitaib. Pl. rar. Hung. (*colch. montanum verrie, fl.* Clus. Hist.)
Bulbocodium, Gawl. (*bulbocodium vernum*, Bot. Mag.)
Autumnale, Engl. Bot. 133.
Polyanthon, Gawl. (*colchicum pannonicum*, Clus. Hist.)
Variegatum, Bot. Mag. 1028.
Byzantinum, Gawl. (*colch. byzantinum*, Clus. Hist.)

Of polyanthenon the author expresses a doubt whether it be a sufficiently distinct species; and inquires if colchicum lusitanicum fritellaricum, & C. neapolitanum fritillaricum of Parkinson's Paradise, may not be specifically distinct from any of the above.

The Botanist's Repository contains, 1. A large figure, on a folio plate, of a new species, a variety of the tree pæony, which is here called pæonia papaveracea (*papaverea*, or *papaverata*, would have been more classical), from the globular form of the seed vessel, the six capsules coalescing into one six-celled fruit, leaving only their extremities free. 2. Diosma ovata. 3. Protea divaricata, a species very nearly allied to P. anemonifolia of Bot. Mag. and like that of a native of New South Wales. 4. Goodenia tenella, a new species of this very interesting genus, and a very pretty little plant, but not extraordinary well figured. 5. Lythrum fruticorum Lin This is the grislea tomentosa of Comandel plants, and Wildenow's species plants. Woodfordia floribunda of Salisbury. It is surprising that it should be claimed here as a discovery that this plant is the lythrum fruticorum of Linnæus, this name being expressly quoted as a synonym by all the above authors, but was deemed by them to differ too much in the structure of the flower to admit of being united with the genus lythrum.

The Paradisus Londinensis contains, 1. Claytonia Caroliniana of Michaux, here called C. spatalæfolia, as Mr. Salisbury, deaf to all remonstrances against the continual changing of names, never adopts such as do not accord with his own principles of nomenclature. The figure of Cl. virginica, in the Botanical Magazine, is here accused of falsely representing the petals as lanceolate and sharp, instead of obovate and retuse; but this criticism, we suspect, is unjust. Perhaps two species may have been confounded under this name, or the petals may be subject to vary in their shape; for we possess a description taken from a living plant, and of older date than the figure in the Botanical Magazine, in which we find the petals are said to be "ovate lanceolate." 2. Begonia nitida. 3. Burtonia grossulariæ olia, a new genus, nearly allied to Dilenia and Hibbertia, named in memory of David Burton, an industrious gardner, sent by Sir Joseph Banks to New South Wales, to collect seeds for the Royal Garden at Kew, on which mission he unfortunately died. Mr. Salisbury has here attempted to establish a new natural order, under the appellation of dilleneæ, for this botanist being, by his own confession, fastidiously averse from the high-sounding Greek termination of oides, has invented a Gallico-Latin terminology to his natural orders; but with what success to an English ear. may be easily inferred from one of which he has given an account in the Annals of Botany, vol. II. page 69, the Nymphææ!

That charming work, the English Botany, now proceeding with hasty strides to a conclusion, with respect to phænogamous plants, at least, though the unpublished cryptogamous ones are still numerous, contains, in the last number, besides seven lichens and one fucus, sisymbrium terrestre of Curtis, who first distinguished it as a species from amphibium; sinapis arvensis; urtica dioica; and medicago saliva; the last has, indeed, little right to be enumerated in a list of plants indigenous to the British isles; but far from blaming its introduction, we believe it will be generally acceptable, if all the plants cultivated in our fields should be included; for who, in his search after native plants, would not wish to understand what he meets with, not scattered here and there, skulking, as it were, from his prying eye, but covering acres of ground in proud array.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

Advancing spring profusely spreads abroad
Flowers of all hues, with sweetest fragrance stor'd;
Where'er she treads Love gladdens every plain,
Delight on tip-toe bears her lucid train;
Sweet Hope, with conscious brow, before her flies,
Anticipating wealth from summer skies.

MAY 20. Some *silkworm*'s eggs, which I had placed in a south window, began this day to be hatched; but nearly a week elapsed before all the caterpillars had quitted their shells.

May 23. The flowers of the *hawthorn* begin to expand. The *ash-trees* are putting forth their first leaves; and the *holly* is in flower.

A *puss moth* (*phalæna vinula* of Linnæus) emerged from its chrysaled state this day. It was a female; and, as I had already several specimens, I put it out of the window. On the following morning this insect was found nearly in the same place where I had left her. She was accompanied by a male, and had deposited against the window frame a great number of eggs. I collected several, and placed them on paper in the window of my sitting room, in order, if caterpillars proceeded from them, to watch their changes.

May 30th. The *wind* in the east, and the *weather* very stormy, attended by a considerable fall of rain.

The *mackrel-fishers* have been employed for several days, but hitherto without success; and

and if, the present easterly winds continue to prevail, there will be no chance whatever of their catching any fish.

May 30th. The eastern winds are still prevalent. Many of the gardens have been considerably injured by them. The *cockchafers*, however, which a few days ago, were to be seen in great abundance, have all been driven away. As I have not observed any of these insects lying dead, either in the roads or fields, it is not improbable that they may have passed into the interior of the country. An observing and intelligent friend, who resides near me, says, that after being driven away, they sometimes return: such, however, has not been the case this year. I am informed that the country people here generally look for two or three days of stormy weather from the east, in the month of May. For the last four years, their observations have been remarked to be correct.

The *walnut* and *chesnut-trees* are in flower and leaf.

June 5. Those beautiful plants the *white* and *yellow water lilies* (*nymphæa alba* and *lutea*) are in flower.

June 7. I found a female of the *leptura inquisitor* of Linnæus, on one of the flowers of the *dog-rose*, in the same place where, four years ago, I found the same insects.

The *death-watches* (*ptinus tessellatus*) are no longer heard.

June 9. This morning some of the eggs laid by the *puss moth* above-mentioned were hatched. The caterpillars proceeding from them were of a blackish colour, and about two lines in length. They had each two tails, about the length of their body, and a process of considerable length and thickness on each side of the head.

Wheat is in ear, and the *hedge rose* (*rosa arwentis*) is in flower.

June 11. The *Austrian*, or *yellow rose*, (*rosa austriaca*), *meadow clary* (*salva pratensis*), and *milk thistle* (*cardus marianus*), are in flower.

June 16. For some days past *salmon* have been caught in tolerable quantity. *Lobsters* and *prawns* are this year very scarce on our coast.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of May to the 24th of June, 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.40. June 18. Wind N.
Lowest 29.60. June 9. Wind N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. 39-hundredths of an inch. The mercury stood 29·8 only at noon, on the 10th, and on the next day at same hour it was as high as 30·19.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 81°. May 25. Wind East
Loweſt 40°. —— 30. Wind East

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 9°. On the 30th ult. as is seen above, the mercury was at 40°, but on the 31st it was at 49°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is too trifling to be particularly noticed; we shall give it with the next report. Once only we have had a heavy rain, and it has rained also on five other days. Every other day of the month may be denominated brilliant, excepting two, in which clouds intercepted the sun's rays for a good part of the morning. The wind has been chiefly in the N. and N. E. though occasionally it has veered a little to the opposite points: one day it stood pretty steadily to the West, and once, we have noticed, stationary to the South.

The changes in the temperature and density of the atmosphere have, by no means, been remarkable. The thermometer standing at 81°, on the 25th of May, is very unusual, and a similar circumstance has not been known, in this climate, we believe, for very many years; but the average heat for the whole month, viz.—61° 564, is half a degree less than it was for the same period last year, although it is more than 7° higher than it was for June 1805; nevertheless in the same month, 1804, the average heat was 63°.

ERRATA.

Page 342, 1st col. line 38, for "enjoyed," read "plundered."—In the same page, 2d col. line 28, *dele* "his eldest son."

Page 507, in the Sonnet, for "Thou, eager *e'en* to guard the hardy bed,"—read "Thou, eager *e'er* to guard the hardy bed."—In page 508, instead of "Her *temple's* trembling texture seem'd to suit," read "Her *temper's* trembling texture seem'd to suit."

N. B. The SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *will be published, as usual, on the last Day of* JULY, *completing the Twenty-third Volume.*

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE TWENTY-THIRD VOLUME OF THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

VOL. 23, No. 159.] JULY 30, 1807. [PRICE 1s. 6d.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

Non refert quam multos libros sed quam bonos habeas. SENECA.

THE plan of our half-yearly Retrospect has now continued so long, that the ceremony of an introduction may be waved. Learning and genius, it will be seen, defying or neglecting those events which destroy the peace of mankind, continue to exert their operations. Though

HISTORY

has of late years received but few accessions of primary importance; there are one or two works even in the present Retrospect, upon which we cannot but congratulate our readers. "*The Memoirs of of John Lord de Joinville*," translated by Mr. JOHNES; in two volumes in quarto; deserve especial notice. The Sire de Joinville, it need hardly be said, was an eminent French statesman, who flourished about 1260, and was descended from one of the noblest and most ancient families in Champagne. He was seneschal, or high steward of Champagne, and one of the principal lords of the court of Louis the Ninth, whom he accompanied in all his expeditions except that of Tunis; and was greatly beloved and esteemed for his valour, his wit, and the frankness of his manners. That monarch placed so much confidence in him, that all matters of justice in the palace were referred to his decision; and his majesty undertook nothing of importance without consulting him. The familiarity with which Louis honoured him, gave him an opportunity of tracing the links of every event in his reign: and the candour and simplicity of the recital which he has left us of these events, afford strong proofs of his exactness. He does not extend his account of facts farther than what he personally witnessed. The Memoirs, which Joinville finished in 1309, were not published till after the death of Philip the Fair: and although they include a space but of six years, they give us sufficient information respecting the military system of those days, and the principles of administration adopted by St. Louis. They present to us a faithful picture of the customs and manners of the ancient French; charm us with that affecting simplicity of style which is one of their greatest merits; and display the mind of St. Louis with the most exact truth. The contents of the first volume, are as follow: 1. The Genealogy of the House of Joinville. 2. Dissertation on the Life of St. Louis written by the Lord de Joinville, by M. le Baron de la Bastie. 3. Additions to the same. 4. The History of St. Louis, by John Lord de Joinville. 5. Notes on the above History, by Charles du Fresne, sieur du Cange. The second volume is entirely filled with Du Cange's Dissertations on the History. The work is accompanied by a portrait of the Lord de Joinville, taken from his monument; a map of the Crusade of St. Louis in Egypt and in Palestine; a map of the Delta, explanatory of the expedition; a view of the town and castle of Joinville; an outline of St. Louis, from his monument; and a map of Syria and Palestine. The Lord de Joinville, died about 1318, at not much less than ninety years of age. The Memoirs, as they now stand, were the last production of the Hafod press; and were luckily expedited before the conflagration of Mr. Johnes's Library; the loss of which will be deplored by every lover of our ancient history. We understand Mr. Johnes is again collecting for another library; and trust that that spirit of research which prompted him to the publication of Froissart, will not end with the Memoirs of Joinville.

There is another work, which, though written in French, we shall not hesitate to mention here; it is "*The Campaigns of Marshal Schomberg in Portugal, from 1662 to 1668*," by GENERAL DUMOURIEZ. In an advertisement prefixed, we are informed that the leading outline of the campaigns has been extracted from the Life of the Marshal, written in German, by Hagner: but a perusal of the work convinced us it was not to be considered as a mere translation. It contains many additional facts collected on the spot; and will be found interesting even to the military reader. The Duke of Schomberg was descended of a noble German family. He served first in the army of the United Provinces; but after-

wards retired into France. The chief obstacle to his promotion in that country, was his firm adherence to the protestant religion. In 1659, he offered his service to Charles the second, for his restoration to the throne of England: but was soon after sent by the court of France to Lisbon, to assist in the support of Portugal against the Spaniards. It may be sufficient to say, that, anterior to his arrival, the Portuguese were unacquainted with the art of regular encampments, and even when a ditch was to be thrown up, the earth was constantly placed on the wrong side. His rewards for the preservation of Portugal were, the empty title of Count de Mertola, and a pension of 314 florins from the privy purse, which sum was to be doubled at a peace. In 1663, on his return to France, he obtained the title of Duke, was intrusted with the direction of the army in Catalonia, and became a Marshal. In 1633, he was still serving at the head of the armies, when, in consequence of the edict of Nantz, he was obliged to emigrate from France. In 1686, he retired to Portugal, but being persecuted by the Inquisition, he accepted the command of the troops of the house of Brandenburg. Having traversed Holland, he had a conference with the Prince of Orange, (afterwards William III,). and concerted in conjunction with him the expedition which placed the latter on the throne. He afterwards accompanied the Prince of Orange to England; discomfited the measures of king James in Ireland; and at the age of 74 fought, in conjunction with his sovereign, the battle of the Boyne, dying, to use the words of Bishop Burnet, like Epaminondas, in the day of his triumph, and in the hour of victory. He had been previously created by king William, Baron Teys, Earl of Brentford, Marquis of Harwich, and Duke of Schomberg; with a vote from the Commons of England, of 100,000*l.* for his services.

The "*Detailed Account of the Battle of Austerlitz*," by the Austrian Major-General STUTTERHEM, will be read with interest and advantage. It has been translated by Major FINE COFFIN; and though it is impossible we should enter here into any full details of the military operations it relates to, it may not be improper to state the principal causes to which the loss of the battle is ascribed. These are, the want of correctness in the information possessed by the allies, as to the enemy's army; the bad plan of attack, supposing the enemy to have been entrenched in a position which he did not occupy; the movements executed the day before the attack, and in sight of the enemy, in order to gain the right flank of the French; the great interval between the columns when they quitted the heights of Pratzen; and their want of communication with each other. These are represented as the causes of the first misfortunes which befel the Austro-Russian army; added to which, the second and third columns of the allies are represented to have thought too much of their primary disposition, and to have been inattentive to those manœuvres of the enemy, by which the basis was completely overthrown on which the plan of attack was founded.

In this class also, we place the "*Biographical History of England, from the Revolution to the End of George I.'s Reign*," in continuation of GRANGER. Many of the materials were collected by Mr. Granger himself, the rest have been supplied by the editor, the Rev. MARK NOBLE. In point of execution we think the three volumes here presented, by no means equal to the former work. The stores of anecdote, indeed, are more copious; but the characters are not drawn with Mr. Granger's felicity. As a specimen we shall quote the account of Catharine Queen-dowager of England.

"After Charles II's. death, the queen-dowager, never of much political consequence, retired to Somerset House, where she lived very privately, and with an economy she had never seen practised in England. The Revolution by no means pleased her majesty. She thought it a matter of religion, and she was every way attached to the Romish faith. William paid her all the attention due to her illustrious birth and rank. Mary was highly incensed that she had forbade a prayer to be used in her chapel, imploring success to William's arms in Ireland. She said to the king, in another letter, dated Whitehall, Sept. 18th, 1690. 'I had a compliment last night from Q. Dowager, who came to town on Friday; she sent, I believe, with a better heart, because Limericke is not taken; for my part, I don't think of that or any thing else but you; God send you a good journey home, and make me thankful, as I ought, for all his mercies.' In all probability she wished to have ended her days in England, where she was better known, and had assimilated herself to the customs of the country by long residence; but the disagreeable-

ness

ness of her situation made it necssary to return to Portugal; perhaps she had some intimation, that her jointure would be faithfully and punctually paid to her there. Leaving England on March 3, 1692, she passed through France and Spain in her way to Lisbon: she was received by the French and Spanish courts with every honour that could be paid her. Her majesty survived this reign, dying at Lisbon, on December 30, 1705; greatly courted and caressed by Pedro II. her brother, whom she left heir to the vast fortune she had saved; which the clergy had with an eager eye viewed as their own. Catharine displeased Charles II. by what he called prudery; but relaxing to the other extreme, in courting the favour of his mistresses, she sunk into contempt. She was too much a Portugueze to be popular in England; and when she returned, too much English to be happy in Portugal. A woman without vices, a queen without virtues."

In the account of Lord Chancellor Somers, as well in those of many other characters, the materials seem not sufficiently compressed. The sketch of Sir Isaac Newton's Life occupies near seven pages: and there are many others as disproportionately long. By the collectors of Portraits, these volumes will no doubt be deemed a curious accession.

The publication of the first volume of "*The Chronicles of Holinshed*" bespeaks a feature in our Domestic Literature, on which we cannot but bestow commendation. It has long been a reproach to the literary character of this country, that its old historians have been fated to slumber in obscurity: confined either to manuscript or black letter. There now appears a chance that we shall one day see an uniform edition of our old chroniclers. To begin with Holinshed however is extraordinary; as both he and his coadjutor Harrison were for the greater part compilers. Holinshed himself, says Dr. Farmer in his Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare, has been usually represented by his biographers as a clergyman: and bishop Tanner goes still farther, in representing him not only as having been educated at Cambridge, but as having taken the degree of M.A. in 1544. The graduate, however, was one *Ottiwell* Hollingshed, who was afterwards named by the founder one of the first fellows of Trinity college: and from the will of the historian, printed by Herne, it appears that even at the end of life he was only a steward, or a servant in some capacity or other, to Thomas Burdet, esq. of Bromcote, in Warwickshire. In the present edition, we are informed, the castrations which were principally made in the third volume of the original work will be restored to their places. The deficiencies of this nature in the generality of the copies are accurately explained by bishop Tanner in his Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica. They principally relate to the history of lord Cobham and the earl of Leicester, during the time of queen Elizabeth; and consist of facts and observations which were thought, after the printing of the work, unseasonable to be published. The Description of England prefixed to the Chronicles, is one of the most curious and authentic memorials of the manners and domestic history of the sixteenth century that can be produced. The whole is proposed to be completed in six quarto volumes, at the price of two guineas each.

Here also may be noticed, the new edition of Lord Clarendon's "*History of the Rebellion*," published under the direction of the university of Oxford, in three volumes large octavo.

In "*The Ancient and Modern History of Nice*," by Dr. Davis, we have a full detail of the different revolutions which that fertile territory has experienced. The manners of the inhabitants also are not only faithfully but pleasingly delineated.

Nor have we a less important work to mention, in the "*Historiæ Anglicanæ circa tempus Conquestus Angliæ a Gulielmo Notho Normannorum Duce, Selecta Monumenta:*" edited by Baron Masères, from the more copious collection of the Norman writers, by Duchesne, published at Paris in 1619. The tracts here given, are principally such as relate either to the conquest of England by the Normans, or to the state of the country for a few years before and after that important change in its condition. The first of them is entitled, *Emmæ, Anglorum reginæ, Richardi primi, ducis Normannorum, filiæ, Encomium. Incerto auctore, sed co-ætaneo:* comprising the history of twenty-seven years from A. D. 1013 to 1040. The second tract is intitled *Gesta Guillelmi, Ducis Normannorum, et Regis Anglorum; a Gulielmo Pictavensi, scripta.* The third, contains, the *Excerpta*, from the Ecclesiastical History of Ordericus Vitalis. The fourth historical tract is a short yearly chronicle of public events, from the year 633 to the year 1293, from a manuscript

found in the monastery of St. Stephen at Caen. The fifth contains a list of several eminent Normans who had resided in England in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The sixth and seventh articles contain lists of the military officers who accompanied the Conqueror. The eighth and ninth give the names of the Norman landholders in England. The tenth and last piece in this collection is an account of the pedigrees of the kings, dukes, earls, and other noble persons, mentioned in the large volume of Duchesne's *Scriptores Normanniæ*. The Baron's own Notes, which are in English, throw considerable light upon the text of the different tracts. In one of them, at p. 165, it seems to be doubted whether our kings anterior to the conquest had an oath administered to them at their coronations. We believe the exact form prescribed for it, even at an earlier period, will be found in Mr. Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons.

Another work, and the last that we shall mention in this class, is Mr. CHALMERS's "*Caledonia; or, an Account historical and topographic of North Britain; from the most ancient to the present Times; with a Dictionary of Places, chorographical and philological;*" of which the first volume only is before us. It consists of four books; comprising all that relates to Scottish history: "I have divided my work, (says Mr. Chalmers) without regarding fantastical conceits of fabulous epochs, into such periods, as were analogous to the genuine history of each successive people. *The Roman period*, extending from Agricola's arrival, in North Britain, A.D. 80 to the abdication of Roman authority, in A.D. 446, forms the first Book, from its priority in time, as well as precedence in importance. In discussing this interesting subject, I was not content with previous authorities. I engaged intelligent persons to survey Roman roads, to inspect Roman stations, and to ascertain doubtful points of Roman transactions. I have thus been enabled to correct the mistakes of former writers on those curious topics. Much perhaps cannot be added to what has been now ascertained, with respect to the engaging subject of the first book. Yet, since *Caledonia* was sent to the press, a discovery of some importance has been made: a very slight doubt remained, whether the Burghead of Moray had been a Roman station, as no Roman remains had there been found: but this doubt has been completely solved, by the recent excavation, within its limits, of a Roman bath. The first chapter of the following work will be found to be as much the first chapter of the annals of England and of Ireland, as it is of Scotland. *The Pictish Period* naturally succeeds the former book, as it extends, from the abdication of the Romans in A.D. 446, to the overthrow of the Picts in A.D. 843. It will be found to comprehend interesting events: the affairs of the Picts; the fate of the Romanized Britons; the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons on the Tweed; the adventures of the Scandinavians in the Orkney and Western Isles; the colonization of Argyle, by the Scots, from Ireland. It is the business of the Pictish period, to trace the singular history of all those people, various as they were in their lineages, throughout the different events of their obscure warfare, and the successive turns of their frequent changes: add to those topics of peculiar interest the introduction of christianity, which, in every age, and in every country, has produced such memorable effects. The *Scottish period*, forming the third book, and extending from A.D. 843, to 1097, will be found to comprehend historic topics of equal importance: the union of the Picts and Scots into one kingdom; the amalgamation of the ancient Britons of Strathclyde with both; the colonization of Galloway by the Irish; the annexation of Lothian to the Scottish kingdom; the history, both civil and ecclesiastical, of all those people of various races, with notices of their antiquities, their languages, their learning, their laws; all these form historical matters of singular interest to rational curiosity, if they be investigated from facts, in contempt of fabulosity. The fourth book contains the *Scoto-Saxon period*, which extends from A.D. 1097 to 1306, and which details many notices of varied importance. At the first, and at the second of those epochs, momentous revolutions took place, though they have passed unnoticed by the Scottish historians; and were unknown to the historiographer royal. With this period began a new dynasty of kings, who introduced new people, new manners, new usages, and new establishments. In this period, the Saxon colonization of proper Scotland was begun. In this period, was the Scotican church reformed. In it was introduced the municipal law of North Britain, in the place of Celtic customs. In this period, originated her agriculture, her commerce and shipping, and fishery, her manufactures, and her coins. The beginning

beginning of this period formed the pivot, on which turned the Celtic government of ancient ages, and the Anglo-Norman polity of subsequent times: Yet, it is of a period so crowded with changes, and so varied with novelties, that the late historiographer royal says, 'The events which then happened, may be slightly touched, but merit no particular inquiry.' But, I have dwelt on those revolutions, and have marked every change. By a vast detail from *the Chartularies*, in respect to the civil history, from 1097 to 1306, to the ecclesiastical annals, to laws, to manners, and to domestic economy, I have tried to ascertain every interesting circumstance, and to render the national annals of that interesting period quite familiar to every reader: and, to give completeness to the whole, are added supplemental views of subsequent times, which have their details to instruct, and their curiosity to amuse." Such is the plan which Mr. Chalmers has both laid and endeavoured to execute, for reforming and ascertaining the ancient history of North Britain, which has been so long distorted by controversy, obscured by fable, and disregarded by fastidiousness. The work is illustrated with a Map of North Britain in the British and Roman times; a Plan and Sections of the British Fort on Barra Hill in Aberdeenshire; a Plan of the Roman Camp, called Norman-dikes; a Plan of the site of the Roman Tuessis; a Plan of the site of Forres, the Varis of the Romans; and a Plan and Section of the Roman Fort, near Clattering Brig, in Kincardineshire.

POLITICS, POLITICAL ECONOMY, &c.

Under this class it is with pleasure that we mention several tracts of great interest, as well in regard to the foreign as the domestic policy of Britain.

Previous to the abolition of the slave-trade, Mr. Wilberforce, in the shape of an Address to his Constituents, exhibited a full and faithful view of the whole arguments which bore upon the question. Taking it up in Africa; describing the evils which this nefarious traffic entailed upon the continent; and proving even from the evidence of the traders themselves, that its extinction was not only required by humanity and justice, but for the safety of our colonies, and the prosperity of our marine. The Bill for effecting this great object has since passed, and may be said to have wiped away one of the foulest stains that ever sullied the character of a generous people. We hope and trust that the provisions of the statute will be enforced: and we heartily congratulate the man, whose labours for a series of years have been at last crowned by the abolition of a trade, as impolitic as it was wicked.

Another subject of Legislation, which has been of late canvassed with extraordinary zeal, has been the moral and political condition of the poor. The introduction into Parliament of Mr. Whitbread's Bill has been followed by the publication of different statements, observations and enquiries; of which it may, perhaps, be sufficient to do little more than enumerate the titles of the most important. The leading features of Mr. Whitbread's plan are, first, the establishment of parochial schools; secondly, the establishment of a poor assurance office; thirdly, the amendment of the laws of settlement; fourthly the relief of the burthen of such parishes as are already too severely oppressed by their poor; and fifthly, the encouragement of labouring men to bring up their families without charge to their respective parishes. These are followed by some regulations for the better government of workhouses. There are some parts of Mr. Whitbread's plan, however, to which we cannot give our approbation. It is occasionly more intricate than the nature of circumstances seems to require. Though at the same time we are ready to confess that the attainment of two of its objects, is likely to give a new character to the indigent classes of the community; these are, the proper instruction of youth, and the application of stimulants to industry at maturer periods of life.

"*The State of the Population, the Poor and Poor-Rates of every Parish within the Bills of Mortality in the Cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and the County of Middlesex: from Papers ordered to be laid before the House of Lords, April 5*, 1805," affords some idea of the rapid and alarming increase of the poor in the county of Middlesex. The sum raised for the relief of paupers in 1776, appears to have been 189,975*l.*; in the medium years 1783-4, and 5, it was 210,910*l.*; and in 1803, amounted to 490,144*l.* The number of persons relieved from the poor-rates in 1801, were no less than 8 in the 100 of the resident population.

"*A short Inquiry into the Policy, Humanity, and past Effects of the Poor-Laws*," by one of his Majesy's justices of the peace for three inland counties, may furnish

furnish some useful assistance to the political economist: but it should not have been called a *short* Inquiry.

As a Supplement to this work, Mr. WEYLAND, jun. its author, has published some "*Observations on Mr. Whitbread's Bill;*" in the conclusion of which he expresses a wish that it may be the first stone in the foundation of a strong and uniform edifice for the comfort of future generations.

Connected in some degree with the same object is Mr. COLQUHOUN's "*Treatise on Indigence, exhibiting a general View of the National Resources for productive Labour; with Propositions for ameliorating the Condition of the Poor, and improving the Moral Habits, and increasing the Comforts of the labouring People, particularly the rising Generation.*"—In contemplating the affairs of the poor, Mr. Colquhoun deems it necessary, in the first instance, to have a clear conception of the distinction between *indigence* and *poverty*. Suggestions are next offered for legislative intervention, and "a board of Pauper and general Police," "a Police Gazette," &c. proposed. Other labours of the same tendency have long entitled the author of this treatise to the approbation of the public.

"*The Substance of the Speech of the Right Honourable Lord* HENRY PETTY, *on a Motion to bring in a Bill to provide for the more effectual Examination of the Public Accounts, and for the better Discovery of Frauds,*" forms a pamphlet well deserving of attention. It explains a great deal that ought to be corrected in the examining, passing, and auditing the public accounts.

"*The Substance of another Speech,*" delivered by the same noble Lord in the committee of finance, presents a very flattering account of our revenues, concluding with this remark, that "it is consoling to reflect that, if we cannot subdue our present difficulties, we may at least survive them."

The Author of the "*Letter to Mr. Whitbread, on the Duty of Rescinding the Resolutions which preceded the Impeachment of Lord Melville,*" seems perfectly master of his subject. He is an acute reasoner, and writes with considerable energy.

At the close of our last Retrospect of works on political economy, we did little more than barely notice "*The West Indian Common-place Book,*" by SIR WILLIAM YOUNG. It will appear, says Sir William, from official documents which I shall insert in this work, how largely the sugar-colonists contribute to the wealth and power of Great Britain; but they can only so far contribute, as for themselves they are rich and safe: they are tenants within the paramount manor of the state, and their rents will be considerable and punctual in the payment, according to their means; and those means will and must depend on the conduct of the authority to which they are in vassalage; on collections without exaction, on forbearance from officious interference with their labourers, and process of culture; on the insurance and security of their homesteads, on the keeping open and protecting their roads to market; on the liberal grant of repairs in occasional disaster and distress; and on all other kindnesses and regulations which the stewards of their Lord and Sovereign may devise for the benefit of his estate, and for the comforts of his people. Sir William Young has been a member of parliament for three and twenty years. At his entrance he was careful to observe the course and succession of parliamentary business, with the view, he says, of chalking out some line of industry rather than of talent, in which he might qualify himself to be humbly useful to his country. He accordingly selected the poor-laws, the British fisheries, and the commerce of the kingdom, as the leading subjects on which his attention was to be fixed, and his attendance given on every committee. From that time (June, 1784,) he kept a Common-place Book, in which he entered, under distinct heads, whatever occurred on these matters in debate, or could be collected from the statute-book or other reading; at the same time carefully arranging and preserving every document returned to parliament; and even copying some in the Journal office which were not printed by order of the house. In 1796, he was appointed chairman of a committee for enquiring into the best means "of accommodating the Thames and Port of London to the increased and increasing trade of the kingdom;" as such, holding an immediate correspondence with the custom-house in every quarter, and thus engaging a confidence on the part of his readers, in the foundation of that earnest plea to the public consideration and regard, which, on the part of the British colonies," is here preferred. The work itself consists of sixteen chapters, of which the following

ing are the subjects. 1. The African Slave Trade. 2. On the Cultivation, Produce, Progression, Improvement, and Decline of the several British Sugar-Colonies. 3. The general Produce and Exports from the British Sugar-Colonies. 4. The British Shipping employed in the West India Trade. 5. The Imports of Colonial Produce to Great Britain and Ireland. 6. Export Trade of Great Britain to its Sugar-Colonies. 7. On the Export Trade, as exclusive and secured by law. 8. On the Intercourse and trade of the British West Indies with America, and in particular with the British Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. 9. On the Intercourse and Trade of the United States of America with the British West Indies. 10. On the Navigation Laws, and on the Shipping Interest of Great Britain, as affected by the Trade of America to the West Indies. 11. The British West Indies considered as a Depôt of Foreign Trade. 12. On the Navigation to and from Great Britain and the West Indies. 13. On the Military Defence of the West Indies. 14. On the Mortality of European Troops serving in the West Indies, and the means of Prevention or Remedy to be suggested. 15. Observations on limited Military Service, as applicable to Troops serving in the West Indies. 16. In times of War, the Transport Service an essential resource to the Shipping Interest of Great Britain. These are followed by an Appendix, exhibiting the comparative Returns of Ships built in the Ports of Great Britain at different Periods. Such are the contents of a work peculiarly interesting to commerce. The facts which it contains are not less important than various and authentic: and its inferences are alike those of candour and experience.

THEOLOGY, MORALS, AND ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

One of the most important publications to be noticed under this head, occurs in the "*Observations on the Necessity of introducing a sufficient Number of respectable Clergymen into our Colonies, in the West Indies; and the Expediency of establishing for that Purpose, by Subscription, a College in this Country, in which Persons may be fitly educated for the Performance of the Clerical Functions, in that Part of the British Empire.*"—The plan, it is very possible, may never be carried into execution; but the arguments by which it is supported, are plain and convincing. "The reasons (says the Author) which seem to make it necessary to form a distinct establishment for the education of these persons, instead of engrafting a provision for that purpose upon some of the colleges at one of our Universities, do not entirely rest upon the necessity of a peculiar course of study and discipline, to qualify them for the service which they would be required to perform, but are in part founded on the danger of their becoming disinclined to enter upon that duty, if they shall have grown up in habits of intimacy with the young men destined for the several walks of life in this country; and of their either withdrawing entirely from the ministry, for which they were educated, or setting out upon it with the feelings of men going into exile, rather than with the zeal and devotion of persons selected for the execution of most important and arduous functions; whereas, if a number intended for the same line of life were to go through a course of education together, with few opportunities of forming connections out of their own circle; they would cheerfully exchange their college for the West Indies, having before them the prospect of rejoining there the friends and companions of their youth."

Dr. MANT's "*Lectures, on the Occurrences of the Passion Week,*" though not expressly written for the press, form a very useful publication. In the preface we are told, they were prepared by the author with a more immediate regard to his parishioners: they are plain, pious, and unaffected.

But there is another work which we feel it our duty to recommend more strongly. It is by Mr. SAVILE, of Edinburgh, entitled "*Dissertations on the Existence, Attributes, Providence, and Moral Government of God; and on the Duty, Character, Security, and Final Happiness of his Righteous Subjects.*"—Mr. Savile presents it to the world with diffidence, though it is the result of some of his maturest thoughts, and has repeatedly received a careful revisal. The subjects discussed are among the most important and interesting that can engage the attention of the human mind.

"*The Discursory Considerations,*" by a COUNTRY CLERGYMAN, "*on the supposed Evidence of the early Fathers, that St. Matthew's Gospel was first written,*" would fain give the Gospel of St. Luke priority; because St. Matthew has omitted the important fact of the ascension.

Connected also with this class, is the second

second volume of Mr. BURDER's "*Oriental Customs, containing an Illustration of the sacred Scriptures, by an explanatory Application of the Customs and Manners of the Eastern Nations, and especially of the Jews, therein alluded to. Collected from the most celebrated Travellers, and the most eminent Critics.*" The first volume of this useful work made its appearance in 1802, and the second is not entitled to a smaller share of praise. As specimens we have selected three or four of the most interesting articles.

No. 675, Exod. xii. 34.—"*And the people took their dough before it was leavened, their kneading-troughs being bound up in their clothes upon their shoulders.*" The vessels which the Arabs make use of for kneading the unleavened cakes which they prepare, are only small wooden bowls. (Shaw's Travels, p. 231.) In these they afterwards serve up their provisions when cooked. It is not certain that these wooden bowls were the kneading-troughs of the Israelites; but it is incontestable that they must have been comparatively small and light, to be so easily carried away.

No. 1153. Zephan. ii. 6.—"*And the sea-coast shall be dwellings and cottages for shepherds, and folds for flocks.*" Archbishop Newcome has remarked, that many manuscripts and three editions have a single letter in one of these words more than appears in the common editions; which, instead of *cherith*, gives us a word which signifies *caves*; and he thus renders the words: *and the sea-coast shall be sheep-cotes; caves for shepherds, and folds for flocks.* This translation will appear perfectly correct, if it be considered that the mountains bordering on the Syrian coast, are remarkable for the number of caves in them. In the history of the Crusades, it is particularly mentioned that a number of persons retired with their wives and children, their flocks and herds, into subterraneous caves, to find shelter from the enemy. (Gesta Dei per Francos, p. 781.) Harmer, vol. iii. p. 60.

No. 1154. Zephan. ii. 7.—"*In the houses of Ashkelon shall they lie down in the evening.*" An extract from Dr. Chandler's Travels, (page 115,) furnishes a very lively comment on these words. "Our horses were disposed among the walls and rubbish of Ephesus, with their saddles on, and a mat was spread for us on the ground. We sat here in the open air while supper was preparing, when suddenly fires began to blaze up among the bushes, and we saw the villagers collected about them in savage groups, or passing to and fro with lighted brands for torches. The flames, with the stars and the pale moon, afforded us a dim prospect of ruin and desolation. A shrill owl, called Cucuvaia from its note, with a night-hawk flitted near us; and a jackall cried mournfully, as if forsaken by his companions on the mountain."

No. 1155. Zephan. ii. 14.—"*Flocks shall lie down in the midst of her, all the beasts of the nations; both the cormorant and the bittern shall lodge in the upper lintels thereof.*" Knobs or chapiters, marg. Chardin, (tom. iii. p. 108.) describing the magnificent pillars that he found at Persepolis, tells us that the storks (birds respected by the Persians,) make their nests on the top of these columns with great boldness, and are in no danger of being dispossessed."

In the elucidation of scriptural passages, Mr. Burder has not only examined the observations and researches of modern travellers, but consulted the ablest commentators on the sacred writings, and obtained some illustrations even from the Greek and Roman classics. It is perhaps enough to say that the mode of illustration in this work is one of the most rational to which we can possibly have recourse.

Mr. NISBETT's "*Attempt to display the original Evidences of Christianity in their genuine Simplicity,*" will be found both interesting and instructive. It is not inferior to any of his former publications. He is of opinion that St. Paul's Man of Sin was intended to apply to the Jews, and not to the church of Rome.

"*The Rise, Fall, and future Restoration of the Jews,* accompanied by Six Sermons, addressed to the Seed of Abraham, by several *Evangelical Ministers,* and an elaborate Discourse by Dr. HUNTER, on the Fullness of the Gentiles," forms a repository of information relating to the Jews, well worthy of the reader's notice. The first compilation it contains, which occupies seventy-two out of two hundred and fifty-eight pages, is divided into six chapters: The first giving a general history of the people: The second affording a particular account of their state at the birth of Jesus Christ: The third an interesting narrative of their subsequent fortunes, and the revolutions they have met with in England: The fourth, detailing a variety of facts and anecdotes relative to their present condition

France and Germany; the fifth exhibiting a statement of the sentiments and sects of modern Jews; and the sixth shewing the views of eminent divines, respecting their future conversion to Christ, and restoration to their own land. The six Sermons by *Evangelical Ministers* which follow, add more to the bulk than the value of the work. Dr. Hunter's Discourse at the end is worth them all.

Of another work which has been lately published, of a different kind, it may be quite sufficient to record the title. "*Letters to the Editor of the Christian Observer, in Reply to their Observations on a Pamphlet entitled, 'A few plain Answers to the Question, Why do you receive the Testimony of Baron Swedenborg?*" by the Rev. J. Clowes.

Among the Sermons, we cannot fail to give a conspicuous place to those of Mr. Van Mildert, containing "*An Historical View of the Rise and Progress of Infidelity, with a Refutation of its Principles and Reasonings.*" They were preached, at the Lecture founded by the Hon. Mr. Boyle, in the parish church of St. Mary-le-Bow; and are calculated not only to interest but to instruct. The arguments are selected with judgment; and the language they are clothed in is strong and unaffected.

Beside these, we have scarcely any Sermons, in an aggregate form, to mention; *detached Sermons*, however, have been produced by the press in great abundance.

"*The Duty of Stedfastness in Church Communion*," has been ably treated by Mr. Pearson.

Dr. Maltby's "*Sermon*" before the University of Cambridge, on the importance of improving the early part of life, deserves attention beyond the limits of the audience to which it was addressed.

Nor would we bestow a smaller share of praise on Dr. Gaskin's Sermon, intitled, "*The English Liturgy, a 'Form of sound Words.*"

In Dr. Knox's "*Sermon*," however, *preached at the Opening of the Philanthropic Society*, we confess ourselves to have been disappointed.

Of the remainder of those which have fallen into our hands, we [illegible] little either to praise or cen[illegible] few, are only to be commended [illegible] good intentions.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Among the more valuable works in this section of our Retrospect, we cannot fail to place the new edition of "*Gesner's Quintilian*," published under the immediate direction of the University of Oxford. The text has been accurately collated and cleansed of the numerous typographical errors which marked the edition of 1738. The editor, we understand, was the Rev. J. Carpenter, of Hertford College.

Nor is less praise due to the publication of the "*Catalogue of the Manuscripts, and Books with Manuscript Notes, in the D'Orville Collection*," purchased by the University about three years ago.

"*The Paraphrase of an anonymous Greek Writer, (hitherto published under the name of Andronicus Rhodius), on the Nicomachean Ethics of Aristotle*," has been translated from the Greek, by Mr. Bridgeman. In regard to the Paraphrase itself, though we allow it in many instances to possess a great share of merit, we certainly agree in the observation of Salmasius, that it differs from Aristotle in many particulars. As a fair specimen we shall transcribe the whole of the eighth chapter of the fifth book.

"In what manner a man may act unjustly, and still not be unjust."

"We have discoursed universally, therefore, concerning justice and injustice; also concerning the just and the unjust, and defined the nature of each. But since there are certain unjust actions, in which, though the agent acts unjustly, nevertheless he is not unjust, let us now investigate what those actions are. In the first place, however, we will show that certain things may be done unjustly, and still not be unjust; as, for instance, a man may steal, or commit adultery, and yet be neither a thief nor an adulterer. For if any one should steal a sword from a maniac, lest he should wound himself, such a one steals indeed, but nevertheless is not a thief. So also if any one commits adultery for the purpose of enriching himself, he commits the crime indeed, but still is not an adulterer, but a lover of riches. If also a physician should deceive a sick person, in order to preserve him, he deceives, yet he is not a deceiver. It is manifest, therefore, that certain things may be done unjustly, and yet not be unjust according to that particular injustice, the work of which he accomplishes. But let us consider in a general way what these unjust actions are. They are such then as a person does unjustly, not for the sake of the end which is adapted to that particular injustice, of which the action is performed, but for the sake of some other end, whe-

ther it be good or base; and though, according to this, he acts unjustly, nevertheless he is not unjust. For a physician may deceive without being a deceiver, since it is not his end to deceive, but to preserve his patient. In like manner also a person stealing a sword from a maniac, does not seek to receive *the more* for himself, and to gain secretly from his neighbour, as a thief would do; but the end he has in view is the preservation of the maniac. Every action, however, receives its form and definition from the end, and through this also its name; since a name is a concise definition. For we do not say that a general, who frequently prepares helepolides, or other warlike engines, for the purpose of besieging a town, is an architect or a carpenter: he performs the works indeed of the architect and the carpenter, and is said to build; but because he has not the end of an architect in view, but that of a general, he is not an architect, but a general, and is called by that name. Thus also he who violates his neighbour's bed, but does not deliberately intend to do so through intemperance, but through a love of money, is not an adulterer, but a lover of riches. It is possible, therefore, for a man to act unjustly, and yet not to be unjust according to that particular injustice of which he does the deed; but he is either not at all unjust in the same manner as the physician abovementioned, or he acts unjustly according to a different species of injustice, in the same manner as the adulterer: and how this happens has been already explained. It is also possible, in another manner, for a man to act unjustly; as for instance, a man in the night not knowing a thief, and killing some other person, acts unjustly indeed, but nevertheless is not unjust."

With respect to the translation, it appears to have been faithfully executed; and retains much of the manner as well as the matter of the original. Our Retrospect is, from its nature, confined; or we should have gladly given a more extended account of the Paraphrase on the Nicomachean Ethics.

The value of Dr. Adam's work on Roman Antiquities has been so long acknowledged, that we feel a pleasure in announcing a companion to it in Mr. Robinson's "*Archæologia Græca.*" In the Preface, Mr. Robinson confesses himself very much indebted to the well known work of Archbishop Potter, which he has, indeed, made the basis of his own; divesting it of the historical and mythological digressions, and of the long quotations from the classics, with which it is encumbered. He has also made great use of the Travels of Anacharsis, by the Abbé Barthelemy, of the Antiquitates Græcorum Sacræ of Lakemacher, and of the Antiquitates Græcæ of Lambertus Bos, enriched with the notes of Frederic Geisner; and he has occasionally consulted the Dissertations on the Greeks, by De Pauw. The second book, however, on the Civil Government of Sparta, appears to have been chiefly compiled from Cragius's work de Republica Lacedæmoniorum. At first, Mr. Robinson says, it was his intention to have extended his enquiries to the manners and customs of the several states of Greece, and especially to those of Athens, Sparta, Thebes, Rhodes, and Macedon. But the difficulty of obtaining the necessary materials, obliged him to relinquish a part of his design, and to limit himself chiefly to Athens and Sparta. There is, however, perhaps, no great reason for regretting this abandonment of a part of his original plan. The Athenians and Lacedæmonians were, properly speaking, the only original nations in Greece; and all the others could only be considered as shades, partaking, more or less of these two principal colours. The inhabitants of Crete, Rhodes, Megaris, Messenia, and some parts of Peloponnesus, imitated the customs of Sparta; while the other Greeks of Europe adopted in general the modes and civil institutions of Athens, unless where local circumstances occasioned some deviation, too trifling to excite a general interest. An account of the manners and customs of Sparta is certainly necessary in a work of this nature; and it affords matter of surprise, that Potter, Bos, and other writers who have treated on Grecian Antiquities, should have scarcely noticed those of so considerable and peculiar a state as Lacedæmon. As preliminary subjects, we have a brief History of the Grecian States; followed by Biographical Sketches of the principal Greek Authors, with short comments on their writings. The work itself is divided into five books; the first relating to the Civil Government of the Athenians; the second to the Civil Government of the Spartans; the third book treats generally of the Religion of the Greeks; the fourth concerns their Military affairs; and the fifth their private Life. As a specimen, we shall quote the twenty-second chapter of the third

third book, relating to *the Pythian Games.*

" The Pythian games were celebrated in honor of Apollo, near Delphi *(Pind. Python. Od. VI.)*, and are supposed by some to have been instituted by Amphictyon, the son of Deucalion, or by the council of the Amphictyons. Some refer the institution of them to Agamemnon *(Phavorin.)*: and some to Diomedes *(Pausan. Corinth.)*. But the most common opinion is, that Apollo himself was the author of them, after he had overcome the python, which was a serpent *(Ovid. Met. I.* 445); and hence these games were sometimes called πανήγυρις ὕφεως *(Clem. Alex.)*. At first they were celebrated once every ninth year *(Plut. Quæst. Græc.)*, and hence that period was denominated ἐννεατερίς; but, afterwards, they were observed every fifth year, which period was called πενταετηρίς.

" The rewards were certain apples consecrated to Apollo *(Lucian. de Gym.)*, and garlands of laurel *(Pausan. Phocic.; Ælian, Var. Hist. III.*, 1; *Pind. Pyth. Od. VIII.*, *v.* 28). At the first institution of these games, the victors were crowned with garlands of palm *(Plut. Sympos. VIII., probl.* 4), or of beech *(Ovid. Met. I.*, *v.* 449). Some say, that, in the first Pythian solemnity, the gods contended in horse-races, running, throwing the quoit, boxing, wrestling, &c. and that Apollo honoured them with crowns of laurel; but others affirm *(Strab. lib. XI.; Pausan. Phocic.)*, that at first there was only a musical contention (κιθαρῳδία), in which he who best sung the praises of Apollo, obtained the prize, which was either gold or silver, but which was afterwards changed into a garland. If the prize was money, the games were called ἀγῶνες ἀργυρῖται; if only a garland, ἀγῶνες στεφανῖται, φυλλῖναι, &c,

" There was also another song called Πυθικὸς νόμος, to which a dance was performed. It consisted of these five parts, in which the contest of Apollo and Python was represented *(Strab. lib. IX.; Poll. IV.* 10, *seq.* 84): 1. Ἀνάκρεσις, which contained the preparation to battle; 2. Ἄμπειρα, the first essays towards it; 3. Κατακέλευσμὸς, the action itself, and the god's exhortation to himself to be courageous; 4. Ἰαμβοὶ καὶ δακτυλοι, the insulting sarcasms of Apollo over the vanquished Python; 5. Συριγμὸς or Σύριγγες, the hiss of the serpent as he died. Some divide this song into the six parts following: 1. Πεῖρα, the preparation; 2. Ἴαμβος, in which Apollo dared Python to engage by invectives; 3. Δάκτυλος, which was sung in honour of Bacchus; 4. Κρητικὸς, in honour of Jupiter; 5. Μητρῷον, in honour of Mother Earth; 6. Συριγμὸς, the hissing of the serpent. But by others, it is thus described: 1. Πεῖρα, the preparation; 2. Κατακέλευσμος, the challenge; 3. Ἰαμβικος, the fight. 4. Σπονδεῖος, the celebration of victory, from σπενδειν, to offer a libation; 5. Κατακόρευσις, the dancing of Apollo after the victory *(Poll. Onom. lib. IV., cap.* 10).

" In the third year of the forty-eighth Olympiad, flutes (αυλῳδιαι), which had not till that time been used in this solemnity, were introduced by the Amphictyons, who were presidents of these games *(Strab. lib. IX.; Pausan. Phoc.; Plut. Sympos. V., probl.* 2); but, because they appeared more proper for funereal songs, they were soon laid aside. The Amphictyons also added all the gymnastical exercises used in the Olympian games *(Pausan. Phocic.; Schol. Pind.)*; and they enacted a law, that none but boys should contend in running. Afterwards, horse and chariot races *(Pausan. ibid.; Schol. Pind.)*, and contests in poetry and the fine arts *(Plut. Sympos. V. probl.* 2; *Plin. lib. VII., cap.* 37) were introduced. The laurel, with which the victors were crowned, was brought from Thessaly *(Lucan, VI.* 409).

" These games were celebrated on the sixth *(Plut. Sympos. VIII.*, 1; *Quæst. Græc.)*, or, as others say, on the seventh day *(Schol. Pind.)* of the Delphic month Βύσιος, which corresponds with the Athenian Θαργηλίων; but whether they continued more days than one, is uncertain."

Such is Mr. Robinson's *Archæologia Græca.* It is accompanied by a map of ancient Greece: an Index of remarkable things: and an Index of Greek words and phrases.

The last work we have to notice in this class, is formed by the smaller works of Ruhnkenius, which have been collected by Mr. Kidd, and deserve attention, both from the scholar and the critic.

ANTIQUITIES.

The seventh and eighth Portions of Mr. Britton's " *Architectural Antiquities*," beside the concluding part of Malmsbury, contain *a Sequel to the Essay on Round Churches*, in the History of that of Little Maplested, in Essex: followed by an Essay on the *History and Description of Colchester Castle.*

" The church of Maplested, (Mr.

Britton says, is singular in shape; and constituting one of the round class is extremely interesting, as displaying a different and later style of architecture than either of the structures previously described. With a circular portion at the west, and a semicircular east end, the plan of the building is unique; and therefore deserving particular illustration. Its exterior character, internal peculiarity, ground-plan, and entrance-doorway, are correctly displayed in three plates: judging by the peculiarity of its members, which furnish the only clue in the absence of document, Mr. Britton refers its erection to some period between or during the reigns of King John and Henry the Third. The whole length of the church, internally, is sixty feet. The circular area twenty-six feet in diameter.

"Colchester Castle stands upon an elevated spot of ground, near the north-east corner of the station supposed by most writers to have been the ancient Camalodunum of the Romans: and was formerly encompassed with a foss and vallum. The remains consist mostly of the shell, or exterior walls of what appears to have been the Keep. The walls are extremely thick, and of vast solidity. They are constructed with a mixture of clay-stone, flint, Roman tiles, &c. the whole combined and strongly held together, by a proper quantity of lime-cement poured into all the interstices. Yet strange as it may seem, after an account of such materials, the structure itself is not deemed of a remoter date than the Norman conquest. Caen stones and Kentish rag are so much mixed with the masonry, that an earlier period cannot be assigned it.

The doorway of the church of "South Okendon in Essex," is another subject illustrated: it is a delicate specimen of what is called the Anglo-Norman style.

These complete the first volume of Mr. Britton's work: which, it appears, will now be confined to four volumes. Hitherto we have had no specimens of the earlier Saxon style: but the subjects announced convince us that neither pains nor expence will be spared to make the Architectural Antiquities not only a beautiful and an unique work, but a complete one. We shall continue to report its progress.

Dr. Couper's "*Notes and Observations on the early Part of the History of the British Isles,*" relate chiefly to the etymologies of the names of nations and tribes; and he labours with no little success, through sixty-six pages, to prove that they were all equally of Celtic extraction. The usual derivation of Scotti from Scuith, a wanderer from Scythia, he deems absurd; deriving it rather from the Celtic Scaoth, a swarm, or multitude. An anecdote toward the close tends very much to derogate from the high antiquity attributed to the Erse poems by Macpherson.

BIOGRAPHY.

Lord Orford's "*Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors of England, Scotland, and Ireland,*" first appeared nearly half a century ago. The extended edition of it, however, by Mr. Park, accompanied by a series of portraits, is almost a new work. It is in five volumes octavo. Lord Orford's plan of giving a catalogue only of titled authors has been enlarged upon, and short specimens of their performances added, somewhat after the manner of Cibber's Lives of the Poets. Among the new Authors in the Royal List, we find *Richard II., Henry VI., Anne Boleyn, the Princess Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, Charles II. and Frederick Prince of Wales,* father to his present Majesty. Lord Orford's appendix to the posthumous edition of his Noble Authors could not be transferred to the present, on account of purchased copyright; so that with that edition Mr. Park's but little interferes, except in the correction of inadvertences, or the insertion of casual omissions. In regard to the sum of his labours, Mr. Park observes, that what personal health has permitted, and family cares have allowed; what a love of literature partly incited to attempt, and what plodding perseverance has enabled him to accomplish, is submitted with deference to the award of candour; not without some apprehension of being blamed both for deficiencies and redundancies, for having done too little or too much, according to individual bias for particular characters. Mr. Park commences his annotations with the preface to Mr. Walpole's first edition, and continues them throughout the whole of the work.

The new edition of Mr. Cumberland's "*Memoirs,*" in two volumes octavo, is accompanied by a Supplement; dated Feb. 19th, 1806. Among other articles of entertainment which occur in its contents, we have a few comments on the Reviewers. "The friends (says Mr. Cumberland), who knew with what hesitation I yielded to their advice, and undertook this task, can witness that I did not expect to make my own immediate

Memoirs

Memoirs entertaining to the public; yet every reviewer, who has condescended to notice them, (those of Edinburgh excepted) have had the charity to make me think they had read me with complacency. But they were my countrymen; they could feel for my motives, they could allow for my difficulties; they had too much manliness of nature to endeavour at depressing me, and forbore for a time to be critics for the gratification of exhibiting themselves in the more amiable character of gentlemen.

"I understand that these acrimonious Northern Britons are young men; I rejoice to hear it, not only for the honour of old age, but in the hope that they will live long enough to discover the error of their ambition, the misapplication of their talents, and that the combination they have formed to mortify their contemporaries, is in fact a conspiracy to undo themselves." In these additions, however, we do not find many anecdotes of primary importance. A copious Index which now accompanies the work will be found extremely useful.

In the "*Public Characters*" of 1807, we announce the ninth volume of a work which has experienced a degree of circulation almost unprecedented. To give a complete analysis of its contents, here, would be impossible, as it would occasion us to enter too much into detail. It may be sufficient to enumerate the more remarkable persons whose characters are drawn. The first and most prominent is Mr. Whitbread: the next is Mr. Hobhouse. Among those who follow: Lord Redesdale, Lord Somerville; Mr. Mitford, the historian of Greece; the Earl of Elgin, Mr. Sergeant Hill, and Sir William Scott, may be mentioned as the principal.

Connected also with Biography is, "*The Child's Welfare,*" by Mr. Holloway, of Reading. It forms the substance of a Funeral Sermon, and is stated to contain the *Experience* of Miss Louisa Fuller; who died at the age of little more than *eleven years.* The preacher's own *experience* we should suppose might have supplied him with more useful materials for an exhortation to his hearers than any thing, however, altered, in the correspondence of a child. At any rate to have preached such a sermon was enough.

Mr. Barrow, in the "*Account,*" which he has given "*of the public Life of the Earl of Macartney,*" appears rigidly to have confined himself to those general events and transactions of the times in which the subject of his narrative bore a conspicuous part. A fairer portrait of an honest statesman will hardly any where be found. The Life itself does not occupy the whole even of the first volume. George Macartney, it appears, was born the 14th of May 1737, at the family mansion of Lissanoure. At the age of thirteen, he was admitted a fellow-commoner of Trinity College, Dublin, where he proceeded M.A. 1759. From Dublin he came to London, and was entered of the Society of the Middle Temple, where he formed an intimacy with several characters who were rising into eminence: but not intending to study the law with a view to practice in that profession, he only remained there till he had completed his arrangements for making the tour of Europe. In the course of his Travels he became acquainted with the late Lord Holland, of whose family, on his return to England, he became an inmate; and soon afterwards a representative in Parliament for the borough of Midhurst. About this time the affairs of Russia having assumed an interesting aspect for Europe, an alliance with that power appeared desirable to England, on many considerations, and particularly in a commercial point of view. A treaty of commerce had for some years before engaged the attention of the British government; but none of its diplomatic agents had either skill or weight enough to make any progress with the Russian cabinet. Under these circumstances, Mr. Macartney's abilities were employed by Lord Sandwich, and on August 22, 1764, he was appointed envoy extraordinary to the empress. On this occasion he received from his Majesty the honour of knighthood. Having laid the solid foundation of a good understanding with Count Panin, who was then at the head of the Russian affairs, he ventured to open the grand object of his mission, and, after a close negociation of four months, the treaty of commerce was brought to a conclusion. Owing to an ambiguity in one of its clauses, however, it was not ratified by the English court. But, a second treaty being signed, the great object of his mission was obtained; and Sir George Macartney returned to England. On February 1, 1768, he was married to Lady Jane Stuart, second daughter of John Earl of Bute, and in the following year was appointed chief secretary of Ireland, under the administration of Lord Townshend. In 1772, he relinquished this situation, being nominated about the same time a knight

knight companion of the order of the Bath; and received in 1774, as a further reward for his services, the appointment of governor and constable of the castle and fortress of Toome. In December 1775, we find him appointed captain general and governor of the southern Caribbee Islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, and Tobago; and on June 10, 1776, advanced to the peerage of Ireland, by the title of Lord Macartney, Baron of Lissanoure, in the county of Antrim. His administration at the Caribbees, gave general satisfaction: and it contributed in no small degree to that gallant resolution with which the island of Grenada was afterwards defended, when attacked and subdued by a superior force under Count d'Estaing in 1779, Lord Macartney was now sent a close prisoner to France; his private fortune was materially injured by the capture; and he had the still further misfortune to lose not only his papers and accounts, but also the mass of observations and materials which he had gathered while travelling through the different states of Europe; and by the accidental firing of a vessel in which Lady Macartney had embarked for Europe, even the duplicates of such as he had thought most worthy preservation. His lordship remained but a short time as a prisoner of war at Limoges, before he was permitted to return to England; and was almost immediately after sent upon a confidential mission to Ireland. Toward the close of 1780 the distracted state of the presidency of Madras led the Court of Directors of the East India Company to name him as the person most proper in their opinion for promoting the tranquillity of the settlement, and the prosperity of their affairs on the coast of Coromandel. On the 21st of June 1781, he arrived before Pondicherry, and the following day landed at Madras, opened his commission, and took possession of his government. He found the situation of affairs on the coast in a more deplorable condition than he could well have imagined. Hyder Ali was in the midst of a victorious career. His successes had enabled him to spread his numerous horse over all the Carnatic. Parties approached daily to the very gates of Madras: and the nabob of Arcot and his family were obliged to take refuge in the town. Under Lord Macartney's direction, confidence in the government was not only revived to individuals, but the troops both in camp and garrison acquired fresh spirit from the marks of attention which were shewn to their demands; and they soon after gave the strongest proofs of their bravery, discipline, and attachment, in the defeat of Hyder, under Sir Eyre Coote, at Porto Novo. The critical state, however, of the affairs of India, fully justified Lord Macartney's efforts to bring about a general reconciliation with the native powers. The peace with the Mahrattas, was followed by a second, and even a third defeat of Hyder's army; the capture of the Dutch settlements of Sadras, Pulicat, Madepollam, Policat, Jaggernautporam, Bimlipatam, and Negapatam, dissolved the connection which had been formed between that power and Hyder; and the assignment of the revenues of the Carnatic from the Nabob of Arcot, to Lord Macartney, for the use of the company rendered the termination of 1781 auspicious to the company's affairs. The next year, however, was calamitous. Toward its close Hyder Ali was succeeded in his government by Tippoo Saheb; with whom it is more than probable an early peace might have been concluded, could Lord Macartney have acted as he wished. In the account of this part of Lord Macartney's life, Mr. Barrow has entered minutely into the conduct of Gen. Stuart, who was seized by Mr. Staunton, under Lord Macartney's direction, and sent to England as a prisoner. A peace was now concluded with Tippoo. The undue interference of the supreme council at Bengal with the presidency of Madras, however, became a source of great mortification to Lord Macartney; which only ended with the removal of Mr. Hastings from his government; almost immediately after which, in consequence of the premature restitution which was ordered from England, of the assignment of the Carnatic revenues, Lord Macartney himself retired from Madras. Previous to his departure, he entered an affidavit and a declaration on the records of the council; the first declaring that from the day of his arrival he had never by himself, or by any other person for him, directly or indirectly accepted or received for his own benefit, from any person or persons whomsoever, a present or presents of any kind, except two pipes of Madeira wine from two particular friends, a few bottles of Champagne and Burgundy, and some fruits and provisions of very trifling value. Further that he had confined himself solely to the company's allowances, which were 40,000 pagodas per annum, and the commission and consulage on coral, which, during his

his government had produced on an average 1000 pagodas per annum. That he had never embezzled or misappropriated any of the company's effects, but had observed his covenants, and acted in all things for their honour and interest. The Declaration stated the exact increase of his property, amounting to 31,796 pagodas. Soon after his return to Europe, Lord Macartney was offered the government of Bengal; but making a British peerage the *sine qua non* of his accepting it, and this not being consonant to the principles in regard to Indian appointments which Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas had laid down, the appointment was bestowed on Lord Cornwallis. After this he retired for six years to Ireland, where he engaged himself principally in the improvement of his paternal estate. In 1792, a more equal and at the same time a more creditable intercourse than had been hitherto kept up, was determined on with China. On this occasion the Court of Directors of the East India Company entered with becoming spirit into the views of Mr. Dundas: and Lord Macartney was looked upon as the only person capable of undertaking the mission with any probability of success. On the 3d of May, 1792, he received his appointment as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the king of Great Britain to the emperor of China, and in the month of September set out upon a voyage, the details of which may be found in Sir George Staunton's Authentic Account of the Embassy. On the 5th of September 1794, Lord Macartney landed at Portsmouth, where he had the gratification to find he had not been forgotten by his sovereign, who by patent at Dublin, dated the 1st of March 1794, had been pleased to advance him to the title of Earl Macartney, in the county of Antrim. The winter which immediately followed his return from China, he was permitted to pass at his ease with his friends; but in June 1795, he was again called upon to undertake an important mission to Italy of adelicate and confidential nature From Italy, he returned through Germany, and reached England in May 1796: soon after which his Majesty was further pleased to create him a British peer, under the title of Baron Macartney, of Parkhurst in Surry. In 1797, he sailed from Portsmouth to take upon him the government of the Cape of Good Hope, which had been conferred, entirely on the ground of fitness. But his health being materially affected, he only stopped there till the 20th of November, 1798; leaving behind him a declaration on record, similar to that which had been left in India. He arrived in England in the month of January, 1799, with a determination to retire wholly from public life. The returns of the gout, to which he had been accustomed for some years, were now quicker and severer than ever; and he felt himself unequal to continual hurry and bustle. He now passed a few years entirely in the society of his friends. During the greater part of the year 1805, the gout continued to hang about him, without advancing to a decided fit; and he continued in a languishing reduced state till the evening of the 31st of March, 1806, when, while reclining his head on his hand, as if dropping into a slumber, he sunk into the arms of death without a sigh, and without a struggle.

Such are the particulars minutely detailed by Mr. Barrow; and it must be owned that he has done no ordinary justice to the disinterestedness and unsullied integrity of Lord Macartney. Lord Macartney's character and general characteristics form a sort of corollary at the close, followed by an Appendix of original Letters and documents. The second volume of the Life is formed of the three only writings of Lord Macartney, which appear to have been digested into any thing like the regular shape of Treatises. The first consists of "Extracts from an Account of Russia, 1767." The second contains, "A short Sketch of the Political State of Ireland;" and the third, is "The Journal of his Embassy to China." Of these, the last affords the greatest share of entertainment. To abridge it in an analysis here, would be impossible. One of its most curious articles relates to the population and revenues of that vast country, as they exist within the great wall. The former, stated to Lord Macartney in detail by a Mandarin of high rank, amounted to no less than 333,000,000, the latter are rated in China at two hundred millions of taëls, or 66,666,666l. Of Tartary, Lord Macartney observes, the Chinese are almost as ignorant as we are: scarcely any of them having ever seen it, except a few officers sent on military duty, and persons banished to it for crimes. The Chinese talk of Tartary, as of a country half as big as the rest of the world besides, but their conceptions of its limits are very dark and confused.

Another valuable work, in the class of Biography, has appeared in the late

Dr. Hill's "*Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Blair.*" Dr. Hill undertook the task at the express request of his venerable friend; but before he could present the world with the fruit of his labours, he was himself summoned to the grave. Under such circumstances criticism would be disarmed, even did the execution of the task excite severity: but in this instance, we have only to bestow our praise. The work is an honourable memorial of the piety and affection of a grateful pupil, to the memory of a beloved and venerable master. In another Retrospect, we shall give a full detail of its contents.

Here also may be noticed the octavo edition of "*Isaac Walton's Lives of Dr. Donne, Herbert, Hooker, Sir Henry Wotton, and Bishop Sanderson, with Notes, and a Life of the Author,*" *by* Dr. Zouch. The price of this work, in the quarto form, was too high to allow of a general circulation. It is now reduced, and we hope its success will be proportionate to its real value.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Under this head the number of works we have to mention is but small.

One of the most valuable is the "*Journal of a Tour in Ireland,*" *in* 1806, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. In the Introduction, which occupies no less than a hundred and nine pages, we are presented with a summary of such authentic particulars as relate to the early periods of Irish History; and more especially to the English affairs in Ireland, in the twelfth century, as related by Giraldus de Barri. Closing with the civil and ecclesiastical divisions of the country.

To follow the Journal itself minutely, is unnecessary: Sir Richard Hoare appears to have crossed in the usual way from Holyhead to Dublin; making first a Southern, and afterwards a Northern tour. The accounts of the more interesting curiosities are not confined to mere description, but are accompanied by references and quotations which evince both the learning and researches of the author. As a fair specimen we shall quote the description of the "giants' causeway."

"*Sunday, August* 17.—Our intended plans and high expectations were considerably deranged, by the very unfavourable appearance of the morning. Our curiosity to see this far-famed wonder of the North was great and urgent; and the very idea of moping within our dull quarters at *Coleraine*, was too much for us to support: we proceeded therefore on our journey to the Causeway, which is distant from Coleraine eight long miles. No one object on this tract intervenes, either to amuse the eye, or divert the attention; they must feed by anticipation on the natural curiosities they have in view. Passing by the shell of a large church in ruins, we came to the little village of *Bush Mills*, situated on the river Bush, which falls over a weir near the bridge; we stopped at a cottage, not far distant from the Causeway, where we found a room for ourselves, and stabling for our horses.

"About twelve o'clock the clouds dispersed, and the heavens seem disposed to favour our expedition. Of things so much talked of, we are too apt to form exaggerated ideas; for *omne ignotum pro magnifico est*, and I know of none, whose praises have been so much vaunted as the Lake of Killarney and the Giants' Causeway; the Southern and Northern wonders of Ireland. When such gigantic epithets are applied to objects, we of course expect to see nature decked in her grandest and most horrid attire; and the idea which my imagination had formed concerning the Causeway, was that of a high and extensive range of basaltic columns, stretching forth boldly into the sea like a stately pier; but from its flatness, the Causeway is totally overlooked, until pointed out by your guide; its detail, however, when examined on the spot, is extremely curious. The surrounding mountains, though rather on a large scale, are not sufficiently varied to give them a beautiful appearance, or columnar enough to give them an imposing one: in short, the whole of this scenery will prove more satisfactory to the natural philosopher and mineralogist, than to the artist. Having never studied mineralogy, I feel totally incompetent to give either a just or adequate description of this great natural curiosity; but my readers will have no cause to lament my inability, when I lay before them an account of the Causeway and its basaltes, drawn up by the Rev. William Hamilton, in his Letters concerning the Northern Coast of Antrim.

"The Causeway itself is generally described as a mole or quay, projecting from the base of a steep promontory, some hundred feet into the sea, and is formed of perpendicular pillars of basaltes, which stand in contact with each other

other, exhibiting a sort of polygon pavement, somewhat resembling the appearance of a solid honeycomb. The pillars are irregular prisms, of various denominations, from three to eight sides; but the hexagonal columns are as numerous as all the others together.

"On a minute inspection, each pillar is found to be separable into several joints, whose articulation is neat and compact beyond expression; the convex termination of one joint always meeting a concave socket in the next; besides which, the angles of one frequently shoot over those of the other, so that they are completely locked together, and can rarely be separated without a fracture of these parts.

"The sides of each column are unequal amongst themselves, but the contiguous sides of adjoining columns are always of equal dimensions, so as to touch in all their parts.

"Though the angles be of various magnitudes, yet the sum of the contiguous angles of adjoining pillars, always make up four right ones; so that there are no void spaces among the basaltes, the surface of the Causeway exhibiting to view a regular and compact pavement of polygon stones.

"The outside covering is soft, and of a brown colour, being the earthy parts of the stone, nearly deprived of its metallic principle by the action of the air and of the marine acid which it receives from the sea.

"Having spent a few hours in examining the Causeway, we visited a cavern in a little bay to the westward, and not far from the cottage where we had left our chaise. Here the artist will find a grand subject for his pencil, which I was prevented from taking, by a violent and dangerous fall in getting into the cavern. This subterraneous grotto, into which the sea roars with great violence, is certainly worth notice; its entrance has been shut up (and I have reason to think, unlawfully) in order to claim from strangers an admission-fee."

Subjoined to the Journal, we have a collection of "General Remarks." The first division of these is appropriated to such objects as lay claim to the most remote antiquity, particularly the rude pillars and cromlechs, supposed to have been erected by the first inhabitants of Ireland. From these Sir Richard Hoare proceeds to the Oratories, Chapels, and round Towers of a period of time less distant: following them with other observations on the Stone Crosses, Earth Works, and Religious Buildings. In regard to "the *modern* prospect which the capital and its provinces present to *the Stranger in Ireland*," we cannot but confess that Sir Richard Hoare has drawn a most distressing picture. In the "Conclusion" of his work we heartily agree. "If we look to the temperature of the Irish climate, the fertility of its soil, the bays, estuaries, and rivers, with which its provinces are intersected; in short, if we consider the numerous and great advantages which nature has profusely lavished upon this Island, although we must at present lament the want of industry and activity in improving them, yet every one must view with secret satisfaction the latent riches and succour which the mother country may in future times derive from the daughter."

A work of a different, and to those who love adventures, certainly of a more striking nature will be found, in "*Travels in the Year* 1806, *from Italy to England, through the Tyrol, Styria, Bohemia, Gallicia, Poland, and Livonia; containing the Particulars of the Liberation of Mrs. Spencer Smith from the Hands of the French Police, and of her subsequent Flight through the Countries above mentioned; effected and written by the* Marquis de Salvo.

Fastidious critics may possibly express surprise at receiving another quarto from the pen of Sir John Carr so soon. But we can assure our readers, they will find a source of curious entertainment in the "*Tour through Holland, along the right and left Banks of the Rhine, to the South of Germany, made in the Summer and Autumn of* 1806." It is inferior to none of his former productions. Sir John Carr opens it with a confession. It was during Lord Lauderdale's negociation that, the war preventing a regular intercourse between this country and Holland, he borrowed a passport from an American friend, and having reached Maesland-sluys, on the other side the Maes, proceeded in a fast-sailing fishing-boat to Rotterdam. The stratagem, he says, if not perfectly blameless, was at least an inoffensive one, as he went not to investigate the nakedness of the land, but to view its natives in their ordinary habits, to glide upon their liquid roads, to saunter in their green avenues and flourishing gardens, and trace the wonderful results of that daring and indefatigable ingenuity, which has raised the permanent habitation of man in the ocean,

ocean, and made successful inroads upon the physical order of the universe. Although the deception, he adds, gave no pang to his conscience, it did not escape the lash of many a petty inconvenience, and subjected him more than once to dilemmas that were even perilous.

To accompany Sir John Carr minutely, through his travels here, would be impossible; though we cannot help noticing a few of the pictures he has occasionally drawn. One of the most prominent occurs in the character of the King of Holland. The leading features in the constitution of that country, he observes, are the guarantee of the payment of the national debt; the free and unqualified exercise of religion; the predominant authority vested in the king, the establishment of the salique law, for ever excluding females from the throne; the declaration that the minority of any future king shall expire upon his attaining his eighteenth year; that only natives shall be eligible to any offices under the state, exclusive of those immediately appertaining to the king's household; that the yearly revenue of the king shall be two millions of florins, and that the royal residences shall be the palaces of the Hague, in the Wood, and at Soestdyke. "The King," adds Sir John Carr, "has given general satisfaction by the choice he has made of the persons he has nominated to fill the public offices; and if the wishes of one who trespassed a little irregularly upon their shores can avail, the brave, frugal, and indefatigable Hollanders will derive happiness, and, when peace is restored to Europe, prosperity under their new government." Having visited the principal towns in the country, Sir John Carr proceeded from Utrecht to Arnheim, about four miles from which, after passing a bridge of boats at Sevenhal, he entered a small town, at the end of which is the first barrier of the new territories of Prince Joachim, Grand Admiral of France and Duke of Berg. Thence, through Wesel, he pursued his route to Dusseldorf. Cologne, and more particularly Bonn, afford some interesting anecdotes. The wildness of the scenery, however, appears to improve at Andernach and Ehrenbreitstein. But in this part of the work we no longer read, as in Holland, of the content and merriment of the inhabitants, but of the sad reduction of their cities, not only in strength and splendour, but in population. At Coblentz, it is stated, that the inhabitants, including the garrison and the vale of Ehrenbreitstein, have been reduced within the last twelve years from thirteen to nine thousand. Mayence, from the peculiar strictness of the police, Sir John Carr was content to view at a distance. At Frankfort, however, he was more at liberty, and gives the following description of the fair. "I was pleased with the fair, although it fell far short of my expectation; the principal booths which were erected near the Römer, and also parallel with the river Maine, formed a very agreeable and sprightly street, entirely covered with canvas awnings: here all sorts of goods, the productions of various parts of the globe, were exposed to sale; and here were also several booksellers' stalls, where the most eminent works are sold folded in sheets, for the purchase of lesser merchants in the trade. No press in the world is so prolific as the German;—the number of ingenious works which it annually yields, amongst which are many able productions, is astonishing. I was informed that the fair had wasted almost to nothing, in consequence of the various injuries it has sustained from the war, and the severe policy of Bonaparte respecting the introduction of English manufacture, very little of which was to be found at this mart. In the printsellers' stalls, which used to be well supplied from the English school of engraving, were very few prints worthy of attention. I saw several execrable imitations of some from the exquisite pencil of Westall. At the end of the principal street of the fair, close to the river, were rows of immense tubs, in which, like Diogenes, many poor German tradesmen and their families very sagaciously ate and slept, for want of a better habitation." An excursion to the beautiful and elegant little sovereign town of Offenbach, about five English miles from Frankfort, enabled Sir John Carr to admire the great progress which the Germans have made in carriage-building. The last place he visited was Darmstadt, beyond which, the storm which was at that time gathering against Prussia, hindered him from pursuing his journey. He applied for permission to the French minister to return, *pour changer*, to Rotterdam by the way of Brussels, Antwerp, &c. but was refused, and ordered to keep on the right bank of the Rhine. Being thus forced to retrace the very steps by which he had arrived at Darmstadt, he at last reached Maesland-sluys, and embarked for

for England in the identical galliot which had carried him to the Maes.

Till the interdict which prevents our countrymen from visiting Holland and its neighbourhood, shall be taken off, we must probably content ourselves with the view of its existing circumstances as they are here drawn. Sir John Carr's tour was certainly rapid, and made under many disadvantages; but we are confident to say, that in anecdote, and the correctness of its pictures, it will not very soon be superseded. The Views which illustrate it, engraved by Mr. Daniel, are extremely elegant. They are of the Hague, Rotterdam, Delft, Scheveling, Leyden, Haarlem; the Stadt-house, Amsterdam; the Pyramid at Zeyst, Utrecht, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Bonn, Andernach, Coblentz, and Ehrenbreitstein, Boppart, Bibberich, Mayence, Frankfort, and Darmstadt. Prefixed, is a Map of the Rhine, from Dusseldorf to Mayence.

Another work of merit will be found in Mr. HERIOT's "*Travels through the Canadas*," a residence in which, for a series of years, afforded the author opportunities not only of entering minutely into the civil and domestic history of the provinces, but of viewing nature in her wildest forms, and of witnessing the modes of life pursued by many of the tribes which are so numerously scattered through the extensive regions of America. Having opened his Travels with an account of the Azores, Mr. Heriot proceeds in the second chapter to Newfoundland, where the manners of the Eskimaux Indians form a short but curious digression. In the third chapter he enters the St. Lawrence, taking a rapid view of the objects and scenes up the course of the river to Quebec. The falls of Niagara, which follow the description of the country to the Westward of Quebec, afford one of the most striking relations in the volume. They appear to surpass in sublimity every description which the powers of language can supply, and form the most wonderful and awful scene which the habitable world presents. The ninth and tenth chapters are entirely devoted to the Canadas. As far as they themselves are concerned, their commerce and administration, Mr. Heriot speaks entirely from his own knowledge. But in the second portion of the volume, where he enters into a comparative view of the manners and customs of the Indian nations, he has had recourse to various authorities; to the documents found in the Jesuits' College at Quebec, and to Memoirs, Travels, and other works of credit, which have been published at different periods, as well in the English as in other languages. Where the subjects are so numerous and involved, a particular analysis of twenty chapters cannot be expected. It may be sufficient perhaps to point out a few of the more striking parts. The account of the domiciliated Indians of Jeune Lorette is at once pleasing and animated: nor will the philosopher be less pleased than the politician, with the information Mr. Heriot has collected from various sources relating to the American Aborigines. Their domestic customs, superstitions, warfare, sports, and diseases, are all enlarged upon; and at the close we have some valuable information on the Indian languages. The plates which accompany the work, are numerous; from drawings by Mr. Heriot himself. They afford views of scenery, with which none but those who had visited the Canadas were before acquainted. Altogether we deem it one of the most curious publications that have of late appeared.

MEDICINE.

The productions of the medical profession, furnished by the last half-year, have been still fewer than ever.

One of the most important in the list will probably be found in "*The Sketch of the Revolutions of Medical Science, and Views to its Reform*," by P. J. G. CABANIS, translated from the French by Dr. HENDERSON. The second chapter comprises in itself an extensive Survey of the History of Medicine; beginning with the early cultivation of it by the chiefs of savage tribes, by the poets, priests, and first philosophers, and by the schools of Greece, especially that of Hippocrates. M. Cabanis next gives an account of the state of the science among the Romans, continuing it to the time of the establishment of the Arabian schools, and thence to its introduction into Europe. After noticing the Jewish physicians, and the first sect of chemical physicians, he speaks of the revival of Learning, and the Hippocratic system of Stahl and Van Helmont, of Sydenham, Harvey, Boerhaave, Hoffmann, and Baglivi; concluding with an account of the new Schools of Medicine at Edinburgh and Montpellier. On the subject of medical reform, it is impossible we should here give an analysis of the

author's observations. It may perhaps be enough to say they are in general judicious.

A work, not only much extended, but materially improved also, occurs in the new edition of the "*London Medical Dictionary*," originally compiled by Doctors MOTHERBY and WALLIS. Though broken into articles, the different subjects are properly connected; a systematic arrangement of each having been first formed on given principles. The references attached to each article point out the original writers on the different subjects.

Another work, of which the title only was mentioned in our last, is Mr. JOHNSTON'S "*Practical Observations on Urinary Gravel and Stone; on Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate Gland; and on Strictures of the Urethra.*" The different combinations under which these diseases appear, tend very much to perplex and embarrass the medical practitioner. Mr. Johnston, however, has endeavoured to point out distinctly the circumstances attending each modification, and to explain the practice which has been found, or may be considered most likely, to remove or alleviate complaints so formidable and distressing. In the treatment of gravel and stone, alkalies appear to be the chief remedies recommended. In respect to the principal diseases of the urinary organs, Mr. Johnston has accurately detailed both the theory and practice of several men of eminence.

SCARPA'S "*Practical Observations on the principal Diseases of the Eye*," translated by Mr. BRIGGS, will be found a work of considerable merit. The subject of Cataract forms the most interesting chapter in the volume.

Mr. CARMICHAEL'S "*Essay on the Effect of Carbonate of Iron upon Cancer; with an Inquiry into the Nature of that Disease;*" seems to have been hardly formed upon sufficient data. He considers Cancer as an animal.

There are a few detached observations in Dr. CUMING'S "*Naval, Military, and Private Practitioner's Amanuensis Medicus et Chirurgicus,*" which probably may prove instructive; but we cannot give a general commendation of the work. Some of the most important diseases, both in medicine and surgery, are wholly overlooked by the author; while others are but very superficially examined.

POETRY.

"*Specimens of the later English Poets, with preliminary Notices,*" by ROBERT SOUTHEY.

As a Sequel to Mr. Ellis's 'Specimens of the *early* English Poets,' we cannot give the three volumes here noticed, the commendation we could wish. Mr. Ellis's Specimens were chosen with the most exquisite taste, and criticized with a truth, a delicacy, and a neatness of expression, which have not frequently been equalled: while the materials of Mr. Southey's work seem to have been brought together in a more hurried manner, and the Poets of a later day criticized with more harshness than might reasonably have been expected from a brother bard. In the Preface, Mr. Southey tells us, that many worthless versifyers are admitted among the English Poets by the courtesy of criticism, which seems to conceive that charity towards the dead may cover the multitude of its offences against the living. But that there were other reasons for including in this work the reprobate, as well as the elect. His business was to collect specimens as for a *Hortus Siccus*, not to cull flowers as for an Anthology. After a rapid sketch of the progress, or rather the changes of our Poetry from Chaucer to Akenside, the *Specimens* commence; consisting of samples from the works of every writer whose verses appear in a substantive form, and find their place upon the shelves of the collector. The preliminary notices prefixed to each, however, afford in some instances only a criticism or a censure. Indeed, Mr. Southey says in his Preface, that "of a few great writers it was unnecessary to say any thing, of some ignoble ones sufficient to say what they had written." Although of a few lives more ample sketches are afforded: those of Otway, Mrs. Manly, Budgell, Relph, and Carey, in the first volume; Miller and Jones, in the second; and Wilkie, in the third volume; are perhaps among the best. In regard to the Specimens themselves, we may observe, that, though unequal in merit, they certainly afford an opportunity of giving a few extracts superior to any we can select from the productions of the day. The following is entitled, "*The Wish,*" from the Poetry of JABEZ HUGHES.

Ye pow'rs who sway the skies above,
The load of mortal life remove:
I cannot, lab'ring thus, sustain
Th' excessive burthen of my pain!

A dance

A dance of pleasures, hurrying by,
Enduring griefs, a glimpse of joy,
With blessings of a brittle kind,
Inconstant, shifting as the wind,
Are all your suppliant has known,
Since first his lingering race begun.
In pity, then, pronounce my fate,
And here conclude my shorten'd date;
'Tis all I ask you, to bestow
A safe retreat from future woe!

From the second volume of these Specimens we quote the "*Life of a Fool*," by Mr. James Millar, who died in 1744.

A fool enjoys the sweets of life,
Unwounded by its cares;
His passions never are at strife;
He hopes not, he, nor fears.

If Fortune smile, as smile she will,
Upon her booby brood,
The fool anticipates no ill,
But reaps the present good.

Or should, thro' love of change, her wheels
Her favourite bantling cross,
The happy fool no anguish feels,
He weighs nor gains nor loss.

When knaves o'er-reach, and friends betray,
Whilst men of sense run mad,
Fools, careless, whistle on, and say,
'Tis silly to be mad.

Since free from sorrow, fear, and shame,
A fool thus fate defies,
The greatest folly I can name,
Is to be over-wise.

And from the third volume we select a longer Specimen in "*The Bramble*," from the Poetry of the Rev. Samuel Bishop.

While wits thro' fiction's regions ramble,
While bards for fame or profit scramble:
While Pegasus can trot, or amble;
Come, what may come,—I'll sing the Bramble.

'How now! methinks I hear you say,
Why? what is rhyme run mad to-day?'
No, Sirs, mine's but a sudden gambol;
My muse hung hamper'd in a bramble.

But soft! no more of this wild stuff!
Once for a frolick is enough;
So help us rhyme, at future need,
As we in soberer style proceed.

All subjects of nice disquisition
Admit two modes of definition;
For every thing two sides has got,
What is it? and what is it not?

Both methods, for exactness sake,
We with our bramble mean to take;
And by your leave, will first discuss,
Its negative good parts,—as thus.

A bramble will not, like a rose,
To prick your fingers, tempt your nose,
When'er it wounds, the fault's your own,
Let that, and that let's you, alone.

You shut your myrtles for a time up,
Your jasmine wants a wall to climb up;
But bramble, in its humbler station,
Nor weather heeds, nor situation;
No season is too wet, or dry for't,
No ditch too low, no hedge too high for't.
Some praise, and that with reason too,
The honey-suckle's scent and hue;
But sudden storms, or sure decay,
Sweep, with its bloom, its charms away;
The sturdy bramble's coarser flow'r
Maintains it's post, come blast, come show'r;
And when time crops it, time subdues
No charms;—for it has none to lose.

Spite of your skill, and care and cost,
Your nobler shrubs are often lost;
But brambles, where they once get footing,
From age to age continue shooting;
Ask no attention, nor forecasting;
Not ever-green; but everlasting.

Some shrubs intestine hatred cherish,
And plac'd too near each other, perish;
Bramble indulges no such whim,
All neighbours are alike to him;
No stump so scrubby, but he'll grace it,
No crab so sour but he'll embrace it.

Such, and so various negative merits,
The bramble from it's birth inherits;
Take we its positive virtues next!
For so at first we split our text.

The more Resentment tugs and kicks,
The closer still the bramble sticks;
Yet gently handled, quits its hold,
Like heroes of true British mould;
Nothing so touchy, when they're teazed,
No touchiness so soon appeased.

Full in your view, and next your hand,
The bramble's homely berries stand:
Eat as you list,—none calls you glutton;
Forbear,—it matters not a button.
And is not, pray, this very quality
The essence of true hospitality?
When frank simplicity and sense
Make no parade, take no offence;
Such as it is, set forth their best,
And let the welcome—add the rest.

The brambles shoot, though fortune lay
Point-blank obstructions in its way
For no obstructions will give out,
Climbs up, creeps under, winds about;
Like valour, that can suffer, die,
Do any thing, but yield or fly.

While brambles hints like these can start,
Am I to blame to take their part?
No, let who will affect to scorn 'em,
My Muse shall glory to adorn 'em;
For as Rhyme did in my preamble,
So Reason now cries, 'Bravo! bramble!'

Another, though a less varied collection of compositions will be found in the "*Oxford Prize Poems*:" a small volume, the contents of which appear to have merit proportionate to the degrees of competition excited by the subjects of the different prizes. The Poems are on the following subjects: The Conquest of Quebec,

Quebec, by Mr. Howard of Wadham College, which obtained the Prize in 1768; The Love of our Country, by Mr. Butson of New College, 1771; The beneficial Effects of Inoculation, by Mr. Lipscombe, of Corpus Christi College, 1772; The Aboriginal Britons, by Mr. Richards, of Oriel College, 1791; Palestine, by Mr. Heber of Brasen-nose College, 1803; and a Recommendation of the Study of the Remains of ancient Grecian and Roman Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, by Mr. Wilson, of Magdalen College, 1806; of these, the Love of our Country, the Aboriginal Britons, and Palestine, are probably the best: although the beneficial effects of Inoculation, unpoetical as the subject may at first sight seem, are treated with no ordinary degree of embellishment. The following lines may serve as a fair specimen of "Palestine."

When coward Asia shook in trembling woe,
And bent appall'd before the Bactrian bow;
From the moist regions of the western star,
The wandering hermit wak'd the storm of war.
Their limbs all iron, and their souls all flame,
A countless host, the red-cross warriors came:
E'en hoary priests the sacred combat wage,
And clothe in steel the palsied arm of age;
While beardless youths, and tender maids assume
The weighty morion and the glancing plume.
In bashful pride the warrior virgins wield
The ponderous falchion, and the sun-like shield;
And start to see their armour's iron gleam
Dance with blue lustre in Tabaria's stream.
The blood-red banner floating o'er their van,
All madly blithe the mingled myriads ran:
Impatient Death beheld his destin'd food,
And hovering vultures snuff'd the scent of blood.

"*Sympathy, Landscapes in Verse, Tears of Genius, Cottage Pictures, and other Poems, revised, corrected, and enlarged, by* Mr. Pratt; *with engravings by Cardon, after Drawings by Loutherbourg and Barker.*" This elegant volume will be welcomed no less by the admirers of beautiful typography, and masterly engravings, than by the lovers of Poetry. The designs of Loutherbourg are very finely conceived, and spiritedly executed. The "Social Savage," and "The Hermit," from the Poem of "Sympathy," are chef d'œuvres in their way; both from the hands of Barker, the painter of the "Woodman," &c. Of the contents of this volume we cannot speak too highly. "Sympathy," has long since taken its rank among the very best Poems of the age; and will never be out of fashion while there are hearts susceptible of enjoying the best and purest pleasures of human nature. If there be any one subject better adapted than another to the Muse of Mr. Pratt, it is unquestionably that of Sympathy. "Cottage Pictures," written during a year of alarming scarcity, contain much useful information and admonition, as well as much delightful poetry. Besides Tears of Genius, and Landscapes in Verse, there are in this collection several occasional Poems, of recent dates, which are pleasing proofs that the fire of imagination still keeps pace with the benevolent warmth of the Poet's heart. In short, we thank Mr. Pratt for this volume, which by its manner and matter is so well adapted to supersede the political squibs in verse, and the licentious ballads, that have too long been the nuisance of the toilette, the drawing-room, and the alcove.

The circumstances under which Mr. Fyfe's "*Poems and Criticisms*" appear, demand peculiar indulgence. He did not live to publish them himself; and by their success the cause of the helpless is to be supported. Among the Poems on the different months we are told, "February," was in such an imperfect state that it could not be inserted, and the months "October" and "November," were not to be found. These are clear indications, that if the different specimens had received the author's last correction, they would have appeared to greater advantage than at present. "January," is one of the best. The criticisms are more neatly written than the Poetry: though we think we have read the substance of several before. That which relates to a passage borrowed from Dryden, by Goldsmith, we think is hardly made out. If it is, Goldsmith improved wonderfully upon the lines he stole.

The Poem, however, which seems to demand the greatest attention in our present Retrospect, is Mr. Sotheby's "*Saul:*" in blank verse. It has less freedom perhaps than almost any of his former productions, and is in many instances abrupt. But there is a strain of piety in it, and an occasional beauty of language which deserve our warmest commendation. It consists of two parts, in four books each. The first book opens with the symptoms of Saul's possession with the evil spirit. Mr. Sotheby supposes the unhappy king to be haunted by a spectre which successively assumes his own form and character in the days of shepherd innocence: from time to time

time addressing him. In the second book, the king's despondence is supposed to be relieved in some degree by the tumult of a proposed campaign against the Philistines: and in this part of the Poem Samuel is introduced. Then we have Goliah, whose panoply is described as near as possible from Scripture. The song of the Virgins in the fourth book, celebrating David's victory, has perhaps as much spirit as any passage in the Poem. In the second part, we cannot but complain of the great licence Mr. Sotheby has used, in not merely departing from the letter of Sacred History, but in the interpolation of his narrative. David retreating into the wilderness is anointed king by Samuel, and sees the line of his descendants in a vision, ending with a prophetic hymn which celebrates the advent of our Saviour. David's alliance with Achish, however, forms no part of the poem. At its close we have this moral:

"Thus the Lord
From Land to Land, throughout the regions, spread
The fame of his Anointed:—and his fear
Fell on all nations.
Man! obey thy God!"

Mr. Sotheby has been long known as a Poet, and though in the present instance he is not to be compared with Milton, we do not hesitate to assert, that the Poem of Saul has merit of no ordinary kind.

Here also it is proper we should mention Mr. Rannie's Poems: leaving it to the reader to determine in which line of composition he has succeeded best, whether in his *Musical Dramas*, his *Select Poems*, or his *Ballads*.

In the advertisement prefixed to Mr. Gordon's "*Poems*," we are told that "out of respect to the public, as much attention has been given to them as the author's situation could admit." We wish after such a declaration we could praise them. But we really cannot.

"*Simonidea*," we confess, was a title which at first we did not understand; but Mr. Landor informs us in his preface, that he gave it to his Poems, because "the first of them commemorates the dead—a species of composition in which Simonides excelled." Among the productions here presented to the reader, there are several in Latin, though the larger portion are in English. Of these, the longest, entitled "Gunlaug and Helga," is taken from a story in Mr. Herbert's Translations from Icelandic Poetry; and has both great merits and defects. Mr. Landor's faults appear principally to have arisen from his negligence. His Latin poetry, which is in some respects better than his English, likewise shows marks of rapidity.

"*St. Stephen's Chapel*," a satirical poem, by Horatius, is but an ephemeral production, which has evidently been hurried to the press to catch the moment. The author's poetry appears to most advantage to his eulogies: but we cannot approve the many specimens of domestic rancour which have appeared, not only in this, but in other pamphlets which we shall forbear to notice.

EDUCATION.

The works which have appeared in this class are neither many nor important.

Dr. Cowan's "*Anthropaideia*," certainly possesses vigour of thought and originality of sentiment. He firsts treats of the faculties and qualities of the human mind; and afterwards considers it as affected by external objects, natural and artificial. There are some parts of his work, however, on which we cannot bestow our commendation. Several writers of acknowledged merit, whose labours might have been useful to Dr. Cowan, are rejected or totally passed by; and the work of Professor Dugald Stewart is treated in a manner highly reprehensible.

Here, also, in preference to any other class, we place Mr. Goldsmith's "*Geographical Copy-Book*," consisting of a Set of outlines of Countries, and a Set of similar Projections of Lines of Latitude and Longitude, for the purpose of being filled up from any existing maps by the pupil. These skeletons correspond in size with the small atlasses, best known in schools, such as Guthrie's, Walker's and Ostell's, and also with most of the Maps contained in Mr. Goldsmith's own Grammar and Popular Geography.

Another book which deserves our commendation, is, "*The Art of Rhetoric made easy; or the Elements of Oratory*," by John Holmes. It is an improved edition of a work which has now become very scarce; and contains the rules and figures of the science of which it treats, drawn up and explained with perspicuity and conciseness; and illustrated with taste and judgment. The editor of this edition is Dr. Mavor.

DRAMA.

First, in the Dramatic class, from its merit, we place "*The Curfew*," by Mr. Tobin: the story of which is founded in the

the circumstance of some robbers attacking the castle of a Norman Baron, after the hour of Curfew. The scene in the second act, between Robert and Florence, bears a strong resemblance to that of Hubert and Arthur in King John; though this is probably to be attributed to coincidence. As a specimen of the language, we shall quote the Baron's address to Matilda.

Bar. Now observe her then.
Woman, stand forth and answer to our charge.
The universal cry is loud against you
For practised witchcraft—the consuming plagues
Of murrain, blight, and mildew, that make vain
The peasant's labour, blasting his full hopes,
Are laid to your account—they charge moreover
Your skill in noxious herbs, and ev'ry weed
Of pois'nous growth, the teeming earth is rank with,
Fatal to man and beast—that these collecting
By the full moon with wicked industry
You do apply to hellish purposes;
To shrink up the sound limb, and with a touch
Plant wrinkles on the blooming cheek of youth.
This is not all—they urge most vehemently
That you usurp the night's solemnity
For deeds of darkness, horrible to think of!
That when the yawning church-yards vomit forth
The grisly troops of fiends, that haunt the night,
You have been heard to mutter mischief with them,
Dancing around a pile of dead men's bones
To your own howling, and with hideous yells
Invoking curses for the coming day.
How answer you to this?

Another portion of a dialogue between the *Baron* and *Fitzharding*, the captain of the robbers, affords a specimen still more striking:

Bar. It was a galling wrong, but thou forgav'st it.
Fitz. I seemingly forgave it—thou believd'st me,
And when thou held'st me to thy cred'lous breaſt
I did not ſtrangle thee.—We drank together,
And ſtill I mix'd no poison with thy wine.
Alone, at midnight, o'er a dreary heath
Have we pass'd—on the extremeſt verge
Of a sea-impending cliff, yet I abſtained.—
Ask me why, thus so often ſtrangely tempted,
I have witheld the blow?—'Twas not in mercy;—
Say, was not this an honourable scar
(stripping his arm.)
To stamp upon a young and gallant soldier?
A ſtame which on my body is so fix'd,
That I must be half rotted in my grave
E're death can cancel it.—Thou thought'st me dead,
And so I was to all but my revenge.
The man whom thou didst find in thy wife's chamber
Was I.—The letters sent to thee were mine;
And often under terrible affiiction
When thou bow'd to Heaven's mysterious chiding,
This arm, like thunder from a cloud has reach'd thee.
Bar. And are you not content?
Fitz. No jot appeased!
Tho' I should kill thee with extremest torture,
To 'suage the burning thirst of my revenge—
Drink thy blood life-warm; tear those trembling limbs,
And scatter them as whirlwinds strew the dust
Mid the triumphant pantings of my soul,
Vengeance would weep to think thy pangs were mortal.

Among the *Bagatelles* of the Drama, we place Mr. DIMOND's "*Young Hussar*:" an operatic piece in two acts. In criticising its contents, we shall use the author's own words, "To praise it highly is impossible. To censure it severely would be ill-natured." The stage-direction at the close we consider as a good caricature of the finale in the generality of modern plays. "*Music—The lovers fall into each others arms—The parents bend over them in benediction*—BONCOUR, NINETTE, *and the Military dispose themselves in different attitudes of surprize and joy. The Curtain drops upon the groupe.*"

"*Town and Country*," a comedy by Mr. MORTON, may be well adapted to the stage, but we cannot say much for its perusal in the closet. There it wants the aids both of scenery and acting.

"*Peter the Great*," by Mr. CHERRY, is not inferior to some of his former productions.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

The last half-year has been abundantly prolific in works of this description; but they have been almost without exception worthless. Miss PORTER's "*Hungarian Brother*," must be mentioned as an exception; and it stands with no inconsiderable share of honourable distinction, in a class of productions, in which almost all the rest that have appeared are characterised by their insipidity, their immorality, or their defamation. We mentioned on a former occasion the croud of servile imitators of the title (but alas! nothing but the title) of "*A Winter in London*," and we have now to add to that list,

list, "*A Winter in Bath;*" "*A Winter at Bath;*" "*The Winter in Dublin;*" and by way of climax, we suppose, "*The Infidel Mother; or, Three Winters in London.*" We should have hinted to the authors of these productions, that a title-page ought to have *some* relation to the contents of a book; had we not been made acquainted with the strange fact, that at least two of these works were named, not by the author, but the bookseller. This *ruse de commerce* of a tricking title-page is only an old cheat practised upon the purse of the public; but there is matter calling for much more serious censure in the last-mentioned work, with which it is not our province to interfere, otherwise than to lament that the press should be abused to such purposes. A work similar in character and tendency to the "*Infidel Mother,*" is the "*Rising Sun.*"

To the *fair* author of the "*Libertines,*" we are inclined to use the language of the witches in Macbeth, and exclaim, "*Fair is foul, and foul is fair!*" The readers who can be amused, with such prurient trash as the Libertines, must have their mental appetites depraved, and their understandings warped in no common degree.

MISCELLANIES.

"*A Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language: or a Glossary of Obsolete and Provincial Words,*" by the late Rev. JONATHAN BOUCHER, A.M. *Part the first.* Lond. 1807.

The object of this valuable work is sufficiently explained by the title. It was Mr. Boucher's first intention to have presented to the world a Provincial Glossary only; but having likewise directed his attention to Obsolete Words as a subordinate part of his undertaking, he found that his first idea of giving the whole in two alphabets would be objectionable. Various instances were continually occurring in which it was extremely difficult to decide whether a word which was formerly provincial was not now obsolete, or whether a word supposed to be obsolete was not still provincial. In combining the two classes of words Mr. Boucher had proceeded as far as the letter G. His former Provincial Glossary having been advanced to T. Of the six letters which were compleated, the first is here submitted to the judgment of the public: and the advertisement prefixed concludes with this remark, that if from any intrinsic merit this first portion may appear to deserve a place on the same shelf with Johnson, the family and the friends of the lamented author will experience the satisfaction that they have not, from a mistaken zeal for his posthumous fame, sullied the literary character which he acquired while living.

We quote the following, as fair though short specimens:—

"AFRET, *part.* Filled with; fraught with.

> For rounde, environ, her crounet
> Was full of riche stones *afret*.
> *Chauc. R. of the Rose, l.* 3203.

"The etymology of this word, and of the verb *fret*, is, as Dr. Johnson observes, very doubtful. *Freight* of a ship, which in French is spelled *fret*, and in Latin *affretamentum*, has usually been referred to *fretum* or *frith*, a strait. But as many nautical terms have been adopted from the German, none of the etymologies mentioned by Johnson appear so reasonable, as to refer the word to the German "*fretten,*" to load, from which the French *fret*, the German *fracht*, and the English *freight*, may easily be deduced.

"AND-IRONS, *n. s.* The irons, commonly called dogs, on which wood is laid to burn.

"Dr. Arbuthnot, speaking of Cornelius Scriblerus's shield, says:

> The maid, a cleanly wench, had scoured it as bright as her and-irons.
> *Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus.*
>
> ——— th' *and-irons*
> (I had forgot them) were two winking cupids
> Of silver, each on one foot standing, nicely depending on their brands.
> *Cymbeline, Act. II. s. 6.*

"The term *end-irons* is in Yorkshire applied to two coarse iron plates, used to contract the fire-place. They are moveable: when a great fire is wanted, they are placed at a distance; and nearer for a small one.

"*Andirons* are mentioned in an inventory of goodes and cattels, taken in the time of Henry VIII., and there called *awndirons.* See *Strutt's Horda,* &c. vol. iii. p. 64.

"A pair of antique *andirons* embossed with figures, were sold at the Marquis of Landsdown's sale, this spring, (1806) for seventy guineas.

"Skinner suggests three etymologies of this term: 1. Irons that may be moved by the hand; 2. *End-irons,* from their supporting the ends of the wood that is to be burnt; and 3. *Brand-irons,* as if it were a corruption of the Saxon brandben, to burn. I conceive, however, that *and,* in this compound term, has the general

sense of the Saxon and in composition, being equivalent to the Greek αντι, or the English *against* or opposite to: so that the name describes the thing just as it is —one piece of iron set opposite to another. Andtimber in Saxon, in like manner, is a beam laid opposite to another beam.

" In many places, and particularly in Shropshire, and the neighbouring counties, *andirons* are called *cob-irons*. This also is Saxon, and signifies the piling of the wood to be burned on such irons; from copan, compilare."

The only complaint we have to make is, that the authorities for the different quotations are very often incorrectly printed. Peck's is called sometimes *Packes*, and sometimes Peckes " Desiderata Curiosa." " Queen Elizabeth's" *Progress*, for " Progresses," continually occurs; and for Marston's Satires, we have *Marstone's Saturise*." Among the longer and more curious articles, are those on AMBRIE and AULD-NICK.

Mr. BELOE's " *Anecdotes of Literature and scarce Books*," deserve particular attention. To say that they are free from errors would be wrong: but we have not often seen a work of miscellaneous information more amusing to the bibliographical enquirer.

The main body of the materials appear to have been selected from the vast library at the British Museum; aided by information from literary characters, whose names give a sufficient sanction to their different communications.

From the more valuable articles among the *Classical Fragments* we transcribe the following:

" *Juvenal et Persius.*—Long before Renouard had published his excellent book on the Lives and Works of the Printers of the name of Aldus, the learned Mr. Cracherode had discovered that two editions of Juvenal and Persius were printed at Venice by Aldus, and his brother-in-law Andrew, in the year 1501. The following is a note, written by Mr. Cracherode on the subject:

" Satis constat hoc anno (1501) *duas* Juvenalis et Persii Editiones e Prelo Aldino prodiisse, quarum altera neque solita Aldi præfert insignia, neque paginas habet numeratas; quæ vero ad calcem voluminis adjiciuntur 'Venetiis in ædibus Aldi, &c.' literis minoribus sive Italico charactere expressa sunt. Altera (quæ et posterior videtur, habet in fronte Delphinum Ancoræ implicitum, foliis absolvitur 76 *numeratis*, in fine denique hæc leguntur literis majusculis impressa VENETIIS IN ÆDIBUS ALDI ET ANDREÆ SOCERI, &c.

" The Editio princeps of Juvenal was printed at Venice, by Spira, in 1470, and may be seen in the Cracherode collection. Concerning this edition, consult Maittaire 1, p. 296 Gaignat, 1675. De Bure, 2828. Panzer, v. 3. p. 485.

" Gaignat's copy sold for 185 livres, which was very cheap."

Another curious article occurs upon the *Cantica Canticorum;* but it is too long for quotation: and a third, of peculiar interest, is entitled *English Poetry*.

In the enumeration of the different plays in the Garrick, Kemble, Malone, and other collections, we have to complain that scarcely any thing but the individual title of the production is given; with few particulars of its contents, and sometimes not even a remark upon its rarity or curiosity. Instances, however, do occur where the latter observation will not apply. Of *Elkanah Settle's* " Empress of Morocco," Lond. 1673, Mr. Beloe observes:

" This play is much sought after, as being the first which was sold for what was then thought the enormous sum of two shillings. The engravings were not improbably a representation of the scenes, in one of which the most shocking tortures are exhibited. Horace did not think it possible that it should enter into the human imagination to exhibit things so offensive."

Nor are the anecdotes which relate to the Devonshire collection of gems of less important interest.

Another article, the last we shall transcribe, is the formal and authentic abdication of the supreme authority by Richard Cromwell. It exhibits the strong contrast of his character with that of his father Oliver.

" *His late Highness's Letter to the Parliament of England:*—

" Shewing his willingness to submit to this present government: attested under his own hand, and read in the House, on Wednesday the 25th of May 1659.

" I have perused the Resolve and Declaration which you were pleased to deliver to me the other night; and for your information touching what is mentioned in the said resolve, I have caused a true state of my debts to be transcribed, and annexed to this paper, which will shew what they are, and how they were contracted.'

" As to that part of the Resolve whereby the committee are to inform themselves how far I do acquiesce in the government

vernment of this commonwealth, as it is declared by this parliament; I trust my past carriage hitherto hath manifested my acquiescence in the will and disposition of God, and that I love and value the peace of this commonwealth much above my own concernments; and I desire that by this a measure of my future deportment may be taken, which through the assistance of God shall be such as shall bear the same witness, having I hope in some degree learned rather to reverence and submit to the hand of God, than to be unquiet under it: And (as to the late providences that have fallen out among us), however in respect of the particular engagements that lay upon me, I could not be active in making a change in the government of these nations, yet, through the goodness of God, I can freely acquiesce in its being made, and do hold myself obliged, as (with other men) I expect *protection* from the present government, so to demean myself with all peaceableness under it, and to procure to the uttermost of my power, that all in whom I have any interest do the same.

" RICHARD CROMWELL.

"London: Printed by *D. Maxwell*, 1659."

Mr. Beloe announces his intention of continuing the Anecdotes at intervals. A third volume, we understand, is now preparing for the press.

So little has been done for the illustration of Anglo-Saxon Literature, that we view with pleasure any thing which may conduce to its revival. At present we shall only mention the two first numbers of the "*Etymological Organic Reasoner*," by Mr. HENSHALL. If we mistake not, they are in part the completion of a plan announced some years ago.

The very valuable materials contained in Mr. WARTON'S "*History of English Poetry*," speak of themselves the benefit derived to the literary world by the publication of an Index. We can only wonder that such a labour was not performed before. Under the idea that the work itself would ere long be continued, it has been formed in separate alphabets; one for the Dissertations prefixed, and one for each of the volumes. Another may be easily added to any subsequent portion. As far as it has yet gone, it is correct and copious.

In this class also we shall place "*General Washington's Fac Simile Letters to Sir John Sinclair*."

The still fewer works than ever, which in consequence of one of Lord Kenyon's decisions in 1798, are now entered at Stationer's Hall, form the object of enquiry, in Mr. CHRISTIAN'S "*Vindication of the Right of the Universities of Great Britain to a Copy of every new Publication*."

On the propriety of the entry, and consequent distribution of eleven copies among our public libraries, no friend to literature will probably entertain a doubt. But there is one question, the decision of which seems very material in regard to the benefit which the Universities are likely to obtain from the statute of Queen Anne: "Whether the delivery of the copies at Stationer's Hall was intended to depend upon the entry." If this was not the case, the Acts at present in force by which the Stationer's Company are made to benefit our public libraries must be viewed as inadequate to their intentions.

The looked for extension of our conquests in Spanish America has given rise to the publication of "*La Foresta Espanola*; or, Select Passages in Prose, extracted from the most celebrated Spanish authors, ancient and modern. To which are prefixed, Observations on the Origin, Progress and Decline of Literature in Spain. They who may be studying the Spanish language, will find this little volume of a mixed nature; containing extracts both of a serious and a lively turn. Near the close of the preliminary observations the best helps toward the attainment of a knowledge of the Spanish language are pointed out.

Another work in this class, but of different intention, is "*The Director, a Weekly Literary Journal*," of which the first volume is completed. It contains: 1. Essays on subjects of Literature, the Fine Arts and Manners. 2. Bibliographiana. Accounts of rare and curious books, and of the Book sales in this country, from the close of the seventeeth century. 3. Royal Institution. Analysis of the Lectures delivered weekly. 4. British Gallery. Description of the principal Pictures exhibited for sale, with the names of the purchasers. The title of the Paper may possibly at first sight seem presumptuous; but the author offers himself "as a mere guide-post to *direct* the course of others to moral and intellectual excellence," "resigning all claim to pre-eminence, and striving only to be the humble instrument of pointing out to his countrymen the path which leads to the temple of intellectual fame." The most curious portion of the work, however, is that which is entitled *Bibliographiana*, written, we believe, by the Rev. Mr. DIBDIN. The following account of the sale of Archbishop Tillotson's library, though by no means the most ample, we quote as a specimen:

"Archbishop Tillotson's Sale of Books succeeded that of Sir Charles Scarburgh, in about two months (1695.) The Archbishop's books were sold, together with the Library of Mr. Seth Mountley Buncle, late Master of Mercers' School, London; consisting of Hebrew, Chaldaick, Syriack, Persick, and other Oriental books, with French, Italian, and Spanish, by C. Bateman.

"This collection was not so numerous as the preceding one, but was probably equally valuable. In the oriental languages there appear to have been upwards of two hundred volumes, including the works of Robertson and Ravis.

"The Archbishop was rich in old divinity; though the 'Critici Sacri,' would not now bring the sum of eleven pounds, nor 'L'Abbe's Sacro-Sancta Concilia,' twenty-eight pounds.

"The most curious article in English History was 'Prynne's Records;' a work published in the years 1666-68-70, in three folio volumes, and of which the fire of London consumed the greater part of the copies of the first volume. This volume alone has of late become so scarce, as to produce the sum of fifty pounds and upwards. At Mr. Daly's sale, in the year 1792, a copy of the three volumes, with the frontispiece complete, was sold for eighty pounds five shillings. The Archbishop's copy produced only eight pounds. See Oldy's "British Librarian," p. 11.

Among the Miscellanies also, must we class Mr. HORNE TOOKE'S "*Letter to the Editor of the Times*," written in a plain perspicuous style: and relating to the events which preceded the duel between Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Paull, rather than to the transaction itself. Mr. Paull is represented as having forced himself into the friendship of Sir Francis, with interested views: and is treated with a degree of severity which may be easily imagined by those who know Mr. Tooke's ability in wielding the pen. We hardly think it calculated, bitter as it is, to do injury to Mr. Paull.

Our respect for the verdict of an English Jury will hardly suffer us to confess that Mr. HARMER'S "*Documents and Observations, tending to shew a Probability of the Innocence of John Holloway, and Owen Haggerty, who were executed as the Murderers of Mr Steele,*" possess an interest in their comments on the evidence, which we did not expect to meet with. As a composition, this pamphlet certainly does its author credit; though we are still inclined to believe that the two men were guilty.

"*The Aphorisms of Sir Philip Sidney, with Remarks by* MISS PORTER," form a very interesting publication. The Aphorisms themselves are classed under different heads, and are either expanded or illustrated in the Remarks.

"*The Miseries of Human Life*," have been succeeded by such a swarm of similar nonsense, that although they are not endless, we do not think it necessary to say more than that their titles will be found in our monthly Catalogues. We are now presented with "*The Pleasures of Human Life.*"

There is another work which we shall mention for the benefit of the historian, rather than the ordinary reader, in the "*Catalogue of the entire Collection of Manuscripts, on Paper and Vellum, of the late Marquis of Lansdowne.*" It consists of two volumes, octavo. The first containing a detailed account of every individual article among the Burleigh papers. The second relating to the Shelburne papers only. Prefixed to the first volume is the following Preface, which we transcribe as affording a curious History of a Collection, which, instead of being dispersed by an auction, will now be deposited entire in the British Museum.

"The late Marquis of Lansdowne's Manuscripts unquestionably form one of the noblest and most valuable private collections in the kingdom. They were principally accumulated by the industry of the two celebrated collectors, Mr. James West, and Mr. Phillip Carteret Webb, whose favourite study and amusement it was, to procure and preserve all the original papers and records, which they could meet with, relative to the laws, customs, government, topography, and history, both civil and ecclesiastical, of England and Ireland.

"Mr. James West's Collection includes one hundred and fifteen volumes, in folio, of original Cecil papers, with materials sufficient to make up the number one hundred and twenty. These papers were bought in 1682, by Mr. Richard Chiswell, a stationer of London, of Sir William Hickes, the great grandson of Sir Michael Hickes, who was Secretary both to Lord Burleigh, and to his son the Earl of Salisbury. They were afterwards sold to Mr. John Strype of Low Leighton, of whose Executor they were purchased by Mr. West. These Manuscripts were scarcely, if at all known

known to Collins, Murdin, Jones, Birch, and other publishers of State-Papers; and yet, if we except those of the Earl of Hardwicke, no papers were more deserving of publication. In Mr. J. West's Collection, there are also Bishop Kennet's Historical Papers, which are very voluminous and valuable: likewise Surveys, and other materials for the histories of the different counties of England, particularly Sussex and Yorkshire, which were collected by Warburton, Anstis, and other antiquaries; also considerable treasures in the department of Family History and Pedigree, with Heraldical Collections of Le Neve, and most of the Heralds and Kings at Arms, back to the time of Glover and Camden; and many original Abbey Registers of great value, as Records in tythe causes, &c. and finally, every paper and volume that could be procured, relative to the office of Secretary to the Treasury, which Mr. West enjoyed for many years. His intimacy with the second Harley, Earl of Oxford, seems to have contributed much to enrich him in several of the aforementioned particulars.

"Mr. Ph. Carteret Webb's Collection, consisting chiefly of Parliamentary and Revenue History, contains numberless curious articles relative to the Chancery, Exchequer, and Treasury, the Spiritual and the Admiralty Courts, Wards and Livery, Star Chamber, &c. Among these are above thirty volumes of the Papers of Sir Julius Cæsar, Judge of the Admiralty in Queen Elizabeth's time, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Master of the Rolls in the time of James I. and Charles I. From them may be gained almost a complete history of the finances of those reigns, together with much secret information, and many curious unpublished state papers, connected with the general history of those times. Sir Julius Cæsar's Manuscripts were exposed to sale many years ago at an auction, in St. Paul's Church Yard, where Mr. West and Mr Webb became the principal purchasers of them. Mr. Webb, being Solicitor to the Treasury, was likewise attentive to collect all memorials of the business of that office down to his own time. Several volumes of his Manuscripts belonged to Lord Somers; and many, not the least curious relative to law business, were the property of Mr. Umfreville, who, having incurred an extraordinary expence in carrying his election, as Coroner for Middlesex, was under the necessity of selling his Collection.

"In addition to the two Collections which have been already described, there are many volumes of copies, done at a great expence, from the Tower and Cottonian Records. Many of them are of singular value, as they preserve the contents of some originals which are obliterated, burnt, or lost. There is likewise a very considerable collection of original Letters to and from the Kings and Queens of England and Scotland, from the time of Henry VIII. to that of George II.

"For the extent of the present Catalogue, no apology is deemed necessary. If any manuscripts ever deserved a circumstantial Catalogue, these surely do. The trouble which it has cost, and the expence which it has incurred, are far outweighed by the single consideration, that a Catalogue of this description will not only improve the value of the property, but, it is hoped, confer an important and permanent advantage upon the Republic of Letters."

The "*Portraiture of Quakerism, as taken from a View of the Moral Education, Discipline, peculiar Customs, Religious Principles, Political and Civil Economy, and Character of the Society of Friends,*" by Mr. Clarkson, communicates a variety of curious particulars concerning the history and prevailing opinions of the Quakers; forming a Sequel to Barclay's Apology.

The first part of the "*Philosophical Transactions,*" for 1807, contains only six articles. The first is the "Bakerian Lecture, on some Chemical Agencies of Electricity," by Humphry Davy, esq. The second is "On the Precession of the Equinoxes," by the Rev. Abraham Robertson. The third and fourth are by Everard Home, esq. containing an "Account of two Children, born with Cataracts in their Eyes;" and some "Observations on the Structure of the different Cavities which constitute the Stomach of the Whale." The fifth article is, "On the formation of the Bark of Trees," in a Letter from T. A. Knight, esq. to Sir Joseph Banks. The sixth, presents "An Investigation of the general Term of an important Series in the inverse Method of finite Differences." By the Rev. John Brinkley, D.D.

"*The Manual of Nobility,*" by Mr. Banks, contains the substance of the Peerage in a compressed form, referring

to

to more copious works for Descents, Marriages, Issues, and other minute particulars. In point of style, we do not think it peculiarly elegant; but it appears to have a strong claim to notice on the ground of accuracy.

The original design of Dr. Sims's "*Inquiry into the Constitution and Economy of Man,*" was to endeavour to give the reader who might be unacquainted with anatomy, a clear and useful conception of his nature as an intelligent, active, and conscientious creature; and of his death and future existence. In the prosecution of the plan, however, Dr. Sims found so many mischievous errors, founded upon and defended by wrong notions of human nature, offering themselves to view, that he did not think it right to pass them by without notice, and therefore concludes with a few strictures on them, and animadversions on that irreligious philosophy, whose pernicious doctrines have been spread over Europe and America, to the unspeakable injury of the religion, morals, and interests of the inhabitants. Dr. Sims is in his eighty-eighth year; we like his work and recommend it.

Strictly speaking, perhaps Mrs. Lee's "*Pamphlet*" ought to have no place in a Retrospect of literature. The public, we believe, received an impression from the evidence which was adduced upon the trial of the Gordons, that is not likely either to be altered or removed by any defence of conduct at this time. We only wonder that such a defence should have appeared.

The last work that we shall mention is Dr. Gregory's "*New and Complete Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*" In this, the articles which relate to the several branches of natural and experimental Philosophy, and Natural History; the Chemical Articles, those on Antiquities, Trade, Commerce, Finance, History, and the Arts and Manufactures, are probably the best. The style it is written in is generally unexceptionable; in the scientific articles it is plain and clear, and in some, which admit of ornament, it rises to elegance. The plates which accompany this very useful work are well engraved.

HALF YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

THE French at this present moment, unfortunately for the repose of Europe, appear to have turned their attention solely to war. We accordingly find that their historical compositions, instead of being directed, as formerly, to the purpose of tracing the means by which small states become great, and mighty empires in their turn dwindle into insignificance, are now chiefly employed in the details of their own exploits. Not content with their vernacular tongue, some of their writers have recurred to that of other nations for this purpose, and the language adopted by Sallust to narrate the particulars of the Jugurthine war, has recently been employed to pourtray the battle of Jena, and the campaigns in Germany.*

The following title is prefixed to another work, of which we shall hereafter, perhaps, furnish a more complete analysis.

"Campagne des Armées françaises, en Prusse, en Saxe, et en Pologne, sous le commandement de S. M. l'Empereur et Roi, en 1806."—The Campaign of the French Army in Prussia, Saxony, and Poland, under the Command of his Majesty the Emperor and King, &c. with the Portraits of the Emperor, Prince Murat, Mr. Fox, &c.

The first volume only of this work has been as yet published, which is accompanied with a plan of the battle of Jena, and adorned with copper-plates and six portraits. The next is to contain engravings of the King and Queen of Prussia, the Marshals de Mollendorff, Kalkreuth, Blucher, the Duke of Brunswick, and Mr. Fox, copied from full length pictures.

The Author boasts in his introduction, that he has not confined himself to a simple recital of the celebrated actions and famous marches of the French army, but has taken care to compare recent events with those that have occurred on the same theatre during former times, so that officers may be enabled to judge, and to decide for themselves. In addition to this, two celebrated men are brought into contact, and Frederick II. who himself wrote a History of the Seven Years'

* We allude to a work just published, entitled "Commentarii de Bello Germanico, Didot, 1806-7.

Years' War, is called forth, from the shades for the purpose of serving as a foil to Bonaparte I.

In addition to the correction of a variety of geographical mistakes, several authentic biographical notices are here introduced; and not only such military men as have perished in the field of battle, are introduced into this gallery of portraits, but also those who have survived the combat. The basis of the work is allowed to have been founded on the official relations printed by order of the French government. The whole of the bulletins are therefore to be published in a regular, chronological series; but these are to be accompanied with notes and explanations, so as to produce an ample commentary to the text.

"Thus," says the Author, "France, Europe, and our gallant warriors, to whom we now address this description of the most memorable campaign which military genius ever executed, will find in this work whatever is calculated to re-call these glorious events, and preserve the memory of the triumphs of one of the greatest monarchs who ever regulated the destiny of nations."

"Notice Historique sur l'Agriculture des Celtes et des Gaulois, &c."—An historical Notice relative to the Agriculture of the Celts and the Gauls, 8vo. forty-two pages.

M. de C. formerly a Prefect of the department of the Oise, is the author of this little work. He begins by observing, that his studies have always been directed towards the consideration of the national antiquities of his native soil, and adds that this taste has been fortunately favoured by a variety of circumstances, some of which are of a personal nature.

It is further stated by way of introduction, that the Greeks and Romans were very jealous of attributing any discoveries in the arts, sciences, &c. to those nations styled barbarous by them. Notwithstanding this, M. de C. is at some pains to prove, that the ancient Gauls invented the art of enameling, and were the first to gild the harness and bridles of their horses, &c.

In respect to agriculture, it is contended, that every word contained in the modern technical vocabulary is derived from the vernacular tongue, not a single term having been borrowed from any foreign language. He at the same time insists, that his native country is the best within the confines of the habitable earth, as may be gathered from the following exulting description.

"Gaul, by its position on the globe, is most advantageously situate, being placed between those hyperborean regions which constrain the faculties of man, and those southern climates which enfeeble them. By means of the north, and north-west winds, it regains all that the summer heats have deprived it of. Defended by the seas, by the Rhine, the Alps, and the Pyrenees, rich in wine and in corn; abounding with inhabitants, with warriors, with engineers, with soldiers prompt as lightning, patient under privations, estimating life at a high rate, and yet sacrificing it for a sprig of laurel; replete with men of genius, able senators, and profound politicians, Gaul was and ever will be, at all times, and under every species of domination, the mistress and the example of the world. This assertion is not the dictate of a prophetic vision: it is the result of a calculation, arising out of the union of strength and situation."

At the conclusion, the author combats the opinion so generally received, that the lys or lilly was only known to the ancestors of the present French as an instrument of war, worn at the ends of their lances: he maintains, that it was also respected as a symbol of purity and nobility. This subject leads him to the "language of flowers," employed in the gallantry of a former age, and he presents his readers with a vocabulary of a new kind: in fine, the author seems ambitious to prove that erudition may be accompanied with the graces, and that it is possible for a fine imagination to embellish any subject.

"Science de la Histoire, contenant le Systeme géneral des Connoissances à acquerir avant d'etudier l'Histoire, et la Methode à suivre quand on se livre à ce genre d'Etude, developpée par Tableaux synoptiques."—The Science of History; containing the general system of knowledge necessary to be acquired before any one commences the study of it, and also the method to be followed in this pursuit: the whole developed by means of synoptical tables, by N. Chantreau, professor of history in the military school established at Fontainebleau, member of several literary societies, translator and continuator of Blair's Chronological Tables, dedicated to his Majesty the Emperor and King, while First Consul, 3 vols. in quarto.

Of all the pursuits that contribute to the instruction of mankind, that of history is undoubtedly one of the most use-

ful, as well as most agreeable. Accordingly, in all countries, and in all languages, we find a multitude of elementary books on this subject; it must nevertheless be acknowledged that M. Chantreau is in the right, where he maintains that too little importance is attached to this study in the public schools, and that such a general neglect must inevitably introduce a vicious method of teaching. It is for the express purpose of remedying this that he has undertaken the present work, and endeavoured to discountenance those puerile methods but too frequently adopted. Hitherto history, he observes, has been regarded but as a secondary branch of instruction, and a mere object of memory: he thinks however, that it is a subject that calls for and demands the severest exercise of the judgment.

To teach it in conformity to his notions, a variety of preliminary knowledge becomes necessary, so as to enable youth to study with advantage. He has accordingly divided his work into two portions, the one of which he denominates the Notional, and the other the Methodical part. The former is subdivided into chronology, geography, and civil organization, which form so many separate subjects. The course of chronology constitutes four sections.

1. Mathematical Chronology, containing the notions relative to the division of time for the civil and religious usages of nations.

2. Documental, or Historical Chronology, as necessary for the support of facts.

3. Comparative Chronology, presenting the calculations relative to the reciprocal æras adopted by nations.

4. Chronology of Facts, or the principal events of ancient and modern history, properly arranged.

The present work forms the most extensive article on this subject that has hitherto appeared; it commences at the most remote epoch, and finishes with the peace of Amiens, in 1802; thus embracing fifty-eight centuries, or the space of 5,800 years. The mode here adopted is to divide the subject into three different columns, the first of which presents the dates, the second the facts, and the third the historical sources or authorities, whence the confirmation has been drawn.

In respect to ancient history, the Chronology of Usher has been followed, and in regard to modern times, the authority of the work entitled, *l'Art de verifier les Dates*, has been adopted. The epoch of the Olympic games serves as a landmark to the Grecian history; while that of Rome is reckoned from the foundation of the city. The *Hegira* is used for the history of the Saracens and all the Mahommedan nations; and in respect to France, the division of time is so adjusted, as to make the Revolution the chief æra.

Adopting a different system from the writers who have preceded him, M. Chantreau has divided biographical chronology into two sections; the one political, and the other literary: in the former of these is contained the sovereigns, the generals, the statesmen, &c. while the second presents the philosophers, the historians, the men of letters, the lawyers, the mathematicians, and the artists.

This is a most laborious work, and has evidently occupied a large portion of the author's time; but whatever may be its traits, it is too voluminous for translation.

"Memoires et Lettres du Maréchal de Tessé, contenant des Anecdotes et des Facts historiques," &c.—The Memoirs and Letters of Marshal de Tessé; containing historical facts and anecdotes hitherto unknown, relative to certain portions of the reigns of Louis XIV. and XV. 2 vols. 8vo.

The late Marshal de Tessé was considered by his contemporaries as a man of talents; he was accordingly employed to negociate with several different courts, and kept up a direct correspondence with Louis XIV. As he was acquainted with all the celebrated men of his day, he was of course enabled to estimate their respective merits, and thus at once amuse and instruct posterity. His life precedes his correspondence, &c.

"Les Anténors modernes, ou Voyages de Christine et de Casimir en France, pendant le Règne de Louis XIV. esquisse des mœurs générales du 17e. siècle, d'après les Mémoires des deux Ex-souverains.—The modern Antenors, or Travels of Christine and Casimir in France, during the Reign of Louis XIV; containing a sketch of the manners of the 17th century, &c. continued by Huet, bishop of Avranches.

"The subject of this work," says the author in his preface, "is extracted from the following neglected passage in the younger Racine,* while treating of the age of Louis XIV."

* Reflexions sur la Poesie.

"It

"It appears as if all the great poets, the great painters, great orators, the great philosophers, &c. had determined on a place and time of rendezvous, in order that they might meet, and dispute together, for the palm of glory and perfection in each particular branch of knowledge.

"According both to the order of dates, and the order of geniuses, Descartes ought to be placed at the head of the numerous assemblage of men, who have rendered that age so celebrated throughout the world. What a multitude of illustrious names is contained in this list! Petau, Nicole, Arnaud, La Rochefoucauld, La Bruyere, Le Sueur, Le Poussin, Le Brun, Mignard, Jouvenet, Girardon, Lully, Rohault, Mallebranche, Flechier, Massillon, Corneille, and his rival Moliere, La Fontaine, Boileau, &c. Many other famous characters might also be added, so as to comprehend the youthful days of Rousseau. The space of time during which all these appeared was far from being extensive, for a single man had beheld them all; and, indeed, M. Huet, so illustrious himself on account of his acquirements, had witnessed Descartes early in life, and died ten years after Boileau."

We are informed, however, that it is not a gallery of portraits, comprehending the great personages in question, that the author of the Anténors intends to describe; he resolves, indeed, that both men and events shall occupy the places in his work, which chance has assigned them on the theatre of history; but he is chiefly desirous to designate three grand epochs, and describe three personages appertaining to the seventeenth century.

"Christina, Queen of Sweden (says he) resigned her crown precisely at the moment when Louis XIV. was about to obtain possession of his. The daughter of Gustavus met with the Prince of Condé at Brussels, and the Cardinal de Retz at Rome. It was in the society of these grand actors during the troubles of the minority, that Christina became initiated in the mysteries of war, of gallantry, of politics; in fine, acquired a complete knowledge of all the intrigues, and of all the parties, that had divided France. She herself, at length, repaired to that country, for the express purpose of assisting at the festivals, the amours, &c. of the times.

"Casimir, who had been desirous of espousing Christina, when he was King of Poland, resided in France also at the epoch of the grandeur of Louis XIV. It is well known that he became Abbot of St. Germaine des Prés, and was enamoured with a woman whose rank in society was far from being estimable.

His unostentatious life, and simple character, formed a marked contrast with the prying inquietude and petulant vivacity of Christina. He observed, and is here made to describe, the physical and moral state of Paris at that epoch, when pleasure and the fine arts divided his nights and his days.

"The Bishop of Avranches (the celebrated Huet), who had lived in intimacy both with Christina and Casimir, witnessed all the grandeur and all the humiliation of Louis XIV. whom he survived six years. He sighs here over the misfortunes of the state; he paints too in the most lively colours the odious and impolitic revocation of the Edict of Nantz.

"Thus are contrasted both the shades of epochs, and the tints of characters. The first æra comprehends the licentiousness of the Fronde; the second, voluptuous and brilliant, is consecrated to the developement of the arts; the third, sombre and obscure, exhibits every thing delightful extinguished in bigotry. The character of each particular personage seems to be appropriated to these different scenes: we accordingly behold shining in succession, Christina and her follies; Casimir and epicurism; Huet and jesuitism.

"Anquetil was the first to furnish the example of the composition of an interesting work, by means of fragments extracted from contemporary writers. We have followed a similar track, but yet have omitted, like him, to disclose the name of the author of a mere compilation. It would have been far more easy, perhaps, to have imitated the present writers of romances, by infusing into the language of the personages brought forward our own particular manner of thinking and expressing ourselves. But as this would be to throw a modern drapery over an antique figure, a different mode has been adopted; throughout the whole of this work, therefore, the costume is rigorously observed, and the author has made those whom he has introduced both speak and act precisely as they would have spoken and acted in their relative situations.

"In short, this is not an historical romance. The author has been desirous to open a new career, and has endeavoured, at the same time, to accelerate the progress of the art itself, by placing fiction

as the frame, and truth as the picture within it. The result of this plan, and this combination, is an historical drama, so that an addition is thus made on the score of interest, while nothing is lost in point of exactness."

The character given of Louis XIV. is rather just than flattering. His life is divided into three grand epochs. His youth is represented as having been spent in follies of every kind, which, in general, were no less culpable than ridiculous. During the period of maturity, he is depicted as surrounded with all the splendour of power and of glory; while towards the end of his career, he is considered as having fallen into a degrading state of dotage and hypocrisy. At length, he is made to expire overwhelmed with misfortunes, bereaved of fame, a prey to sorrow, and subjected to the most terrible reverses of fortune.

Christina, who is the first personage introduced upon the scene, immediately after her abdication, arrives in France, at a momentous period, that of the civil wars. She has an interview with Condé in the lines of Arras; there also she meets with the principal partisans of that prince during the troubles of the Fronde, and by means of them becomes acquainted with the most interesting events of so singular an epoch. This naturally produces the portraits of several of the most remarkable personages, as well as a variety of details relative to the manners and the opinions of that day.

Christina does not appear to occupy a very modest part in these annals, for she seems to throw open her arms to every handsome man she meets with. She, however, to do her justice, does not confine herself solely to the orgies of gallantry, but enters into the spirit of all the troubles that occurred during the regency, or, as it is here termed, the *reign* of Mazarine. On hearing the recital of those events, her ex-majesty exclaims, "What a court! what a mixture of frivolity and crime! It appears as if, during those unhappy times, every species of wickedness had been practised: it seems to me as if the poniard of Machiavel had been wreathed with garlands. It is a well known fact, and every one must own it, that the Prince, the Minister, the Coadjutor, conspired their reciprocal assassinations in succession. Blood has flowed more than once in the streets, amidst songs and music, and it has sometimes happened, that those who have unchained the populace, have themselves been in danger of becoming their victims: this was the case in respect both to the Co-adjutor, and even Condé himself. The last was on the point of being twice carried off, particularly during an affair of gallantry; and he was indebted solely to the pity of Rochefoucault for his life on another occasion, as, but for him, he would have been assassinated in parliament."

Her majesty, after this, addresses her audience relative to the memorable revolutions which, nearly at the same time, agitated the whole of Europe. She is also at some pains to reveal the powerful, but hitherto secret, motives, that had induced her to quit the throne.

"Gentlemen (says she), during an interview with Boutteville and Coligny, when my own had the honour to be reckoned among the crowned heads, and particularly some time after having sent the Count de la Gardie in quality of ambassador into France, I began to entertain not a few serious reflections. I considered, that like the volcanoes, the eruptions of which are felt in so many places at the same time, the states of Europe were then agitated by a revolutionary fever, that exhibited all the symptoms of contagion. In fact, it was nearly during the same period that the sanguinary Massaniello, seconded by your Duke de Guise, reigned at Naples by means of the most execrable terror; that the English cut off the head of Charles I. and that the French were not only eager in their endeavours to drive away their king, but actually burnt the effigy of his minister, for whose murder they had already offered a sum of money."

Coligny.—"The flame, in short, was universal; for at that very period the Turks massacred their Sultan Ibrahim; the Algerines their Dey; the Moguls overwhelmed Hindostan by means of civil wars; the Chinese were conquered by the Tartars; and, to complete the whole, returning to Europe, a conspiracy was entered into against the life of the King of Spain."

Christina.—"This proceeded entirely from the spirit of independence that had discovered itself during the preceding age. I myself recollect the moment when the train was set, the match was lighted, and the North was on the point of being devoured by similar flames. It was then——"

Coligny.—"That you preferred a private condition to the perils of sovereignty."

Christina,

Christina, on this, blushed, and concluded as follows:

"I have always thought that this singular connection of events did not originate in chance alone, and I have been more than once tempted to believe in the existence of a tenebrous association, which sports at the same time with both governments and people, and which to a profound audacity unites unbounded means."

It is well known that the Swedish queen possessed a taste for literature and the fine arts, and protected both while on the throne: nay, when she quitted it, it was under the pretext that her resignation arose solely from a wish to dedicate herself entirely to the study and cultivation of both. Accordingly, during her travels, her majesty did not confine her enquiries to war, and the art of government; she also went in search of men of learning, and artists. These well known facts furnished the author with the means of treating his readers with several chapters replete with interest.

Accordingly we are presented with the result of an interview with the celebrated painter Poussin, in the course of which Christina and the Cardinal Colonna admire and describe the principal works of that great master. We are next furnished with a dialogue with Casimir, relative to the state of astronomy in France; then follows an account of Marseilles, recounted by the historian of that ancient city.

In the workshop of Puget an interesting discussion takes place relative to *ideal beauty* in sculpture, and the rules observed by the ancient statuaries.

"The Greeks (says this artist to Christina) have not created those fine proportions which you admire in their statues; and the ideal system was to them entirely unknown. It may be useful, I think, to remind you of the means afforded by the manners and institutions of that day, in respect to sublime models; it was in the exactitude of nature that they discovered those fine symmetrical connections, which established a perfect uniformity. Observe, that all their statues were of different proportions: those of Venus are not those of Diana. Apollo does not resemble Bacchus. It is evident that a man of agility has not the same form as a strong man; the one is pliable throughout, while the inferior part of his body is longer than the superior; the other is of a more square construction. The ancient *athletes*, who were daily exercising themselves, presented models which are no longer to be found, unless it be in those countries where they still retain the same games, &c. as the Greeks."

Christina.—"But the fine male and female heads which those statues present, are, as I suppose, of their creation?"

Pujet.—"No more than their bodies; they are mere portraits: and if they had invented, instead of imitating, they would not have been at this day our masters."

"That Jupiter of Phidias, of which the ancients have boasted so much, would not have obtained the admiration of such a people if he had not resembled a being superior to mortals."

Pujet.—"You have seen at Marseilles a considerable number of the countrymen of Phidias. You have, doubtless, perceived also, the difference that there is between them and us in respect to beauty and dignity. Very well! those very Greeks to whom I allude are simple merchants, subjugated by the Turks: imagine for a moment, what a fine character would be imprinted on the countenance of a Miltiades or a Pericles, a magistrate deciding in the tribunal of justice, after having vanquished at Marathon: conceive whatsoever of beauty the climate could confer; whatsoever dignity could arise out of bravery, independence, and eminent employments, and you will then be convinced that the Jupiter of Phidias was imitated after nature, in a country where the artist could be at no loss to find sublime models.

"In addition to this (adds he), they always took care to make choice of the most favourable moment. Every living thing has its beginning, its middle, and its end. The beauty of a youth, of a full grown person, and of an old man, hath each its proper and peculiar period, and this was the precise epoch that the Grecian artists made choice of. Permit me also here to intimate to you the means that an able artist may recur to. Imagine to yourself a very well made man, for instance, one of whose limbs or features is inferior to the other parts of his body. This imperfection, which can never escape the prying eye of a skilful observer, is by him instantly corrected. I do not mean to say that he absolutely invents a fine part, which is wanting in his model, but that which is beautiful indicates how to amend whatsoever is defective; and he gives to his statue that conformity which composes the *beautiful*.

"I will furnish you with an example of this. You have sometimes seen two portraits of the same person, the one very admirable, the other very inferior to the original, andyet both possessing a resemblance. It is the very same of a statue: that which constitutes superior talent is the faculty of being able to imitate whatever is supremely beautiful, and avoid whatever is imperfect. The Greeks were so imbued with this principle, that you will find the same impression even on those productions which do not rise above mediocrity. Be assured that if they had gone beyond the truth, they would have experienced the common destiny of falsehood.

"There are several Greek women in this country, but their style of beauty is entirely different from that of our females. Those you see at Marseilles, will convey a just idea of Juno, of Minerva, and of all the divinities of Homer: he, too, painted after nature.

"We have several villages in the immediate neighbourhood of the city just alluded to, consisting of a single family. They are the descendants of its founders; visit them, and you will there find those fine heads which you have admired on Greek statues. But two years since, I could have enabled you to speak to the Venus of Medicis. The very agreeable smile which characterises that piece of sculpture, constituted her habitual expression. Her straight nose, small nostrils, &c. perfectly resembled the same features in the Venus; and it may not be amiss to remark here, that they are never found in any other statue. By becoming a mother, her features are altered, and an appearance of care has replaced that gaiety which conferred so many charms.

"During the time I resided at Rome, I often beheld a young man who, according to the judgment of all the world, resembled Apollo. I was desirous to behold him naked, and had the good fortune to see him one day on the banks of the Tiber: it was Apollo himself, whom I beheld both swimming and walking."

With a view of instructing the queen and the reader, in respect to the state of French literature, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, as well as of the characters of writers of all kinds, who at that period enjoyed so high a reputation; several of those great men who were the contemporaries of Christina, are brought forward. Corneille, Pascal, Mezerai, Lingendes, Patru, appear on the stage as it were, while Pelisson exhibits a good specimen of the Parnassus of that day. It is well known, that Ménage was accustomed every Tuesday to have an assembly at his house, consisting of nearly all the men of letters in Paris. There they held academic sittings, which were denominated *Mercuriales*, and Ménage addresses the *procés verbaux* of them to the Queen of Sweden. The aged Colletet, during one of these meetings, is supposed to open the business of the evening with the eulogium of Balzac: but the feebleness of his voice not permitting him to finish the panegyric, a crowd of poets hasten to supply his place, by reading their respective works. The first who presents himself is the energetic Scudery, with his *Alaric* in his hand:

"It is thus," says he, "that Alaric expresses his passion for queen Amalasonta:

"Connaissez-moi, Madame, et puis connaissez-vous.
Vous trouverez en vous une prudence extrême;
Vous trouverez en moi la fidélité même.
Vous trouverez en vous cent attraits tout-puissans;
Vous trouverez en moi cent désirs innocens.
Vous trouverez en vous une beauté parfaite;
Vous trouverez en moi l'aise de ma défaite;
Vous trouverez en moi, vous trouverez en vous,
Et le cœur le plus ferme et l'object le plus doux."

"Decide!" exclaims he, on the following portrait of a nymph:

"Au milieu du bassin vit une néréide
Qui tâcha d'essuyer son poil toujours humide,
Et qui, semblant presser ce poil et long et beau,
En fait toujours sortir de l'écume et de l'eau."

. . . . . .

He next in an elevated tone, recites the following epitaph on Radagoise, who had been killed during a combat in the Alps:

"Ici git un guerrier qui trouva peu d'égaux,
Car son cœur fut plus grand que ces murs ne sont hauts."

The two following lines, of the same poem, were greatly applauded:

"Est-il rien de plus doux, pour un cœur plein de gloire;
Que la paisible nuit qui suit une victoire?"

The verses that follow, are by Patru, and they have often been imitated in English:

"Je songeais, cette nuit, que de maux consumé,
Côte à côte d'un pauvre on m'avait inhumé,

Et

Et que n'en pouvant plus souffrir le voisinage,
En mort de qualité, je lui tins ce langage :
Retire-toi, coquin, va pourrir loin d'ici,
Il ne t'appartient pas de m'approcher ainsi.
Coquin ! ce me dit-il, d'une arrogance extrême,
Va chercher tes coquins ailleurs ; coquin toi-même ;
Ici, tous sont égaux, je ne te dois plus rien :
Je suis sur mon fumier comme toi sur le tien."

Here were recited the lines that follow, by Tristam.

" Ebloui de l'éclat de la grandeur mondaine,
Je me flattai toujours d'une espérance vaine,
Faisant le chien couchant auprès d'un grand seigneur,
Je me vis toujours pauvre ; et tâchai de paraître,
Je vécu, dans la peine, attendant le bonheur,
Et mourus sur un coffre en attendant mon maître."

We shall conclude with four lines by Scudery, relative to Job, and an epigrammatic sonnet, by Sarrasin, on Eve :

" Je vous le dis en vérité,
Le destin de Job est étrange,
D'être toujours persécuté,
Tantôt par un démon et tantôt par un ange."

" Lorsqu'Adam vit cette jeune beauté
Faite pour lui d'une main immortelle ;
S'il l'aima fort ; elle, de son côté,
Dont bien nous prit, ne lui fut pas cruelle.

Cher Charleval, alors, en vérité,
Je crois qu'il fut une femme fidelle ;
Mais, comme quoi ne l'aurait-elle été ?
Elle n'avait qu'un seul homme avec elle.

Or, en cela, nous nous trompons tous deux ;
Car, bien qu'Adam fût jeune et vigoureux ;
Bien fait de corps, et d'esprit agréable ;
Elle aima mieux, pour s'en faire conter,
Prêter l'oreille aux fleurettes du Diable,
Que d'être femme et ne pas coqueter."

" Histoire Générale de Belgique, depuis la Conquête de César ; par M. Dewez."—A general History of Belgium posterior to the Conquest of Cæsar ; by M. Dewez, 4 vols.

This work, is divided into epochs, under each of which we are presented with some interesting period of the Belgic history. It would afford the generality of our readers but little pleasure, to trace the uninteresting feuds of a barbarous people ; we shall therefore recur to a portion of this work, when the nation in question began to exhibit the appearance of order and stability.

The seventh epoch, comprehends the house of Louvain. Godefroy called *le Barbu*, the seventh in the general succession of the Dukes of Lower Lorraine, and the first in the dynasty of the Counts de Louvain, was a brave and generous chief. After being deprived of his dignity by the emperor Lothaire, he possessed sufficient courage to struggle against an unjust exertion of power, and he was enabled to preserve his authority over a portion of his dominions, until Conrad had ascended the imperial throne.

" That prince immediately restored him a title, which he ought never to have been deprived of. An anecdote of him is here quoted, that surpasses all eulogium, if we but recollect the barbarity of the age, during which this noble example occurred.

" The wife of Henri de Limbourg, against whom he made war, had fallen into his hands. The magnanimous victor not only respected her misfortunes and her honor, but sent her back to the husband. What could be more noble, or more heroic, in the vaunted continence of the first of the Scipios in Spain, or the delicate attention of Alexander towards the consort and the daughters of Darius, at the period they were his captives? Alas, it is too true, that in the distribution of praise, history, like private individuals, sacrifices but too much to the splendour of conquests, and the captivation of renown."

There was nothing remarkable, either in the administration of Godefroy II. or Godefroy III. We cannot however forbear to admire the ferocious firmness of the latter of these, when at the age of nineteen, being unable to persuade Thierri, Count of Flanders, of the injustice of his claim to superiority, he drew his sword, and after candidly allowing that his tutors had promised he should become his vassal, he placed the weapon in the hands of the latter, addressing him at the same time as follows: " I am ready and willing to permit you to pierce my heart with this sword; but I can never consent to pay homage to a count for so illustrious a Duchy !"

Henry I. rendered himself " horribly famous," after the engagement at Neuville-sur-Mehaigne, where he was overcome by Baudouin count de Hainault and Flanders, by the sacking of Liege, which he abandoned during a whole day to all the miseries of pillage and of massacre. The people of Liege, in their turn, cut the Brabanters to pieces in the *plaines de Steppes*, and cruelly abused their victory by immolating all the fugitives that fell into their hands. Equally uncertain, and cowardly in his politics, the Duke forsook Philip Augustus, king of France, his father-

father-in-law, to embrace the party of the emperor Otho, with whom he was defeated at Bouvines, on the 7th of July 1214.

Soon after this, he abandoned Otho also, to whom he had given his daughter in marriage, and then declared himself on the side of Frederick, his competitor for the empire: "Thus equally without benefit, and without glory, Henry I. was prodigal of the blood and the wealth of his subjects; Henry II. on the other hand, was constantly occupied for their repose and their happiness. This prince, who suppressed the odious law of mortmain, for which his memory was long blessed; exhibited a singular instance of modesty, having actually refused the offer of the imperial crown.

Henry III. was the first who assumed the title of Duke of Brabant, towards the year 1250. One part of his last will is very remarkable, as it thus becomes evident, that his mind was imbued with a singular portion of humanity towards a class of beings, but little regarded in that age.

"By an express article in it, he enfranchised from extraordinary impositions, and every species of exaction, that numerous class of *serfs*, or bondmen, who were then, and still continue in some barbarous countries to be, attached to the soil, sequestered from civil society, and degraded from all the claims and privileges of men."

Alice, the widow of Henry III. held the reins of government, during the minority of her children. The eldest of her sons, solemnly yielded the sovereignty of Lower Lorraine, to a younger brother, who became John I. At this period, we are informed of the pitiful grounds of a destructive war with the people of Liege: it originated in the theft of a domestic animal, not worth a guinea, and was attended with the destruction of thousands on both sides! The author seizes this opportunity to exclaim: "*Quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi!*"

A little after this, the succession of Limbourg produced an important struggle between John and Renaud Count of Gueldres, who disputed his territories with him. The quarrel was terminated at Woringen; and the duchy of Limbourg, in consequence of the events of that day was reunited to Brabant.

During the time of John II. Philip le Bel, king of France, in order to punish the temerity of Guy, Count of Flanders, who had formed an alliance against him, with Edward I. king of England, obtained possession of his territories under the pretext of *confiscation*. On this the Flemings took the field, beat the French at Courtray, and entered into a league with Duke John, who had made a common cause with them. Their efforts were at first sufficiently prosperous, but having been defeated at Mons-en-Puelle, Philip dictated the terms of the peace at Achier-sur-Orange, in the month of June, 1305.

John II. being desirous to reform the abuses which had crept into the administration, at least as far as was in his power, caused the lords and the deputies of the cities of Brabant to be assembled, about a month anterior to his death. It was this assembly that passed the celebrated regulations, called the laws of Cortenberg, because they had met in the town of that name.

John III. was forced to take part in that long and disastrous contest, carried on by Edward IV. of England, against Philip de Valois. He was succeeded by his daughter Jean, and Wenceslaus, her husband. During the war that succeeded soon after, a battle was fought at Sansfliet, in the Marquisate of Antwerp, at which period, we are told, bombs were first brought into use. This occurred in 1356.

The 8th epoch comprehends the house of Burgundy. The government of John IV. was sufficiently tempestuous, for he had not only to combat with his own subjects, but also with his own spouse, Jaqueline, Countess of Hainault, who had separated from him, and married another. It ought to be remembered to his honour, that he founded the University of Louvain in 1426: it was his intention to fix it at Brussels, and this would accordingly have taken place, had it not been for the folly of the magistrates.

Under Philip, his brother and successor, the inhabitants of Ghent and Bruges were so powerful, that it was found difficult on the part of their sovereign to subject and punish them for their frequent revolts. His son Charles, Count de Charolois, entered into the famous combination, known under the name of *(ligue du bien public,)* the league for the public good; having for a pretext the reformation of the state and the advantage of the people.

Soon after this we find, that the inhabitants of Dinant having revolted, Philip le Bon caused eight hundred of them to be precipitated into the Meuse, where they

they were drowned, by the light of the flames that consumed their country.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

"Voyage à la Partie Orientale de la Terre-Ferme de l'Amérique méridionale, fait pendant les années 1801, 1802, 1803, et 1804."—A Voyage to the Eastern Portion of the Terra Firma of South America, performed during the Years 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804; by F. DE PONS, 3 vols. 8vo. At a period like this, when the eyes of Europe are steadfastly fixed on the possessions of Spain on the transatlantic continent, a work of this kind cannot fail to prove interesting. The author has accordingly seized the present opportunity, not only to detail the information gleaned by himself, but to expose the mistakes, misapprehensions, and ridiculous speculations of others.

M. De Pons accordingly commences his introduction with an account of the principal errors hitherto propagated relative to the geography of the country; he then exhibits the plan of his own work, which is divided into eleven chapters. The first is dedicated to the discovery of the country, and the conquests formerly made by the Spaniards; the second includes every thing relative to the climate, the soil, the productions of the earth, the forests, the lakes, the mountains, the rivers, and the ports. The third includes the population, both European and African; while the fourth conveys an idea of the indigenous inhabitants, "improperly termed Indians."

After this, we proceed to a detailed account of every thing relative to the government and administration: this occupies the fifth chapter. The 6th contains a sketch of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction; the seventh relates to agriculture and the territorial products; the eighth treats of commerce; the ninth of the finances; the 10th of the state of the towns, and the adjoining territories which are dependent on them; and finally, in the 11th, we have a description of Spanish Oroonoqua and Guyana.

The author himself presents his readers with a most excellent analysis of the whole, in a preliminary discourse; but it is perhaps a mistaken policy to enter into particulars, anterior to the body of the work; while on the contrary, had this paper followed it, it would not only have exhibited the design, and served to engrave the chief subjects still more forcibly on the mind, but also conveyed a just idea of the intentions of the writer.

The history of the discovery and the conquest of the Terra Firma, as well as of the first establishments made by the original adventurers, is written with great care and attention. The author is not imposed upon, either by the recitals or the authority of Oviedo; and he is at great pains to discuss his principles, and in some instances to overturn his reasoning. It was the hope of gold, and of gold alone, that engaged the Spaniards to encounter so many toils and difficulties, to obtain possession of this country: but every attempt to realize this speculation, as we shall speedily see, hath hitherto proved ineffectual.

"It affords me pleasure to think," says M. de Pons, "that none of these provinces have ever enjoyed, and probably are not ever destined to enjoy, the short-lived reputation arising from the possession of mines. They have been recompensed however, more than an hundred fold, by the abundant, precious, and inexhaustible productions of a country, which, both on account of its extent and its fertility, seems destined to be the constant asylum of happiness. This portion of the earth, indeed, will continue to flourish, when those colonies that yield only the precious metals, present nothing but misery, ruins, and frightful excavations, the sad memorials of their past opulence."

According to the best accounts that could be obtained by M. de Pons, the population of the Spanish provinces of Venezuela, Maracaïbo, Cumana, and Guyana, amounts to 723,000, out of which the whites constitute no more than two-tenths, while the slaves amount to three; the descendants of those who have been enfranchised to four, and the Indians to the remainder.

"These fine provinces were at first entirely neglected, merely because they were deficient in respect to the precious metals. The court of Madrid afterwards, when their value began to be better understood, opposed a variety of obstacles to the progress of their population, by restraining the permission to repair to, or settle in them. Its system in this point of view, is very different from that of other states, who contribute not a little to their own comforts, by leaving such an opening to all those who wish to repair to the plantations, that for a long time past those establishments have been considered as so many depositories, into which the mother country empties all its filth and impurity, instead of considering

sidering them as so many asylums of pleasure and of happiness.

"In stead of sending thither, as was formerly the case in France, all those whose conduct was equivocal, or whose offences were commuted into transportation; Spain, either more just or more tender in respect to her colonies, without being more fortunate than other nations, continues to employ all her attention for the express purpose of maintaining good morals, of preventing the germs of corruption from being imported from Europe. Since the 7th of August, 1584, no one has been able to obtain permission to repair to the West Indies, without an authentic testimonial of a sober life, and good morals. It is not long since a person, who had a passport for any particular province, was prohibited from repairing to another without a new permission signed by the King; he was accordingly obliged to proceed directly to the place of his destination."

We are assured that emigration from Spain to the Terra Firma, is not frequent; but on the other hand, when adventurers repair thither, they seldom return. The Biscayans and Catalonians, are the only persons in whose bosoms the love of their country is never extinguished; accordingly they generally revisit their native soil. As to the inhabitants of the Canaries, they transport themselves frequently to America, where their industry, and their attention, render them more prosperous than the other subjects of the King of Spain.

While treating of the slaves, M. de Pons informs us, that the number in the Captainship of the Caraccas amounts to two hundred and eighteen thousand. He reproaches their masters with neglect, in respect to this unhappy portion of the human species; but on the other hand, he launches into an eulogium on the excellence of the juridical institutions.

"Every where else, (says he) the slave is condemned for life, to suffer under the tyranny of an unjust master; among the Spaniards, he may at any time relieve himself from the dominion of a man who abuses his right of property. The law, indeed, insists that he should declare the motives; but this beneficent system of jurisprudence is satisfied with complaints of the slightest kind. The most trifling allegation, whether true or false, is sufficient to force the master to sell the slave who does not choose any longer to serve him. In addition to this, he cannot exact an arbitrary price for his liberty, and the maximum is regulated at three hundred piastres,* whatever may be the talents of the slave; if any infirmities have deteriorated the value, the judge makes the necessary deduction. Every bondman is allowed to purchase his freedom, at prime cost, while the master is not permitted to chastize him so as to make the blood flow, without exposing himself to punishment. In fine, the governors nominate an advocate, who is to support the rights and the claims of the slaves. This institution demonstrates the wisdom and the humanity of the legislature. How many calamities would the colonies of other European nations have avoided, if similar laws had been promulged by them! The Spaniards, hitherto so frequently accused of cruelty, are nevertheless the very people, whose code is the most sage, and whose customs are the most worthy of being imitated."

We are further informed, that out of the seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand persons, contained in the Captainship of the Caraccas, the number of those enfranchised, amounts to 219,000. "This is the less astonishing, (adds he) as the Spaniards consider the liberation of their slaves, among the most meritorious acts enjoined by their religion."

We now come to the Indians, who are described as being in general more attached to their mothers, than their fathers. The Goahiros, are represented as the most ferocious, as well as the most perfidious, of all the neighbouring tribes. They are cannibals, and if by chance any vessel is cast ashore by a tempest, they constantly murder the crew and feast on human flesh. M. de Pons offers up his vows for the subjugation of this people, in order that they might be obliged to renounce the customs and habits of wild beasts.

It is far otherwise with the civilized Indians; and the Spaniards, who are fully sensible of the difference, have not only renounced all the rigorous measures hitherto adopted by their ancestors, but now actually treat them with paternal kindness.

"But few authors, (we are told) have rendered that justice to the Spanish government which is due to it, relative to the manner in which the Indians are regulated. The Abbé Raynal, that ar-

* The piastre is a dollar, but the text mentions "trois cents piastres fortes."—Ed.

dent

dent and profound writer, more enthusiastic than impartial, more vehement than exact, presents his readers with an account of the present state of the Indians, which is not in the least applicable to any of the Spanish Colonies, and still less to the Caraccas. Robertson, more of an historian, although also a philosopher, has approximated nearer to the truth, without having entirely developed it: for the Spanish laws are still more favourable to this race, than he has allowed.

In respect to the general system by which the "Council of the Indies" regulates the affairs of the New World, the author is lavish in his praises. This "respectable tribunal, to which the throne is indebted for nearly all its lustre," dates its origin from the year 1511. It is chiefly composed of persons who have occupied the principal employments in America.

The merits of the first missionaries are described and praised, and we are told that they braved danger, and submitted to a thousand acts of injustice and cruelty, with the most heroic constancy. The Jesuits also, to whom the education of youth was chiefly confided there as in Europe, are commended with an uncommon degree of ardour; and we are informed, "that the expulsion of these learned men bereaved the youth of Maracaybo, of all the means of instruction."

When the Spaniards were unable to discover any mines of gold or of silver, on the Terra Firma, they bethought themselves that the pearl-fishery would fully reward all their labours; but as it proved expensive, it was soon abandoned. They then betook themselves to the cultivation of cacao, of coffee, of cotton, and of the sugar-cane.

This inquiry naturally leads to a detail of the commercial relations of the country, to a history of the company of the Caraccas, to an account of the administration of the finances, and an enumeration of the towns, such as La Goayra, Porto-Cabello, Valentia, Maracaybo, Tulmero, Coro, Tocuyo, Guanara, Araura, &c.

The Oronooko separates the Terra Firma from Guyana. It is represented as one of the largest rivers of the world, and in many respects, particularly its annual increase, resembles the Nile. Father Gumilla was the first who presented the world with a circumstantial account of this mighty stream; but he was deceived when he pronounced that it was connected, and had a direct communication with the river of the Amazons. The testimony of the Baron de Humboldt has since proved fully decisive relative to that subject. He says, "that he entered the Oronooko by the stream of the Apora, and arrived, after incredible difficulties, at Fort St. Charles, which constitutes the limits of the Portuguese settlements. From Fort St. Charles," adds this celebrated traveller, in a letter to the Captain General of the Caraccas, dated August 23, 1800, "we returned to Guyana, by the Cosiquiari, an arm of the Oronooko, which communicates with the Rio-Negro. The force of the current, the immense quantity of flies and insects of all sorts, together with the scantiness of the population, all contribute to render this navigation at once dangerous and fatiguing."

The mouths of the Oronooko appear to have a great affinity to those of the Nile, in respect to the earth thrown up, and formed into a *delta*, by the force of the stream, &c. Here a number of islands are formed, which occupy an extent of sixty miles of territory; they are at least fifty in number. The extreme breadth of the Oronooko is estimated at three thousand and fifty toises; while its depth at low water, opposite to St. Thomas's, is considerable. That town, or rather city, is considered as the capital of Spanish Guyana.

The Author, after narrating a variety of new and important particulars, terminates his work with some remarks relative to the lake Parima, so famous under the name of Eldorado, the search for which formerly occasioned the death of numerous adventurers, who were led thither by cupidity alone. M. de Pons conjectures, that the rays of the sun, by being reflected from the talc with which the borders of the water are covered, and exhibiting in a fine day all the brilliancy of the precious metals, has furnished the basis of most of the fine stories which have been related on this subject.

In 1797, a "conspiracy" was formed, or in other words a revolution was intended by the inhabitants, for the express purpose of enabling them to free themselves from the yoke of the court of Madrid. As it is not at present the interest of France, that the territories of her ally should be dismembered, M. de Pons, in a very pathetic exhortation to the colonists, addresses himself particularly to the Europeans, and the descendants of Europeans in the New World,

and earnestly solicits them to shut their hearts against that moral perfidy with which a destructive anarchy is constantly accompanied: "it pretends to virtue, but practises crime; it promises all sorts of good, and only scatters evil; in short, with the language of an angel it unites the feelings of a tiger," &c.

"Mon Voyage en Prusse, ou Mémoires Secrets sur Frédéric-le-Grand et la Cour de Berlin. Par L. M. D. L***."—My Travels in Prussia; or, the Secret Memoirs of Frederick the Great and the Court of Berlin. By L. M. D. L***.

The following paragraph by the author, serves as a preface:

"I was only twenty years of age when I wrote these notes; I thought I had lost them for ever, but, by accident, they were discovered. After having taken the trouble to read them over, M. de Frechel was polite enough to deem them of some value. Without either retouching, or even reperusing them, they are now given to the public." This volume, instead of giving any account of Prussia, abounds entirely with anecdotes relative to the great Frederick, whom the author endeavours, as much as possible, to debase. Nicolai, Bitaubé, and most of the members of the Academy of Berlin, are also treated with but little respect.

BIOGRAPHY.

"Galerie Historique des illustres Germains, depuis Arminius jusqu'à nos jours, avec leurs Portraits," &c.—An Historical Gallery of illustrious Germans, from the days of Arminius to our own Times, with their engraved Portraits, and a Representation of the principal Events of their Lives. Paris, 1806-1807.

This work, which is published in parts, or *livraisons*, is the production of the Chevalier de Klein, Privy Counsellor to the King of Bavaria, perpetual Secretary of the German Academy of Manheim, a Correspondent of the National Institute of France, and a Member of several learned Societies. The frontispiece represents History in the shape of a female, holding a lamp in one hand and a book in the other; thus differing from former artists, who have usually depicted her with a *flambeau*. The figure, &c. is executed by Joseph Fratrel, a Frenchman, in the service of the King of Bavaria.

The first portrait is that of Arminius, the liberator and defender of his country, who, in the school of the Romans, attempted to learn the difficult art of vanquishing them. The second plate represents the spouse of this hero, who was worthy of him, and who, notwithstanding she was destined to become the captive of Germanicus, yet, by the elevation of her mind, rose superior to the persecutions of fortune.

The third print recals the memory of an anecdote on the part of one of the lieutenants of Arminius. Boyokal, preferring death to treason, is here represented in the attitude of replying as follows to that Roman, who intended either to seduce or to affright him: "If your countrymen will not allow us a corner of the earth on which to live, we shall at least find a sufficient portion whereon to die!"

The fourth exhibits one of those incidents which seem to appertain to fabulous times, and which the unanimous testimony of historians can alone render credible—the circumstance of the Cimbrian women devoting themselves to destruction, after the victory obtained by Marius.

"The females of this nation," says the author, "according to the text of Plutarch, on beholding their husbands defeated, descend from their cars, clothed in robes that denoted their grief, and, being unable any longer to rally their fugitive cohorts, kill every one they meet with their lances. The ties of nature itself are not respected by their blind patriotism; and, rather than fall into the power of the conqueror, the sister pierces the bosom of the brother, the wife takes away the life of her husband; they either seize and strangle their children with their own hands, or throw them under the wheels of their carriages, after which they put themselves to death also."

The last print is of a very different kind, as it appertains to the history of the arts; it is the portrait of Albert Durer.

The price of every number is 25 franks, and that of a whole volume 150 livres.

"Eloge de Massillon, Evêque de Clermont, l'un des Quarante de l'Académie Française."—The Eulogy of Massillon, Bishop of Clermont, one of the forty Members of the French Academy. By Charles Henry Belime.

It has been observed, and that too very justly, that eulogies of this species are exceedingly difficult in point of composition. It is far more easy to celebrate a great magistrate, a great minister, or a great warrior, than a great orator; less eloquence is required on the part of him who makes the panegyric of a man distinguished

tinguished in the military art, or in civil affairs, than we expect from the professed eulogist of one who has acquired a high reputation by the talent of elocution alone. The author who would pretend to praise Demosthenes in vulgar language, is equally incapable of appreciating his genius, or celebrating his talents.

It is the opinion of many, that, as Racine is the first French poet, so Massillon is the first French orator: in fine, he has been usually considered the Cicero, while Bossuet has been termed the Demosthenes of France. It has been observed of the former, "that he knew how to weep with grace."

His sermon, "Sur le petit Nombre des Elus," (the small Number of the Elect,) is a surprising composition, which, on its delivery, produced such an effect, that the whole audience, struck with a momentary terror, arose as if by agreement. The first time that this bishop preached before Louis XIV. he was also interrupted, during the exordium, by an involuntary murmur of approbation, which neither the sacredness of the place, the brilliancy of the court, nor the presence of the king, were able to repress. Thus he ravished the admiration of a circle, accustomed to the eloquence of Bossuet, of Bourdaloue, and of Flechier.

Louis XIV. had attained the summit of power, prosperity, and glory, when Massillon lectured from the following text: "*Bienheureux ceux qui pleurent*:"—"Happy are they who weep." "Sire!" said he, "if the world were to address your Majesty, it would not repeat, 'Happy are they who weep;' on the contrary, it would exclaim, 'Happy is the King, whose glory is commensurate with his power, who has never fought but to vanquish, who enjoys at one and the same time, the love of his subjects and the esteem of his enemies!' But, Sire, the evangelist does not speak the language of flattery!"

Louis XIV. once addressed the following compliment to the Bishop of Clermont:

"My father! I have heard several great orators in my chapel, and I have generally left it, very well content with them; but when I listen to you, I always retire discontented with myself."

"Notices Historiques."—Historical Notices.

The first person whom we shall mention under this head, is Daniel Tilenus, a professor and minister at Sedan, one of the most learned theologians among the reformers. He was born at Tolberg, in Silesia, on the 4th of February, 1563, and repaired to France in 1590, after having completed his studies in Germany. Having been honoured with the notice of Henry IV. he remained there during the rest of his life.

He appears at first to have been employed in the capacity of an instructor, or private tutor, to youth of condition, and, among others, was preceptor to M. de Rocheposay, afterwards Bishop of Poitiers, M. de Laval, &c. His literary labours soon proved that he had turned his attention, at an early period of life, to the study of the scriptures, the fathers, and of ecclesiastical history in general. It is also evident, that he had attained great eminence in the oriental languages, which are so necessary to all those who wish to ascend to the primitive sources of theology.

His first publication was the Account of a Conference relative to the Apostolic Traditions, which he held at Paris, in 1597, with Jacques Davy Du Perron, Bishop of Evreux, the first catholic prelate who wrote in the French language respecting matters of religion. Two months posterior to this, Tilenus was invited to Sedan, in the double capacity of a protestant minister and a professor of theology. There he remained for about thirty years, and was honoured with the personal esteem of Henry de la Tour, Duke de Bouillon. This prince, although indifferent himself in respect to religious affairs, yet educated his eldest son, Frederic Maurice, under a rigid Calvinist, whilst he placed the great Turenne with Professor Tilenus, a declared partisan of universal toleration.

In 1609, the latter engaged in the dispute which took place in Holland, between the two famous sects, the Gomarists and the Arminians, and he declared against the latter of these; but he afterwards changed sides, on reading the writings of Corvinus. His conduct on this occasion engendered a number of enemies, and particularly the Duke de Bouillon, who appears to have affected to alter his religious tenets at the request of the King of England! The instructor of Turenne was accordingly divested of all his employments, and even obliged to leave a city where he wished to finish his mortal career, after a residence of several years. Having been thus forced to quit Sedan in the middle of the winter of 1619, notwithstanding he was then afflicted

flicted with a fit of the gout, Tilenus repaired to Paris.

Soon after this, he had a conference of four days at the Castle of l'Isle, near Orleans, with some of the chief leaders of the Gomarists, which ended as conferences of this kind usually do, each, at the conclusion, retaining his own particular notions, and each giving an account of the interview according to his own estimate of it.

It was not long posterior to this event that he addressed a letter to the Scotch, charging them with having made too great a change in respect to the article of religion: he, at the same time, praised the reformation which had taken place in England, observing, "that the practices of the Anglican Church were in strict conformity to those of the ancient Christians." Tilenus passed the remainder of his life in the French capital, and died there on the first of August, 1633. He was certainly married, for he makes mention of his wife in the *Paralipomena*.

During the course of his life, he composed no less than nineteen works, some in French and some in Latin, and we believe all of these were controversial.

"Notices sur Michel Adanson, Membre de l'Ancienne Académie des Sciences," &c.—Notes relative to Michael Adanson, Member of the Ancient Academy of Sciences, of the French Institute, of the Royal Society of London, &c.

Michael Adanson was born at Aix, in Provence, on the 7th of April, 1727, and brought to Paris when only three years of age. Being destined for an ecclesiastic, while yet very young he obtained a trifling living as canon of Champeaux en Brie; but his genius did not fail in a short time to take a very different direction: in fine, his ardour for study procured to him the surname of the "Indefatigable," and became at length an irresistible passion. His particular taste is said to have developed itself so early as the year 1732, when he began to examine the smallest plants, such as the *mosses*, &c.: these he cultivated on the ledges of the windows, and at the same time took a fancy to collect the most minute insects, particularly those considered as useful. During the period spent by him in the colleges of St. Barbe and Duplessis, he distinguished himself by his Greek and Latin poetry, and was presented with a Pliny and an Aristotle, as a recompence, on account of his attainments.

At the age of thirteen, Adanson began to make notes and observations on certain valuable books. He then applied himself to study the works of nature, and soon evinced an amazing avidity for knowledge. Having procured thirty-three thousand different specimens, out of these he composed a series different from any hitherto known, and instead of a science of names, he endeavoured to construct a science founded on principles. Such was the manner in which he arranged his collection, after eight years' continual labour. He was about to publish the result of his studies, when he reflected that the number of thirty-three thousand species, however great it might appear to the ablest naturalists of that day, who bounded their catalogues to forty or fifty thousand, left a vacuity of at least two-thirds, which was to be filled up by means of new researches.

To complete his vast designs, the necessity of travelling abroad now became evident to him; and having, in 1745, resigned his benefice at Champeaux, in 1748 he sacrificed his patrimony to gratify the ruling passion of his heart. He, at the same time, risked his life; for having determined to visit those countries that were most fertile in productions such as he wished to acquire, he was naturally induced to repair to the regions situate within the torrid zone.

"The centre of Africa having the preference, Adanson accordingly left Paris for Senegal, in October, 1748. In his way thither, he visited the Canaries, and transmitted the result of his observations to the Academy of Sciences. On his arrival at Senegal, where he spent five years in the acquisition of knowledge of various kinds, M. Adanson applied himself with his usual zeal to the study of whatsoever that country afforded either new or curious. But he did not confine himself to this species of knowledge alone; for he endeavoured, at the same time, to render himself acquainted with every thing relative to commerce and the arts. For this purpose, he traversed the most fertile portions of Senegal, formed a geographical chart of it, traced the course of the Niger, and conceived the project of a colony, which was intended to occupy a settlement of six leagues along its banks.

His enquiries and researches at length led him to discover two kinds of trees, both of which produced the real gum Arabic; while, by experiments of various sorts, he was enabled to obtain from the

natural indigo of Senegal, a *celestial blue*. This discovery was precious in every point of view, as it had defied the skill of the ablest manufacturers which the French India Company had sent thither at different periods, for this express purpose.

"Having been requested, in 1753, to lay some of his plans before the Directors of that Institution, he accordingly communicated a project for the formation of a colony, which was to cultivate indigo, cotton, tobacco of a superior quality, rice, coffee like that of Mocha, pepper, ginger, spices, &c.; and these, he observed, would here acquire a degree of perfection which the excessive heat of the climate could alone confer. He observed at the same time, that by paying a little attention to the Kings of Galam and Bambouc, they might easily obtain permission to work the rich mines of gold with which those countries abound, and thus obtain products far more abundant than either Peru or Mexico had ever witnessed. The precious metals alone would produce from ten to twelve millions of livres a-year, a sum which might be tripled on any exigency; the gum was estimated at from eight to fourteen millions, while the slave-trade, the sale of wax, honey, senna, dye-woods, salt, skins, Indian corn, &c. would bring in about eight millions: but this union of advantages was never productive of any fortunate result on the part of France, as the project remained unexecuted.

"On the 6th of October, 1753, Adanson left Senegal for the express purpose of returning with his collection to his native country, where he at length arrived, after an absence of several years. His acquisitions, moral, political, and economical, were very great, and he was also enabled to add thirty thousand different species hitherto unknown, to the thirty-three familiar to him before: he afterwards extended his researches, so as to embrace ninety thousand! Soon after this Louis XVI. confided his botanical garden at Trianon to his care, and he at the same time obtained the patent of Naturalist to his Majesty."

In 1756, M. Adanson presented his Description of the *Baobab* of Senegal to the Academy of Sciences, and in 1757, he published his Natural History of that country, accompanied with a geographical chart. In 1758, he was nominated one of the censors of books, by M. de Lavignon-Malesherbes; in 1759, he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1760, became F. R. S. London. Nearly at the same time, he was invited by the Emperor of Germany to found an Academy at Louvaine, in conformity to his own plan of natural philosophy: he also received a letter from Linnæus, offering to nominate him a member of the Academy of Upsal, in Sweden.

We are told that, in 1761, the English Minister sent over Mr. Cumming to France, with instructions to offer Adanson a very large sum of money, provided he would communicate either the original, or even a copy, of his papers relative to the productions of Senegal. This proposition, however, is said to have been declined on the part of the naturalist.

Choiseul, then prime minister of France, having conceived the idea of forming a colony at Cayenne, applied to, and obtained the assistance of M. Adanson; and, in 1766, the Empress of all the Russias made him very liberal offers, provided he would reside in quality of a Professor at the University of Petersburgh: the Court of Spain afterwards made him a similar proposition.

In 1767, he undertook a journey to Normandy and Brittany, at his own expence, for the express purpose of becoming acquainted with the natural history of these two provinces. In 1773, he read to the Academy a memoir exhibiting the plan of his Natural Universal Encyclopædia, in one hundred and twenty manuscript volumes, adorned with seventy-five thousand figured subjects, in folio. The commissioners who were nominated for the inspection of this astonishing work, made a very advantageous report on its merits.

As he now possessed the most complete cabinet in the world, for it at this time comprehended at least seventy-five thousand different species of the three kingdoms, M. Adanson applied to Louis XVI. for apartments at the Louvre, where they could be placed and arranged; and his Majesty, in 1779, presented him with an additional pension of eighteen hundred franks, instead of the lodgings he had demanded.

At the commencement of the Revolution, this celebrated man beheld his experimental garden trodden under foot; and thus, in a single instant, were the labours of half a century snatched from him. Among other productions, he cultivated there no less than one hundred and thirty different species of the mulberry.

By degrees, he also experienced every kind

kind of privation, and was at length subjected to all the horrors of want: In fine, so deplorable were his necessities, that he was actually deprived of both fire and candle, which rendered him unable to continue his studies during the long nights of winter.

"The lot of the unfortunate Adanson was in some degree ameliorated by the minister Benezech. But it was reserved for another minister, a poet and a man of genius, to form a due estimate of the value of so great a man: M. François de Neufchateau is the person to whom we now allude. He alleviated his situation as much as possible, during the distressing period in question; he paid him every possible degree of respect; he induced the public to recollect the services which he had performed for it; and he testified the deepest regret, that it was not in his power to furnish the sums necessary for the impression of his Encyclopædia. In addition to all this, he placed his bust among those of the great men; and when the munificence of the government had ceased to be under his management, the ex-minister took every opportunity to recommend him to his successors.

Adanson both wrote and read in an attitude singularly calculated to hurt his health, for he sat on both occasions in an arm-chair, with his body bent downwards, and his legs elevated on the chimney-piece. After his residence at Senegal, his body evinced an extreme degree of sensibility, both in respect to cold and damps. His rheumatism, too, was not a little augmented by the apartments which he inhabited during the Revolution, which was a parlour in a kind of cottage, on a level with the street, situate in Rue Chantereine, now called Rue de la Victoire.

"Even there he cultivated a few plants, in the little garden attached to his humble habitation, where he would lie down extended on the earth, the better to observe every thing around him. When a friend arrived, he was accustomed to stretch forth both his hands, and exclaim:

"Non indecoro pulvere sordidum!"

At this period he also collected a number of frogs, for the express purpose of becoming better acquainted with their instinct; each received a particular appellation from him; and the habit of seeing and examining these, seemed to have rendered them more docile. During the evening, he was employed in his closet, and he sometimes omitted, for several nights in succession, to take any rest.

"He had been for a short period afflicted with an ulcer in the right thigh, which was followed by a fracture; and having been obliged, while in this state, to betake himself to his bed, he patiently awaited the effect of those succours which he expected from the intervention of a skilful surgeon. At first he tasted the juice of the grape but seldom; yet on the expiration of the fourth month, he asked for the *vin blanc de Châblis*. He began by drinking it mixed with water, and afterwards by itself, to the amount of three half pints a-day: this and milk were taken alternately by him. During the last fourteen days of his life, lemonade alone was administered; and yet he was seen every morning with a pen in his hand, taking notes and making observations, without recurring to the aid of spectacles. His ardour for study, which had in some respects relaxed, appeared to be reanimated on the evening before his death; and he was in full possession of all his faculties on the 3d of August, 1806, on which day he expired. Eleven hours after his demise, all his bones became so soft, that they could scarcely be distinguished from the flesh.

"In respect to organization, Adanson was of a dry temperament, and eminently nervous. His gestures were lively and impatient: in point of height, he did not exceed five feet. During his youth, he had excelled both in fencing and dancing, and was also very adroit in the management of fire-arms. His sensibility was exquisite: Good music, and more especially the compositions of Gluck, filled his breast with indescribable transports. Even when near eighty years of age, he was extremely delighted on being entertained in this manner.

"Being uncommonly sober, sugared water was his favourite liquor, even at his repasts; his principal aliment, coffee or milk: it often happened that he took no other nourishment until seven o'clock in the evening. After Hippocrates, Aristotle appeared to Adanson to be the finest genius of antiquity; but, without adopting his errors, he contemplated Descartes as the greatest of all the philosophers, both ancient and modern; he considered him, indeed, as far superior to Newton.

"Mémoires de M. de la Harpe," &c. —Memoirs of the late M. de la Harpe, with a list of his works.

We have already presented our readers with

with an account of this celebrated author, (see vol. xxii. p. 37.) but in the following statement some errors are rectified, and a variety of new and interesting particulars introduced.

Men of letters have always been caressed and protected in France; and it will be seen from the following account, that, even before the Revolution, they were admitted into the first circles. This memoir will, at the same time, exhibit the extraordinary occurrence of the conversion of one of the modern philosophers to the doctrines of Christianity!

Jean François de la Harpe was born in the year 1740. His father, who was descended from a noble family in the Pays de Vaud, entered early in life into the service of France, obtained the cross of St. Louis, and, notwithstanding his deficiency in respect to wealth, and the impossibility of ever being able to enrich himself in the profession that had been embraced by him, he married a young lady, more recommendable on account of her beauty, her virtue, and her birth, than by any of the advantages usually derived from fortune. This alliance proved as happy as could possibly be expected; but the prospect of a large family rendered the parents at times peculiarly unhappy.

M. de la Harpe, one of the youngest of the children, had already distinguished himself, at an early period of life, by the display of extraordinary talents, when he lost both father and mother, whose superintendance was so necessary to his education. This young orphan, abandoned by all the world, was destitute of every resource, except what he derived from the charity of some pious and well-disposed persons. Paris, at that period, fortunately presented a number of establishments for children of this description, and the good and charitable people just alluded to, had credit sufficient to place him in one of the colleges of the University, as a pensioner.*

While in this situation, the talents of the young scholar began to be developed, and soon gave rise to the most flattering hopes. His future condition in life depended, in some measure, on his present success; for it was from the *boursiers* that the Universities derived the greater portion of their credit, and continual triumphs appeared to be considered as the price paid by the young people for the asylum, and the attention which they received. Their situation being such, that they could neither reckon on the succour nor the indulgence of their parents, they generally distinguished themselves; and being thus exposed to a perpetual emulation, their courage was excited, and they themselves were rendered capable of extraordinary efforts.

Notwithstanding the disadvantage of being sent to college at too early an age, and being sometimes obliged to study what he could not comprehend, yet, after a short interval, young La Harpe got to the head of his class; and the University of Paris had not been able to boast of such a scholar for many years anterior to this epoch. He displayed the same aptitude in rhetoric as in the languages, and for two succeeding years he obtained all the first prizes: this was a circumstance hitherto unexampled.

Such an unparalleled instance of success occasioned no small degree of surprise; this boy accordingly became the subject of conversation: his admittance to the houses of persons of distinction, began to be considered as a kind of *fashion;* and he was accordingly well known in the world, before he had entirely completed his studies.

This precarious celebrity would have proved extremely prejudical to most persons in his condition of life; but he, on the contrary, persevered in his studies with unabating industry, and had good sense enough to discover, that the reputation which a young man acquires at college, is neither solid nor durable.

At this period of his life an event occurred, which, while it exhibits the despotic nature of the French government, may, at the same time, account perhaps for his early partiality in favour of a reform. Having addicted himself to the composition of satires, he was supposed to be the author of a lampoon against a person of great credit;* and, in consequence of bare unauthorised suspicion, was committed to the house of correction! He himself constantly protested his innocence, and the real author was soon after discovered: yet

* This was then termed a "boursier," from the *purse* of money with which persons of this description had been originally presented by the rules of the Institution. The Scotch colleges, like the Scotch courts of justice, were formed after the model of the French, and the term *bursar*, is accordingly continued to this day, in respect to such as derive any emolument from the funds of the University.

* M. Asselin.

this

this circumstance proved for some time unfavourable to his reputation, and it was long before it became entirely forgotten.

Notwithstanding this, M. de la Harpe already began to be distinguished by men of letters, and the first to whom he became known, was the celebrated Diderot. The interview between them, however, was not calculated to produce friendship; for this stripling, then only seventeen years of age, had the hardihood, and, it may be added, the ill manners, to attack this celebrated man relative to his productions, which he appears to have ridiculed to his face, with more humour than wisdom.

By this time his verses, as well as his college-exercises, had obtained for him a certain degree of reputation in the world; so that, at this period, he was invited to compose the tragedy of "Warwick:" this circumstance prevented him from experiencing many of those vexations which authors generally complain of at their outset in life. The actors, in particular, were prodigal of their applause; and, notwithstanding its premature reputation, a circumstance generally dangerous, his first dramatic effort obtained a degree of success which may be considered as nearly unexampled, for the like had not occurred since the time that Voltaire composed his tragedies for the Parisian stage. It was to this famous man that he dedicated his first performance; and on receiving a flattering answer from this patriarch of literature, he thought proper to prefix it to the work.

But the emoluments derived from the representation of "Warwick," did not prove sufficient to defray the expences of a young man, who had been admitted into the first circles, and was, at the same time, far from being an economist. It therefore became necessary to occupy his time in such a manner as to be able to derive further advantages from his literary labours. His reputation, which was by this time considerable, accordingly obtained admission for him as one of the editors of the "Gazette Littéraire," a journal in which all the *philosophers*, as they were called, of that day wrote, and whence it undoubtedly derived no small portion of its reputation. Marmontel, Saurin, Dami Saville, furnished certain articles; even Voltaire himself sometimes transmitted his lucubrations.

As the periodical work in question was principally directed against "l'Année Littéraire," conducted by Freron, the latter immediately began to libel both "Warwick" and its author. This, like many of the unjust and petulant criticisms of the present day, did not produce the effect that had been expected; for although it occasioned much chagrin to this young man of talents, who possessed no other resources but those derived from his abilities, yet the public did not become prejudiced against him; on the contrary, his tragedy was performed, as usual, to crowded houses.

It is with pain we are now obliged to mention a circumstance that confers but little credit on the ingenuousness of the subject of this memoir. After some able, but bitter, criticisms on "Le Siége de Calais," which happened to be performed, at this period, with a degree of success equal to that formerly experienced by the "Cid," he was induced, by the popularity of the play, to attempt one himself, after the same manner. He accordingly recurred to the history of France, and selected Pharamond as his hero.

Having been invited to spend some time with Voltaire, at this period he confided his intentions to his friend, who in vain endeavoured to dissuade him. The poet would not listen to the fate anticipated by the critic, whose opinions were, however, but too soon realized, for the piece was *damned!* On this the author, judging of his own labours with an equal degree of severity as the public, threw the manuscript into the fire, and thus destroyed a work, of which certain portions were perhaps worthy of a better fate.

Soon after this, at the express recommendation of his patron, he was persuaded to alter the "Gustave" of Piron. —But the critics appear to have been alarmed, and almost disgusted, at the presumption of so young a man, and many epigrams were published against him on this very account. The *Parterre*, too, was of the same opinion at the first representation, and every part of it seemed determined to exclaim, "Rendez nous Piron!"—"Restore us Piron!"

This, like his "Pharamond," was accordingly played but once, and the tragedy of "Timoleon" did not prove much more fortunate, as, after a few representations, it also was laid aside.

The author who, subsequently to the flattering reception given to his "Warwick," had considered himself as the legitimate successor of the great masters of his art, and had flattered himself with the

the idea, that his reputation was entirely exempt from criticism, immediately changed from the excess of confidence to the excess of discouragement, and now renounced all hopes from the theatre. In consequence of this resolution, he devoted more of his time to general literature, which seemed to be, at this period, his favourite element.

The academic institutions, so common at this period in most of the cities of France, presented an opportunity for young men to distinguish themselves, and also procured for them, if they were so fortunate as to obtain a prize, considerable pecuniary resources. The French Academy had introduced the custom of proposing either the eulogies of great men, or the solution of some great question, either moral or philosophical. M. de la Harpe entered into this career, in which Thomas had already distinguished himself; and it is allowed by all, that his academic discourses possessed a certain degree of dignity, which is rarely to be found in those of his rivals.

Being now resolved to marry, he selected a young woman for his wife, whose parents had been very poor, but who, notwithstanding this, had received an excellent education. He was at pains to inspire her with a taste for literature, and appeared, above all, solicitous that she should be able to converse with him, relative to those objects which occupied his attention. This lady, who had frequented the *Theatre Français*, was soon capable of declaiming; and by repeating the speeches composed by her husband, was thus enabled to afford him an idea, as it were, by anticipation, in what manner they would be received on the stage. But after the misadventure that occurred to "Gustave," this proved of but little service, and the young couple were soon reduced to great distress.

On this, Voltaire, with his accustomed generosity, interposed, and expressed a wish that they should remain with him at Ferney, until the complete re-establishment of their affairs. The residence of this kind patron was, at this period, the centre of the correspondence of all the philosophers of Europe, while he himself was looked up to as their patriarch. Men of rank, courtiers, magistrates, and even trades-people, imposed on themselves the obligation of performing a pilgrimage to the Pay de Gex, in which his little domain was situate. Accustomed to correspond and converse familiarly with princes and even kings, he himself seemed to resemble a sovereign, and enjoyed almost similar honours; for his anti-chamber was crowded every morning with strangers, who repaired thither merely to see him, and were enraptured if he but deigned to open his mouth.

It was at this court, the first which any poet had ever formed around him, that M. and Madame de la Harpe now arrived. Voltaire had erected a theatre, on which his earlier tragedies were acted, and by its means he also formed a notion of such as he had recently composed. His new guests immediately formed part of the *dramatis personæ*; and as they possessed good figures, and were accustomed to declaim, they soon united all the suffrages in their favour.

It was precisely at this period that the subject of the present memoir began to conceive hopes of being admitted into the French Academy. His claims consisted of a tragedy, which had become a stock-piece at the theatre, together with two discourses which had been crowned. D'Alembert, and even Marmontel, considered his pretensions to be well founded, and did every thing in their power to pave the way for his reception; but Dorat, then in great vogue at Paris, had been offended by some of his criticisms, and having become his enemy, prevented his success.

His distress at this period was so great, that he had at one time nearly consented to repair to the Court of St. Petersburgh; but he was prevented by the remonstrances of Voltaire, with whom he had now resided for the space of thirteen months. During this visit, he had written some scenes of his tragedy of "Baremecides," and also, "La Reponse à l'Epître de l'Abbé de Rancé."

A new epoch in his life now occurred. On his return to the capital, he betook himself, as before, to criticism, and had the good fortune, as he then deemed it, to be associated with Lacombe, at that period the proprietor and the editor of the "Mercure." On this, that journal assumed a new appearance; for, by means of his pen and his talents, it soon acquired an uncommon degree of circulation and celebrity.

M. Dupati having, nearly at the same time, proposed the Elogy of Henry IV. on the part of the Academy of Rochelle, La Harpe became a candidate for the prize; but he only obtained the *accessit*. He was also introduced, by means of Voltaire, to the Duc de Choiseul, and soon acquired the friendship of that mi-

nister, who entertained a high respect for his merit. When the French Premier was weary of public affairs, he conversed with him on the subject of literature; and, on all occasions, he expressed his opinions with a degree of frankness which the other had hitherto been but little accustomed to. It was to please him that he translated Suetonius into French, which was begun and completed in the space of two months. We lament to add, that it was immediately published, while still in an imperfect state; and as he had, by this time, increased the number of his enemies, in consequence of the boldness and severity of his criticisms, they took care to point out all its faults, and that too with an unexampled degree of bitterness. La Harpe, on the other hand, admitted all the errors attributed to him, with a degree of frankness which was but little expected, and this contributed not a little to obtain his pardon with the public.

In addition to this, he now added greatly to his former reputation by means of a drama, entitled "Melanie," respecting which Voltaire, D'Alembert, and most of the celebrated men of that age, had already raised the curiosity of the public. The moral of it was wholly directed against monastic institutions, and vows made at a period when the contracting party was incapable of judging as to the solemnity and extent of the engagement. The poet of Ferney wrote to him as follows on this subject: "You have all the philosophers and the ladies on your side, and, with such a recommendation, it is impossible to fail."

This prophecy was fully confirmed by the event; but, in the very zenith of his reputation, he was in danger of being sent to the Bastile, in consequence of some satirical verses against the Duke de Richelieu, a nobleman celebrated for his gallantries and debaucheries of all kinds, but whose influence at the court of Louis XV. a prince of a similar temperament, was such, as to have shut up one half of the men of letters in Paris, *on bare suspicion*, had he been so inclined! Voltaire on this, as on every other occasion, interposed his ægis, and preserved his friend.

Meanwhile the Elogy of Fenelon, which obtained the prize at the French Academy, conferred new reputation on the labours of La Harpe, and he pleased the philosophical party, by whom he had been constantly protected, in consequence of some sly attacks on the character of Bossuet. As D'Alembert was now in high credit with this body, he was at length certain that he would be admitted a member, and this consideration supported and enabled him to continue his labours.

On the accession of Louis XVI. M. Turgot, become one of the new ministers, took every opportunity of exhibiting a high degree of regard for the subject of this memoir, who was now busily occupied about three different dramatic works, which were to point at three different objects. In the "Barmecides," he endeavoured to describe heroism and generosity; in "Jeanne de Naples," the fatal effects of the passions; and in "Menzikoff," the disgrace of a powerful minister, a disgrace the better calculated to obtain interest and attention, by being accompanied with a degree of resignation almost without a parallel in history. The last of these attracted such applause, that the young Queen became desirous to be present at the representation; and such was the effect of this trifling circumstance in a despotic country, that it put the adversaries of the author to silence!

Nearly at the same time, he obtained the long-expected chair of the French Academy, having succeeded Colardeau. From this moment his enemies became more reserved in their attacks, and he in his censures. M. Necker also, on his advancement to a high situation in the management of the finances, evinced the greatest respect for La Harpe: but it was to Calonne, with whom he had no manner of connexion, that he was indebted, about this period, for a pension.

After having distinguished himself by his criticisms in three different literary journals, all of which he rendered celebrated, M. de la Harpe at length determined to commence a "Cours de Littérature" at the Lyceum. In the capacity of a Professor, he accordingly read a course of lectures to the Parisians, both male and female, who were so captivated with his taste and talents, that this amusement not only became fashionable, but he himself obtained the appellation of "The French Quintilian."

When the Revolution occurred, notwithstanding the loss of his pension, our author for some time adopted the principles of the reformers. During two whole years, he remained firm to the party that then triumphed; but he no sooner imagined that they had overstepped the boundaries at which they ought to have stopped, than he wrote against them

them in the "Mercure." On this he was denounced, and obliged in some degree to retract, and that circumstance afterwards furnished a pretext for the most odious calumnies on the part of his enemies. In 1793, he was at length arrested, and imprisoned in the Luxembourg. By this time, a large proportion of those with whom he had been intimately connected had lost their lives on the scaffold, and the same fate appeared to be reserved for himself. La Harpe now became melancholy, and was ready to fall into despair: on this he, who had hitherto distinguished himself as a man of letters, and an academician, without paying any attention to the prevailing opinions relative to religion, determined to taste of the consolations of Christianity.

A pious female, with whom he had got acquainted during his confinement, is said to have first inspired him with this idea; and having advised him to seek for consolation in the Psalms of David, he was so charmed with them, that he immediately commenced a literary commentary, in which he pointed out their beauties. This was afterwards converted into a Preliminary Discourse to the Translation of the Psalms, the first work in which he announced his conversion.

That event occasioned some noise; more especially as he informs his readers in one of the notes, that he was accustomed to obtain comfort in his affliction, by opening the Psalms, as if by accident, and looking at the first passage which occurred. In this, he at one particular period, not only found great consolation, but he says that he received from it a solution of all his difficulties.

On being released from confinement, De la Harpe entered the world quite a different man from what he was before, being now determined to support that cause with intrepidity, which he had embraced with so much ardour. He accordingly resolved thenceforward to dedicate his literary harangues, which were originally intended to form the taste of his auditors, to the defence of religion. Great labour and much attention were required, to give this direction to his "cours de littérature:" but notwithstanding the multitude of obstacles that interposed, he in the space of a very few years completed that vast Circle of Literature, in which both ancients and moderns are judged and appreciated.

On his reassuming the chair at the Lyceum, he made a full, public, and ample recantation, of his former opinions; but he was twice proscribed, and obliged to fly. During the latter of those persecutions, he obtained an asylum at a house but a few leagues distant from Paris, by the interposition of the pious female who had been the means of producing the alteration in his religious opinions, while imprisoned at the Luxembourg; and during this period of his life, he composed his celebrated pamphlet, entitled "Le Fanatisme dans la Langue revolutionnaire," which was read with an extraordinary degree of avidity, but, at the same time added not a little to the fury of his enemies.

After this, he entirely occupied his time with, "l'Apologie de la Religion," and perused and studied the Lives of the Saints, and other holy books, for the express purpose of deriving arguments from these sources, against the Philosophers and their writings. On this occasion he must be allowed to have possessed one advantage, not enjoyed before by any of his predecessors, as he knew both the weak and the strong points of the doctrine he now combated; and indeed, according to his own expression, he had spent "nearly the whole of his life in the enemy's camp."

M. de la Harpe had always been industrious in his literary labours, and his aptitude for application appears to have increased during the period of his proscription. The chamber occupied by him overlooked a garden surrounded with very high walls, where he could walk whenever he was so disposed. During the whole of the morning, he was accustomed to write at a table near the window; and in the afternoon, he took the only recreation he permitted himself to enjoy: this consisted solely in a solitary walk.

On his return to his apartment, he resigned himself to pious exercises, and concluded the evening by reading works analagous to those he was engaged on. This uniform and sedentary life did not in the least tire him; all the activity of his mind was occupied in that cause to which he had devoted himself; and the continual dangers to which he remained exposed, could not in the least alter that mental tranquillity so eminently enjoyed by him. He was often accustomed, indeed, to remark, that the epoch of his proscription proved the happiest portion of his life: his health, indeed, seemed to improve, and his friends flattered themselves that his career would still prove

long and brilliant: but they were disappointed!

No sooner were the apprehensions of M. de la Harpe dissipated, and he had returned to mix with the world, than all the flattering appearances of longevity were immediately dissipated. A number of infirmities, to which he had hitherto been a stranger, now shewed themselves; and he himself began to anticipate the melancholy catastrophe. Firmly convinced in his own mind, that he could never better repair his former errors, than by a work calculated to enlighten the incredulous, he laboured with additional ardour at his Apology for Religion, in which he had embraced a vast and extensive plan. He was often accustomed to observe, when speaking on this subject, that he could die without regret, provided he were but able to finish this work.

La Harpe had no occasion for these warnings to prepare himself for death, for he not only fulfilled all the duties of religion with the most minute exactitude, but even expiated his former mistakes, by means o a most rigorous penance. Several of his surviving friends have beheld him at times, when he did not think himself observed, lying with his face towards the earth, and exhibiting the most lively signs of a sincere repentance.

His last illness, which exhibited a complication of diseases, announced itself in a manner so as to demonstrate from the very first, that the termination would be fatal. No sooner did he perceive death inevitable, than his resignation, amidst the most cruel sufferings, became equally instructive and affecting to those who surrounded him. His friends were astonished that, notwithstanding the impetuosity of his character, he was able to support the agonies of dissolution without a groan. But what still surprised them more, was the indifference which he affected for his own works; an indifference which not only extended to his literary, but even his religious productions. During the whole of his illness, he never once mentioned his "Apologie de la Religion," to which he had before attached such importance, but contented himself with merely exclaiming, a few days before his dissolution, "God has not permitted me to repair the evil I have committed."

At the approach of death, his agonies seemed to be somewhat alleviated; he also preserved his usual presence of mind, and was still capable of conversing with his friends. His eyes, however, could no longer bear the light, and he was kept constantly shut up within the curtains of his bed. In this position he heard and understood every word that was uttered, and sometimes he himself would mention to his friends the consolations which he derived from religion.

One of them remarks on this occasion, "that no affectation of courage was observable in his discourse, which was characterized by an humble resignation. The philosophers," adds he, "endeavour to die in a theatrical manner; but Christians, on the other hand, are filled with reflexions of a nature superior to all human vanities."

M. de la Harpe resigned his life February 11, 1803, in the 64th year of his age.

His will, which was made at the beginning of his illness, contains a variety of legacies to his relations and the poor, as well as his best wishes for the prosperity of France. On the evening before his demise, he made the following declaration, which we shall here transcribe, without any commentary whatsoever, leaving it entirely to the reader to decide relative to the religious opinions of this very extraordinary man:

"Having yesterday enjoyed the happiness," says he, "of receiving the holy communion for the second time, I deem it my duty once more to make the last declaration of those sentiments which I have publicly manifested during the last nine years, and in which I still persevere. A Christian by the grace of God, and professing the catholic apostolical and Roman religion, in which I have had the happiness to be born and educated, and in which it is my concluding wish both to live and to die, I declare, that I firmly believe in whatsoever is believed and taught by the Roman church, the only church founded by Jesus Christ.

"That I condemn with my heart and spirit all that she condemns, and that I approve all that she approves.

"In consequence of which, I retract all that I have written and printed, or that has been printed under my name, which may be contrary to the catholic faith, or to good morals; hereby disavowing the same, and as much as lies in my power condemning and dissuading the publication of them, as well as the reprinting, and representation on the theatre.

"I also hereby equally retract and condemn

condemn every erroneous proposition that may have escaped from me in these different writings. I likewise exhort all my countrymen to entertain sentiments of peace and of concord; I ask pardon of all those who think they have a right to complain of me; and I, myself, at the same time, in like manner, most sincerely pardon all those of whom I have a right to complain."

The works of M. de la Harpe are voluminous; an edition of them was published in 1771; and in 1806 a new one appeared under the title of "Œuvres Choisies & Posthumes," in 4 vols. corrected with his own hand.

Vol. I. contains Le Comte de Warwick, Melanie, Jeanne de Naples, Philoctete, Coriolan & Virginie.

Vol. II. his Moliere "a la nouvelle Salle," with extracts of Gustave, Timoleon, Pharamond, Menzicoffe, les Baremecides, Barnevel, les Muses Rivales, les Brames, Polynexe, Vengeance d'Achille, Aboulcasem, Jerusalem Delivrée, & la Pharsalie.

Vol. III. his "Discours en Vers," his "Poesies Legeres," his "Epitres & Pieces Diverses," and his "Discours Academiques."

Vol. IV. consists of "Précis Historique sur le Prince Menzicoff," and "Fragmens d'Apologie de la Religion;" containing,

1. Philosophical Prolegomena, or a demonstration of the essential connexion between Man and God.

2. The certainty of the mission of Jesus Christ and the Apostles.

3. Of Miracles.

4. Of Mysteries and the Prophecies.

And, 5. Imitations in verse, of two Psalms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Cours complet d'Harmonie et de Composition, d'après une Théorie nouvelle; par J. J. DE MOMIGNY. Trois vol. in 8vo."—A complete Course of Harmony and Composition, after a new Theory; by J. J. de Momigny.

M. de Momigny has on this occasion endeavoured to present a series of musical compositions in every point of view; and he now appeals to the judgment of those who have occupied their attention with this charming art. Quintilian observes, that it would be fortunate if such only were to decide: "Felices essent artes si de illis soli artifices judicarent."

The Author is allowed, by some of the critics, to possess a brilliant imagination, abounding with novelty; and is at the same time considered as a competent and enlightened judge. Whether or not he has found out the boundaries of the true theory of music as here pretended, still remains to be proved; but it is evident that he is a complete courtier, for he terms the union of instrumental sounds with the human voice, the "monarchical unity;" and seems to think, that every thing "democratical," "aristocratical," "directorial," or "republican," is in direct opposition to "harmony."

"Pericles: De l'Influence des Beaux Arts sur la Félicité publique; nouvelle Edition, revue & corrigée par l'Auteur."—Pericles, or the Influence of the Fine Arts on the public Happiness; a new edition, revised and corrected.

The author of this work is a sovereign prince, although he is content to designate himself simply in the title-page as "Charles d'Alberg, a foreign associate of the Institute of France." It consists of seven dialogues, in which an attempt is made, by the adoption of the dramatic form, to give animation to philosophic truths respecting the fine arts; and these are here contemplated rather in respect to their utility than their elegance. By the elevation of genius, and the incitement to virtue, they are, in fine, regarded as influencing private as well as public happiness, in no common degree.

The first dialogue takes place between Anaxagoras and Euripides, on leaving the theatre after the representation of the tragedy of Helen. This serves as a preface to the whole; for, after the poet had detailed his reasons for writing for the stage, the philosopher animadverts on the connexion between the drama, and architecture, painting, sculpture, and music. He at the same time announces his design to engage Pericles to patronise and encourage all these arts.

The second dialogue is between Anaxagoras and Pericles, in the square where the latter has just harangued the people. This statesman, although fully sensible of the emotions which the fine arts confer, at first resists all the insinuations and all the counsels of the philosopher.

"How is Greece interested," says he, "in respect to the embellishments of Athens? She desires that the empire of the laws may preserve her alike from despotism and anarchy: this is the only object of all her vows."

Anaxagoras, on the other hand, remarks, that, provided Athens should become a school in which distinguished talents of every kind took up their abode, great advantages would necessarily accrue

to

to the state; for the minds of all the Greeks would be ennobled, while their manners would at the same time be softened by a new source of mental pleasures truly worthy of a man. Pericles promises to think of this, and at length proposes to Anaxagoras, since he had conceived such a high notion of the utility of the arts, to consent to become inspector-general of them. This the sage refuses, but advises to confer the place on Phidias, as he himself wished to remain "solely devoted to the progress of the sciences; to the examination of nature; and to the study of the connexion subsisting between causes and effects: thus ascending towards the Divine Intelligence that regulates the Universe."

In the course of the third dialogue, Phidias accepts, but not without some modest objections, the direction of the labours which Pericles has confided to his management. He at the same time expresses himself relative to his own art with enthusiasm, and in respect to the others, with sensibility and intelligence. The scene is at the entrance of the citadel, for the construction of the portico of which, Pericles now gives orders.

In the course of the ensuing dialogue, Phidias repairs to Mount Hymetus, where he interrupts the astronomical observations of Anaxagoras, in order to demand and receive his advice. The philosopher, after exhibiting an universality of attainments, animadverts so as to evince great knowledge of the human heart, on the delicacy with which artists ought to be directed, in respect to their particular studies.

The fifth dialogue takes place in the workshop of a sculptor. Thither Phidias brings Mnesias, the most celebrated musician of Athens, in order that Alcamenes, who was employed for that purpose by Pericles, might carve his bust. The latter, who was the ablest of all the scholars of Phidias, enters into an animated conversation with his two friends, relative to the differences between, and similitude in respect to all the arts. They treat of the "specific imitation," the "generical imitation," and the "transcendent imitation." Each speaks in his own proper character:

"Dicunt debentia dici;"

and their style is replete with Attic salt and Attic grace.

The two last dialogues are perhaps the most interesting of the whole. Pericles, who is confined to his bed, appears unhappy lest the fruit of all his labours should be lost after his death. He sends for Alcibiades, to whom is about to be transferred the burden of his extensive authority. He exhorts him to wisdom, and to firmness; above all things he entreats that he should be careful to maintain the good opinion of the allies, and at the same time to manage the revenues of the state with economy. In respect to the latter subject, he offers up some excuses for his own conduct: he was desirous, he observed, to unite domestic economy with national grandeur.

Alcibiades on this occasion displays all the fiery temperament of his character. He wishes to shine in Athens, by astonishing the universe: his schemes and projects appear unbounded.

"The time is at length arrived," exclaims he, "when the Greeks, led by the Athenians, shall become masters of the universe!" He then displays the whole bent of his character, and felicitates himself with the hopes of an extensive authority, derived from the favour of the people.

"And I," says Pericles, "I also was intoxicated with glory during my youth; but I at length became acquainted with that species which is alone founded on truth: real glory followed me from the moment that I abandoned the other."

Alcibiades, after paying a feeble homage to whatsoever appears sage and provident, indulges himself in his darling passion. He then exclaims, in those raptures engendered by an ardent imagination, "Let a new Homer one day celebrate in Alcibiades a new Achilles! Let the chissels of future Phidiases and Alcamenes eternize my features! May I be assured of the affection of my contemporaries, and the admiration of ages yet unborn!—May the gods but grant me a single instant of such felicity, a single drop of this nectar—I shall then die content." Having spoken this, he retires.

"A lamp burning in the apartment, conveys a dim light, just sufficient to discover Aspasia sitting by the pillow of the expiring hero, who beseeches her, at his death, to unite her endeavours with those of Socrates, for the purpose of moderating the ardent ambition of Alcibiades. She, on the other hand, at once disclaims her capability of so difficult a task, and mentions her resolution not to survive Pericles. In an affecting manner, she recalls past events, and insists on those sentiments of love and honour which ought to attach her to the illustrious man she

she is about to lose. The moment she had concluded, the lamp is extinguished, and Pericles expires!"

Such is the abridgment of a work which deserves to be read in the original. The author does honour to letters, by his attachment to, and his progress in them; and we could wish to see persons of the same rank in our own country devoting themselves to pursuits equally honourable.

"Traité Elementaire de Calcul differentiel et de Calcul integral, par S. F. Lacroix."—An Elementary Treatise, concerning the Differential and Integral Calculus, by S. F. Lacroix, the second edition, revised and corrected.

M. de Lacroix, who has been for many years employed in the education of youth, here presents the public with an abridgement of a larger work, on the same subject, well known to the mathematical world. Of the present, a large edition has been purchased, within a short space of time.

"Description des travaux hydrauliques de Louis Alexandre de Cessart, Doyen des Inspecteurs généraux des Ponts et Chaussées, &c.—A Description of the hydraulic Labours of Louis Alexander de Cessart, head of the Inspectors-General of Bridges and Roads, one of the Commanders of the Legion of Honour, and a Member of several Academies and Learned Societies: a work printed from the Author's Manuscripts, and adorned with his Portrait, 2 vols. quarto, with sixty-seven Plates.

The first volume only of this publication has as yet made its appearance. It is extracted from the Papers and Observations of M. de Cessart, one of the most distinguished Members of the corps to which he belongs, and is said to be the result of fifty years' labour. In the course of it, he intends to convey a detailed account of all the different undertakings in which he has been engaged. He is at the same time to present an account of all new inventions, as well as to support the validity of his own experiments, &c. by means of proofs.

This, which is a very large volume, contains the particulars of the construction of the Bridge of Saumur, of a Wall for the Quay at Rouen; the different Works erected at the Port of Havre, as well as those at Treport. The whole concludes with two plans, the one of a Turning or Moveable Bridge, applicable to the entrance of Basins; the other of a Bridge formerly intended to have been executed in front of the Louvre, and which has since been erected, although with certain modifications, under the name of the *Pont des Arts*.

MM. de Cessart and Voglio, are the Engineers to whom France is indebted, we are told, for the new method of laying foundations by means of *caissons*.

"This method, originally invented for the re-construction of Westminster bridge, in 1738, by Labelye, a Swiss Engineer, was not attended with all the success which the inventor expected; for one of the piles having broke, he was obliged to demolish the contiguous arches, and re-build them anew. M. de Cessart, enlightened by this example, and also by his own experience, knew how to deduce every advantage that could possibly be derived from an improved process; and he accordingly made an useful application of his knowledge to the bridge of Saumur, which was commenced in 1757. In the course of this undertaking, he invented a saw, by means of which four men can cut any number of piles under the surface of the water with the greatest ease.

As the demolition of the ancient piles became absolutely necessary after the erection of a new bridge at Saumur, M. de Cessart turned his attention that way, and soon succeeded in cleaving those that could be easily reached. But as it was requisite to extirpate the whole of them, so as to facilitate the navigation when the waters became low, some new plan of operations was required. He accordingly invented a process for their demolition, by means of mines under the water, which would apply equally well to sunken rocks," &c.

The wall, along the quay of Rouen, extends one hundred and ten fathoms, and in the course of this work, he made a new and successful attempt to lay the foundation by means of piles, which were driven in a particular manner.

"In 1776, the repairs of the Basin of Havre were confided to the care of M. de Cessart. That able Engineer undertook the whole, and executed it in four months, at the expence of forty-five thousand franks, although the time calculated had been three years, and the cost estimated at one hundred and sixty thousand franks. After this, he executed a moveable bridge, which may be considered as a model of its kind. Its solidity indeed was fully demonstrated immediately after the construction, by the passing of all the artillery appertaining to the citadel over it, as the cannon was destined

destined for the army assembled in 1778, for the purpose of effecting a descent on England.

"The construction of the sluice of Treport, in 1777, on a spot partly composed of rock, and partly of moving sand, presents a new field for research, relative to the best means of laying foundations in similar situations. In the plan of a moveable bridge, so constructed as to afford a free passage of from thirty-six to fifty-six feet in breadth; the author makes a happy application of a floating body, calculated to support the bridge at high water, and to open and shut it without any considerable exertion. There is a model of this Bridge at the Museum *Des Ponts et Chaussées.*

"M. de Cessart, may also claim the honour of having furnished the first idea of the iron bridge in front of the Louvre. It is easily perceivable that his system has been followed on this occasion, with some modifications indeed, as to the number of arches, as well as the substitution of stone instead of timber: but it is not a little glorious to him to have prepared the success of such a work, the first of its kind indeed, that ever was constructed in France, at the age of eighty-two!"

The second volume, which will speedily make its appearance, is to contain an Account of the Sluice at Dieppe, of the Works erected at the Port of Becquet, together with the interesting details relative to the project for forming a road at Cherbourg, by means equally new and ingenious, but which, luckily perhaps for some of her neighbours, France has never been able to execute.

"La Guerre des Esclaves en Sicile, du temps des Romains, suivie de la Guerre des trois Mois, &c."—The War of the Slaves in Sicily, during the Time of the Romans, &c. by Xavier Scrofani, a Sicilian, and a Correspondent of the National Institute of France. This is a translation from the original Italian, in which little work M. Scrofani has collected from Diodorus, and Dion Cassius, all the particulars relative to the Servile War. He is at great pains to describe the singular resolution with which the slaves sustained the siege of a town where they had shut themselves up, and to commemorate the perseverance with which they supported fatigue and famine, and all the ills resulting from one of the most terrible contests recorded in history.

"After having killed and devoured the most disgusting animals, after having consumed all the rotten leather that could be found, and even bones ground and formed into a paste, as well as the roots of trees mingled with earth, such was the profound hatred of the garrison to their masters, such the terror with which they were infected, that rather than yield through the pressure of famine, they at length killed and fed on their own wives and children. After this, they drew lots for the victims, and concluded by eating one another. What is to the full as wonderful, not one of them, whether maid, wife, or youth, whether father or child, ever uttered any complaint, or shed a single tear; on the contrary, they encouraged one another to die; they even invited and directed the fatal stroke; at the same time, making the survivors swear by the blood that then flowed, to defend to the last extremity a place, on the possession of which depended the liberty of the rest of their brethren, as well as their own entire destruction.

"This desperate courage, which astonished even the enemy, would have retarded perhaps the surrender of the town until Eunus had sent them succours, if treason had not proved still more formidable than the Roman legions. Rupilius, no longer hoping to be able to obtain possession of the place, either by famine or force, at length had recourse to treason, and succeeded. By the temptation of gold and liberty, he seduced a Syrian slave, called Serapion, who engaged to open one of the gates to him. The Romans accordingly entered under favour of the night, and when the sun arose, the besieged found themselves so completely enveloped, that they were forced to surrender. During three complete days, the massacre of these unhappy persons was continued; the city was delivered up to the flames by way of punishment, for having given refuge to the rebels; while those who escaped from the sword, were either dashed against the rocks, or precipitated from the adjoining hills into the sea."

The following anecdote which terminates the whole, will serve better than any words to describe the horror entertained by these unhappy men, of the slavery to which they had been forced to submit by their cruel masters, and cannot but excite consolation in our own bosoms, at the reflection of having recently abolished a most cruel and unjust traffic in our fellow-men.

"After

"After the capture of the city, Rupilius, astonished at what had been told him of the inveterate animosity of the slaves, wished that he himself might see and interrogate Coma, the butcher of Cleon, who had been prevented from either flying, or killing himself, relative to the character and talents of his brother, and of Eunus. But what cannot the memory of past injuries, and the fear of new sufferings effect, even among the most degraded beings! Coma, on being conducted before the Consul, replied to his questions as well as his threats, by means of a scornful smile alone. Having resolved to perish rather than satisfy the curiosity of the conqueror, he bent his body, placed his head between his thighs, retained his breath, and pressed his breast in such a manner, that in the course of a few moments he fell down at the feet of Rupilius, without motion, and without life."

"Essai historique et littéraire sur la Médecine des Arabes; par G. J. Amoreux, Médecin de Montpellier, &c."—An Historical and Literary Essay, relative to the State of Medicine among the Arabians; by G. J. Amoreux, a Physician of Montpelier, and Member of several learned Societies.

M. Amoreux, in this octavo volume, which bears the modest title of an "Essay," has sketched out the history not only of medicine, but also of the most famous medical men among the Arabians. The authors of that nation, fill up the immense chasm that preceded the general revival of learning; for sciences and letters, protected by the Caliphs, flourished both in Spain and the East, at an epoch when Europe was still plunged in ignorance and barbarity. We are also furnished with several judicious hints and observations, relative to the Libraries still existing in those days, as well as the institutions whether civil, religious, agricultural, or medical, formed by the Moors.

"Flore de Bade et d'Alsace, etc, rangée suivant le Système de Linnéus, avec des Figures dessinées d'après Nature; par M. Charles Christian Gmelin, Docteur en Médecine, &c. &c."—The Flora of Baden and Alsace, arranged according to the Linnean System, with Figures designed after Nature, by M. Charles Christian Gmelin, &c.

This, which appears to be a work of great labour, has not yet been completed. Before he engaged in such a toilsome undertaking, M. Gmelin, we are told, visited the vallies, the woods, and the mountains of Baden, as well as those of the adjoining territories. In addition to this, he consulted all the botanists of the neighbourhood, and he now quotes their opinions with gratitude. In short, these volumes are the result of twenty-five years travels, study, and observation, in the course of which period, the author has caused to be transplanted into the electoral garden of plants, at Carlsruhe, all the rare indigenous species which he had not hitherto an opportunity of examining with attention, in order that he might remark the changes which cultivation produces on them. In addition to all this, M. Gmelin, as a necessary preliminary to his botanical pursuits, travelled into Switzerland, the Southern parts of France, the mountains of the Pyrences, the kingdoms of Catalonia, Valentia, Murcia, Arragon, and the two Castilles, to satisfy his curiosity, and add to his knowledge.

After the generic and individual characters, we are presented with the specific names, as well as those imposed by celebrated Botanists, to which are added the Latin, French, German, English, and sometimes the Italian Nomenclature. A variety of particulars relative to the usual habitation of each plant, its duration, its colour, its time of flowering, its properties, and its virtues, whether it be of any service in pharmacy, in the arts, or in rural economy, &c. are detailed. So attentive has he been, in fine, to every thing relative to his subject, that we here find a list of the insects hurtful to certain descriptions of plants, and an account of the best methods of destroying such as are noxious to their growth and propagation.

"Le Chapeau de Paille, Poeme didactique de Marco Lastri, associé de l'Academie des Géorgophiles de Florence, et de plusieurs autres Academies."—The Straw Bonnet, a Didactic Poem, by Marco Lastri, an Associate of the Georgophilian Society of Florence, and also of several other Academies.

This is a translation from an Italian Didactic Poem of six hundred lines, denominated "Il Capello di Pagilla," in the original. In Florence, it has been the custom during many years past, for the ladies to cover their heads with a manufacture of this kind, which fashion has extended to London, Paris, and all the great Cities and even Towns of Europe.

The following are the introductory lines to the French version:

"Jadis d'Ascra le chantre harmonieux
Fut le premier dont le talent utile
Nous enseigna cet art ingénieux,
Par qui Cybèle ouvre un sein plus fertile.

Mais l'art qui sait d'un frêle chalumeau
Entrelasser cette tresse légère,
Qu'on voit parer d'un élégant réseau,
Non le berger ou la simple bergère,
Mais un front noble, une riche beauté,
Belle Signa l'honneur de l'Etrurie,
Cet art charmant né de ton industrie
Fut sous nos yeux par toi seule enfanté;
Et je veux, moi, que mes heureuses rimes,
Prenant l'essor vers tes riantes cîmes,
De ces travaux chantent l'utilité;
Humble sujet dont la faiblesse étonne;
Mais en foulant les plus âpres sentiers;
Quand le ciel veut, on cueille des lauriers:
Ainsi cueillit sa brillante couronne
Le cygne altier dont s'honore Crémone,
Lorsqu'il chanta le ver industrieux
Qui de son sein file un or précieux.
D'autres encor, par une égale audace,
Ont su prouver dans leurs brillans essais,
Qu'un sujet pauvre était riche en succès;
Et moi je puis en marchant sur leur trace,
Chanter cet art dont les bienfaits certains
De la vieillesse et de l'aimable enfance,
Du sexe faible écartant l'indigence,
Sait occuper tant d'inutiles mains.
Riches produits d'une vile matière,
Nous vous voyons flotter sur l'onde amère,
Et vers nos murs les bords les plus lointains,
Renvoyer l'or en si grande abondance
Que vos succès passent la vraisemblance.

Toi qui souvent à d'utiles leçons,
As su donner et la force et la grace,
Muse, descends des sommets du Parnasse;
Viens à ma voix prêter les plus doux sons.
Accours aussi, déesse des moissons;
Et, s'il se peut, vois sans nulle colère
L'avare main, qui, du sein de la terre,
En herbe encore arrache tes bienfaits:
Des ornemens que l'art en aura faits
Je veux parer ta tête radieuse.
Aux déités, sous un léger chapeau,
Tu vas bientôt te montrer orgueilleuse,
Et de dépit voir Pallas envieuse
Jetter son casque, incommode fardeau.

As the English females have of late years manufactured their own Bonnets, it may be necessary here to remark that the author is at great pains to point out the proper situation for the culture of the best kind of straw. Above all things, he advises to avoid a fertile, and make choice of a poor, and what is called in this country, a "hungry" soil. The high grounds that overlook the Arno, in the vicinity of Florence, are considered the best adapted for this species of product.

The grain to be sown, after all the necessary previous dispositions have been attended to, is called in France, *blé de Mars*, which is consigned to the earth towards the conclusion of the winter. At length arrives the happy period of harvest:

Mais le temps fuit: j'entends ou crois entendre
D'un vent plus chaud le souffle bienfaiteur:
Du rossignol la voix devient plus tendre,
Réveille-toi, tardif agriculteur;
Tes verds épis déja montrent leurs fleurs;
Vois se gonfleur leur laiteuse semence.
Ne permets pas à leur molle substance
De s'endurcir par de trop longs délais;
Crains et la rouille et le brouillard épais;
Plus d'une fois sur ton blé jeune encore
J'ai vu tomber les larmes de l'aurore.
Il en est temps, cueille ces chalumeaux,
Qui vont dans peu te payer tes travaux.
Voici déja qu'une leste bannière
Conduit gaîment et filles et garcons,
Qui dans les champs vont apporter la guerre.
Les voilà tous rangés en bataillons,
Portant à terre une main désarmée,
La paille cède à l'effort ravisseur;
En courts faisceaux la dépouille est formée,
Et sur la tête ou les bras du vainqueur,
Suit dans ses murs la triomphante armée.

"Cours d'Etude pour la Jeunesse Française, contenant la Chronologie, la Géographie, la Mythologie; l'abrégé de l'Histoire Ancienne des Egyptiennes, des Phéniciens, des Assyriens, des Babyloniens, &c."—A Course of Study for the Youth of France, &c. by J. B. Castille, an Instructor, 2 vols. 12mo.

This little elementary work is intended as a synopsis of every thing required for young people, until they shall have acquired the age of fifteen or sixteen. We perceive that the French seem no longer to deem Greek and Latin as heretofore, indispensably necessary for education.

"Remarqués Physiologiques sur la Physionomie de la Voix, faisant suite à un Article de Lavater sur le même Sujet."—Physiological Remarks, relative to the Physiognomy of the Voice, being the Continuation of an Article on the same Subject by Lavater; by L. J. Moreau de la Sarthe.

Among other curious Remarks, the Author maintains that the Roman Orators had a greater energy of respiration, and better lungs, than those of modern days. This fact is deduced with some degree of probability, from the quantum of language usually contained within the compass of a single sentence.

"Le Prophetie de Cazotte, &c."—Cazotte's Prophecy, relative to the French Revolution, to which is added for the first time, Biographical Notes, calculated to afford an idea of the characters of all the persons alluded to.

This paper, was found in the port-folio of the late M. de la Harpe, at his death; and it is probable, that it was written after the period when he had abjured his former errors, and embraced the christian religion.

"It seems to me as if the following adventure

venture had occurred but yesterday, notwithstanding which it happened so early as the beginning of the year 1788. We were all at the table of one of our brethren of the Academy, a man of high rank, as well as a great wit. The company which was numerous, consisted of persons of all descriptions: magistrates, men of letters, academicians, &c. and the entertainment as usual was most excellent.

"At the dessert, the wines of Malvoisie and Constantia added to the gaiety usual in such company that sort of liberty, which had become fashionable: for the world had now arrived at such a pass, that every thing calculated to produce mirth was freely permitted.

"Chamfort had already read to us one of his tales, equally impious and libertine, and ladies of high rank had listened to him, without having once recourse to their fans. Next occurred a number of pleasantries relative to religion: one quoted a passage from 'La Pucelle,' and another repeated the following *philosophical verses* of Diderot*:

> 'Et des boyaux du dernier prêtre,
> Serrez le cou du dernier roi!'

"This was applauded. A third arose, and holding in his hand a bumper of wine, 'Yes, Messieurs! (exclaimed he) I am equally certain that there is no God, as I am that Homer is a fool;' and in fact, he was to the full as certain of the one as the other.

"The conversation now became more serious, and the *revolution* produced by Voltaire, which was said to constitute his principal title to glory, produced general admiration: 'He has set the fashion to the age, in which he lived (exclaimed several), and is read in the anti-chamber, as well as in the saloon?'

"One of the guests told us, laughing aloud at the same time, that his hairdresser had said to him while powdering his curls, 'I beg leave to assure you, Sir, that although I am no better than a miserable valet, yet I possess no more religion than my neighbours.'

"It was now concluded, that the great *Revolution* would not fail to be soon consummated, and that it became absolutely necessary superstition and fanaticism, should give place to philosophy; they even began to calculate the probability of the epoch, and which of the society then present, might live long enough to behold the *Age of Reason*. The oldest complained, that they could not flatter themselves with the hope; those who were still young, rejoiced at the idea of having a prospect of beholding the event; and they congratulated the Academy in particular for having prepared the grand-work, and been the centre, the head-quarters, and the *primum mobile* of the liberty of thought.

"Meanwhile, one of the guests had not participated in the joy diffused around by means of this conversation; nay he had slily uttered several pleasantries at our extraordinary enthusiasm.

"This proved to be Cazotte*, a man at once amiable and original, but unhappily infatuated with the reveries of the *Illuminati*. He now assumed a serious tone, and addressed himself to the company as follows:

'Gentlemen (says he), rest satisfied; for you will *all behold that grand and sublime revolution*, which you are so desirous of. You know, that I have somewhat of the prophet in my composition. I repeat to you again, that you will witness what you so ardently desire!'

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* Dionysius Diderot was born at Langres, in 1723. On settling at Paris early in life, he soon obtained friends by his wit and talents, and also distinguished himself greatly as a man of letters. Having been imprisoned for six months at Vincennes, by the jealousy of an arbitrary government, without trial, and perhaps also without a crime, he seized every opportunity, to vent his rage against oppression.

As one of the authors of the "Encyclopédie," he had an opportunity of disseminating his principles, and died in 1784, possessed of a high and exalted reputation.

* He was a man of letters, who among other productions, had written the "Poeme d'Olivier," the "Diable Amoureux," which is alluded to, in the course of this pretended conversation, &c. &c.

He had been originally commissary-general of the French Windward Islands, and during the revolution appears to have resided at Pierry in Champagne, with his family, which was numerous.

M. de la Harpe, knowing that he was addicted to mysticism, and believed in the ridiculous doctrines of the *Illuminés*, makes him appear, on this occasion, in the character of a prophet.

Cazotte having been accused of *royalism*, was committed to the Abbaye at Paris, in August 1792, and only escaped from the massacre of September, in consequence of the filial piety of his daughter, then between sixteen and seventeen years of age. She threw her arms around his neck, covered his body with her own, and disputed for it as it were with the horrid assassins, who, although steeped in blood, appeared on this occasion to have for once melted into pity. Mademoiselle Cazotte afterwards accompanied the old man, (for he was then 74 years of age) to the

"They immediately answered him in the words of Vaudeville:

'Faut pas être grand sorcier pour ca!'

"Be it so (added he), but perhaps it might be a little necessary for what remains to be told. Do you know what will arise out of that *Revolution*, what will occur to you yourselves, who are here assembled, and what will be the immediate effect and consequence of it?'

"Ah! let us see (says Condorcet with his simpleton air, and saturnine smile), a *philosopher* is not sorry to meet with a prophet.'

"You M. de Condorcet*, you will expire, stretched out on the floor of a dungeon; you will die of the poison which you are to swallow, with a view of preserving yourself from the executioner; the poison, which the *happiness* of those times will force you to carry constantly about you.'

"Great astonishment ensued; but it was recollected, that the good Cazotte had been accustomed to dream awake, and the laugh increased.

"M. de Cazotte (says one), the story you have just told us, is not half so amusing as that of your *Diable Amoureux*. But what devil has stuffed your head with this dungeon, poison, and executioner? What has all this to do with *philosophy*, and the *reign of Reason?*

"This is precisely what I now tell you: it is in the name of philosophy, of humanity, and liberty; and *under the reign of that very Reason*, that all this is to occur; and it will in reality prove the *reign of Reason*, for then she will have her temples, and moreover there will be no longer any other temples throughout the whole of France, at the period to which I now allude, than those erected to Reason."

"On my word (says Chamfort, with a sarcastic grin), you will not be one of the priests of those days!'

"I hope not (replies the other); but you M. de Chamfort*, who are very wor-

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Conciergerie, where he was transferred, and attended upon him until the moment of his execution, in consequence of a sentence of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

* Marie-Jean-Antoine Nicholas Caritat, Marquis de Condorcet, was descended from a noble family, originally from the Comtat Venaissin. He was born at St. Quintin, on the 17th of September 1743, and having addicted himself from his youth to study, great hopes were entertained that he would distinguish himself in the career of the sciences, to which he particularly directed his attention.

He accordingly became the scholar of D'Alembert, and in 1767, published his first work, "Essai d'Analyse," which procured for him a brilliant reputation, so that during the administration of M. de Turgot, he was selected to assist that minister in all the operations which required an extensive knowledge of mathematics.

Condorcet was about this period admitted a member of the French Academy; and when the Revolution occurred, his reputation added dignity and credit to the popular cause. After acting a distinguished part, he was included by Robespierre in the proscription of nearly all the great and able men who remained in France, and was obliged to seek an asylum in the house of a female Parisian, who had compassionated his misfortunes.

In 1794, he was obliged to quit the place of his concealment, in consequence of the domiciliary visits that then took place, and having escaped from the capital in the disguise of a woman, he re-assumed his male attire, and endeavoured to shelter himself in the house of a friend, supposed to have been Garat, who had actually kept him for a few days locked up in one of the public offices, for he was at that time a minister of state. Having been disappointed, in consequence of the absence of the owner, he was forced by hunger to enter the town of Chalmars, and being discovered *devouring* rather than eating some food he had purchased, he was seized and interrogated.

On this occasion he passed by the name of Simon, and said he was an old servant out of employment; but on rifling his pockets, a Horace was discovered, with marginal notes written in latin. Being suspected as an aristocrat, who had formerly servants of his own, he was confined in a cellar, where he was forgotten during twenty-four hours, and is said by some to have died of hunger, and by others to have ended his days by means of poison, furnished by his friend Garat. During his concealment, he composed a work on arithmetic, which was published after his death.

* Sebastian-Roch Nicholas Chamfort was born in 1741, in a little village near *Clermont en Auvergne*. He is supposed to have been the fruit of illicit love: certain it is, that he never knew the name of his own father; but he was greatly attached to his mother, and during the perplexities and embarrassments of his youth, he took care that she should never be destitute, for he even deprived himself at times of the necessaries of life, in order to support her.

Having been admitted when a boy under the name of Nicholas, into the college of Grassins, in quality of a *Boursier*, or pensioner, he remained there, without distinguishing himself by any excellence whatsoever, until his third year. Being then in what is called the *Rhetorical class*, he obtained the four first prizes; he failed however, at his attempt at Latin verses; but at the next exhibition he gained the whole five, archly observing, "that on the former occasion he had lost by imitating Virgil, while on that he had proved successful,

thy of the situation, and will actually become one, you are to cut your veins by means of twenty-two gashes made by your own razor, and yet notwithstanding this, your death will not occur until some months after.'

"On this, they stare at the narrator of future occurences, and laugh again.

"As for you, M. Vic d'Azyr (continues he), you yourself will not open your veins, but you will cause them to be opened six times in the course of one day, during a fit of the gout, in order to be more certain of the event, and you will die during the night.'

"And you, M. de Nicolai will perish on a scaffold; you M. Bailly will also finish your days in the same manner.—A similar fate is reserved for you M. de Malesherbes* . . . .'

"Ah! God be praised, (exclaims Roucher) it appears that *Monsieur* is ill-intentioned respecting the Academy alone; he has indeed committed terrible havoc; as for me, thank Heaven . . .'

"As for you; you also must fall upon a scaffold.'

"Oh! all this must be done for a wager (is repeated from every part of the saloon), he has sworn to exterminate us all!'

"No, it is not I who have so sworn.'

"But in this case, are we not to be subjugated by the Turks and the Tartars? And ——'

"No, not at all; I have already told you what is to occur —— You will then be governed by *Philosophy* alone; by *Reason* alone. All those who you are to treat in this manner, will be *philosophers*, and will constantly have in their mouths, the self same phrases that you have quoted during the last hour; they will also repeat all your maxims, and like you will quote verses from Diderot and the Pucelle!'

"On this, a whisper passes from mouth to mouth, and from ear to ear through one part of the room: 'You perceive

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successful, because he had copied Buchanan and the moderns.

Soon after this, Chamfort ran away from college, and commenced Abbé, but he determined never to be a priest, for he observed to M. d'Aireaut, a professor, under whom he studied: "that he loved repose, philosophy, the ladies, and honor and true glory too much; and quarrels, hypocrisy, preferments and money, too little for that station."

He next became author, and his first work was "*Le Vocabulaire Fançais.*" Having at length turned his mind to poetry, and obtained the prize from the French Academy, for his "Epitre d'un Pere à son Fils sur la Naissance d'un Petit-Fils" He now began to be courted by the great whom he in return always detested; yet he frequented their company, but it seemed as if it were solely for the purpose of ridiculing them. When the Revolution occurred, he lost the greater part of his pensions, &c. and yet he laughed at, and ridiculed Marmontel, for crying over his children on reading the decree that had suppressed all these appointments.

At this period Chamfort, openly embraced the cause of the popular party; but he detested all the excesses committed in the name of liberty, and he ridiculed the horrid motto of "Fraternité ou la mort!" the translation of which, he observed, was: "Be my brother, or I will kill you! The fraternity of such people," added he, "is the fraternity of Cain and Abel."

During the administration of the Girondists, he was nominated to the office of joint National Librarian, with an income of 4000 livres per ann But on the triumph of Robespierre, and the jacobins, he was denounced and imprisoned.

As confinement was more odious to him than death, he attempted to bereave himself of his existence, by means of a pistol; but he only shattered the bones of his nose, and drove in his right eye. He afterwards seized a razor, cut his throat and mangled his body in a terrible manner; on this, he ridiculed his own want of dexterity, and did not die, until some months after.

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* Christian-William de Lamoignon Malesherbes, one of the most celebrated and upright characters that France ever produced, was born Dec. 6, 1721. This respectable old man, after having becomes president of the *Cour des Aides*, and twice minister of state, retired from the service of his country, as if in order to dedicate himself to the domestic virtues While invested with an office, that induced other men to make an arbitrary use of their authority, he as a secretary of state extended the liberty of the press, and not only abolished the uses but meditated the entire suppression of *Lettres de Cachet*.

While occupied in the country, chiefly in rural affairs, the Revolution occurred, Louis XVI. was brought to trial, and he, who had not been treated with much attention by the King (or he had resigned in disgust!), forgetting all personal consideration, offered himself as one of his defenders.

After discharging this painful duty, in the most honourable manner, he returned to the bosom of his family, but was soon after arrested, experienced a mock trial before a revolutionary tribunal at Paris, and was condemned to death, April 22, 1794.

He died as he had lived, exhibiting marks of the most unshaken courage and virtue, to the last hour of his existence.

that

that he is mad, for he preserves a most serious countenance!' In another part, it is said in a loud voice: 'Do not you perceive that he is joking, for you well know, that somewhat of the marvellous always enters into his pleasantries.'

"Yes (replies Chamfort), but his marvellous is deficient in respect to gaiety; his jokes have too much of the gallows in them; and pray when is all this to occur?'

"Six years will not pass away, when all that I have said is to be fully accomplished.'

"Here is plenty of miracles, observed one (it was I myself who spoke), and don't you dispose of me on this occasion?'

"You will be a miracle, at least as extraordinary as any of the rest,——for you will then become a christian!'

Great and general exclamations on the part of the whole company now took place.

"Ah! (cries Chamfort), I am at length comforted; if we are not to perish until La Harpe turns christian, we must prove immortal!—'

"On this occasion, (adds Madame la Duchesse de Grammont*) we ladies appear to be very fortunate, as we are to take no part whatsoever in these *revolutions*. When I say *no part*, I dont mean that we shall not always intermeddle a little; but it seems to be allowed, that we are not to suffer on this occasion; our sex—'

"Your sex, ladies, will not defend you on the present occasion; and your intermeddling or not, will prove of no manner of service, as you will be treated exactly like men, without any other difference whatsoever.'

"But what do you mean by all this, M. de Cazotte? Is it the end of the world, that you are preaching up!'

"I know nothing as to that, but what I know is, that you Madame la Duchesse —you will be conducted to the scaffold, together with many other ladies, in the same sledge with an executioner, with your hands tied behind your back.'

"Ah! I hope, that in that case, I shall at least have a carriage covered with black.'

"No, Madam! still greater ladies than you will be conducted in a sledge, with their hands tied like yours!'

"Greater ladies! what! the princesses of the blood royal?'

"Still greater—'

"Here considerable commotion took place on the part of the whole company, and the countenance of our host began to turn pale: in short, it was generally agreed, that the pleasantry was rather carried too far. Meanwhile, Madame de Grammont, by way of dissipating the cloud, did not insist on replying to the last part of the speech, and contented herself by observing in a gay and indifferent tone, 'You perceive, that he will not even allow me a confessor!'

"No, Madam! neither you, nor any other female will have one. The last person executed who will obtain one, and that too as a favour, will . . .'

"On this M. de Cazotte stopped a moment, as if to recollect himself.

"Eh! very good! who then, is to be that happy mortal, who will enjoy this distinguished prerogative?'

"It is the only one that will remain to him—it will be the king of France.'

"On this the master of the house started up from his chair, and all his guests rose at the same time. He then advanced towards the last speaker, and addressed him as follows, with an uncommon degree of earnestness: 'My dear M. de Cazotte, this mournful kind of pleasantry has arrived quite far enough. You have indeed carried it too far; even so as to endanger the whole company present, as well as yourself!'

"Cazotte did not say a single word in reply, and was about to retire, when Madame Grammont, who was still desirous to avoid whatsoever had the appearance of seriousness, and restore gaiety, advanced towards him: 'Sir Prophet, who has told all our fortunes, you conceal every thing respecting your own?'

"After remaining some time in silence, with his eyes fixed to the ground, he resumed as follows: 'Have you read, Madam, the Siege of Jerusalem, as described in Josephus?'

'Oh!

* This distinguished lady was a daughter of the celebrated family of Choiseul, which had given a prime minister (M. le Duc de Choiseul), and an ambassador, a man of letters (Le Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier), to France. Her name was Beatrix, she was born at Luneville, resided at Paris, and was condemned to death by the Revolutionary Tribunal of that city, on the 3d of Floreal, in the second year of the pretended Republic, under the frivolous pretext of being "counter-revolutionary."

Her husband, the Duke de Grammont, was descended from the celebrated count of the same name, who visited England, during the reign of Charles II. and whose Memoirs are detailed in 2 vols 4to. by his relative count Anthony Hamilton.

"Oh! undoubtedly; who has not perused that book?—But go on exactly as if I had not.'

"Well, then, Madam, during that siege, a man walked round the ramparts during seven successive days, in sight of both the besiegers and the besieged, crying aloud incessantly with a thundering and ill-boding voice: 'Woe to Jerusalem!' on the seventh day, he exclaimed, 'woe to Jerusalem, woe to myself!' and at that moment, an enormous stone, launched from one of the enemy's engines, struck, and cut him in pieces.'—After this reply, M. Cazotte, made his bow and departed."

It is pretty evident, that the above article was written by M. de la Harpe, after he had changed his party. On this occasion he was determined to abuse the philosophers, and throw as much odium on them as possible, not forgetting even Voltaire his benefactor. It is clear, however, from the History of the Revolution, that this class were uniformly the victims of the ferocious men who deluged France with blood.

"Entretien de Charlemagne et du Sénateur Tronchet, dans l'Elysée, sur l'Etat actuel de la France, et sur le Rétablissement de l'Université; par M. Crouzet, Membre de la Légion d'Honneur, associé de l'Institut National, et de la Société d'Agriculture de Calais, ancien Professeur de Rhétorique et Principal dans l'Université de Paris, Directeur des Etudes du Prytanée Militaire Français."—A Dialogue between Charlemagne and the Senator Tronchet in Elysium, relative to the present State of France, and the Re-establishment of an University; by M. Crouzet, a Member of the Legion of Honour, &c.

M. Crouzet is one of the multitude of panegyrists of the emperor, with whom France indeed abounds; and he has been at great pains to pay his compliments, by means of the present, as well as two former publications, the one entitled: "Carmen in sacram Inunctionem Napoleonis;" the other "Le Français au tombeau d'Homere." A new occasion now presents itself, for gratulation: the intended revival of the once celebrated university of Paris, in which the author held a distinguished place!

This event has been celebrated in Latin verses, which are translated or rather imitated in French. The subject is introduced with an account of the arrival of Tronchet in the Elysian fields, where he is immediately greeted, we are told, by a number of heroes. Charlemagne, surrounded "by a whole court of kings," asks if it be true, that Napoleon, of whom he has heard so much, has become his equal at least, in the arts both of peace and war? Tronchet, of course answers in the affirmative, and seizes this opportunity, to enumerate the "miracles" of his reign.

The interview begins with a couplet, which appears to have been closely imitated from Racine:

"Un bruit qui m'a paru digne à peine de foi,
Du sejour des vivans est venu jusqu'a moi."*

The following quotation is meant to convey an idea of the horrors of anarchy, during the crisis of the late Revolution:

"Scilicet humanæ divinis undique leges
Pugnabant, priscisque novæ, licitoque nefastum,
Virtutique scelus. Ruerant solium, ara, tribunal.
Afflictæ patriæ jam nulla columna manebat.
Tanta ruinarum quanto vertenda labore
Congeries fuit, ut sancti vestigia juris
Detegeret! Mox inde tamen pulcherrimus ordo
Extitit; eversis majestas reddita templis,
Justitiæ lances, sceptro reverentia, cuique
Jus, fortuna, salus, et opes et gloria genti.
Terror ab innocuis ad conscia corda reversus
Et tandem claudo tetigit pede pœna scelestos."

Dans quel affreux chaos nous étions replongés!
Thémis était en proie au stupide Vandale;
Son temple n'était plus qu'un ténébreux dédale,
Où, sous l'amas confus des plus bizarres lois,
Etaient ensevelis la justice et les droits;
Où triomphait l'audace, ou siégeait l'ignorance,
Où le crime insolent ajournait l'innocence.
Et quel asile alors restait à la vertu?
Trône, autel, tribunal, tout était abattu.
Napoléon paraît: Thémis reprend son glaive;
Plus pompeux, plus puissant, le trône se relève;
L'autel sort de sa cendre, et la religion
De son libérateur bénit l'auguste nom.
Tout est changé: l'effroi rentre au sein du coupable,
Le remords le déchire et la honte l'accable.
Le faible est secouru, l'orphelin protégé,
Et du méchant enfin l'homme juste est vengé."

"Memoirs sur la Revolution de Pologne, &c.†"—Memoirs relative to the Revolution in Poland, discovered at Berlin; preceded by an historical Enumeration of the Cause and Events that produced the Dismemberment of Poland.

The memoirs here published, are addressed

* Un bruit assez étrange est venu jusqu'à moi,
Je l'ai jugé, Seigneur, trop peu digne de foi." Racine

† Imported by M. de Boffe, Nassau-street, Soho square.

dressed to the empress Catherine II. by her Quarter-master-General, M. de Pistor. They are two in number; the first treats of the revolution that took place at Warsaw, on the 6th of April 1794, and presents extensive and circumstantial details, relative to the measures adopted by the Russian chiefs, to prevent the events that ensued. The second, contains an account of the operations of the campaign that ensued, and both of them were presented to her imperial majesty, in January 1796. Their author, M. de Pistor, who was one of the officers appertaining to the staff of General Igelstrom, he re-endeavours to prove that none of the misfortunes that ensued, can be justly attributed to him. He at the same time frankly avows, that faults had been committed, and he points out the officers who were guilty.

Throughout the whole of the details, the writer appears in the character of a subject of a despotic monarchy, and affects to believe that Russia possessed legitimate claims to the sovereignty of an ancient, independent republic! The conduct of the Diet of Warsaw is accordingly complimented with the epithet of "insurrectionelle," and that of the Polish nation is, with equal truth, considered as factious. He wished to treat the whole country, as in a state of rebellion, and therefore was for seizing all the forts and arsenals, and subjecting every portion of it, even those territories which remained neutral, or obedient to Russia, to all the horrors of military law!

The Quarter-master General appears to have anticipated every thing, but the singular courage of the people, and the celebrated victory of Kosciusko at Raslawic, where a body of peasants, ill armed and without discipline, penetrated through the Russian ranks, so that the imperial troops were obliged to retire from the centre. Immediately after this, the insurrection extended to the palatinates of Chelm and Lublin: the occupation of Warsaw enabled it to spread throughout the remainder of Poland.

It was thus, by means of a class of men, whom he qualifies with the names of *brigands*, of *populace*, and of *revolters*, that the capital was at length evacuated on the part of nine battalions and two companies, besides eight squadrons of horse, supported by 36 field-pieces, without reckoning the Prussians encamped in the neighbourhood.

In the second memoir, the author finds himself obliged to treat the "insurgents" with less scorn. He acknowledges the disputes that had taken place between the Russian and Prussian officers, and attempts to justify himself in respect to the disastrous events that had occurred. He fairly allows, however, that his own soldiers were not blameless.

"What has greatly diminished the number of our troops," says he, "is pillage—many of them having entered the city for that purpose. A body of them having been found searching for booty, during the night, in the quarter of Leschno, several of the inhabitants repaired to the commandant of the Polish troops near the arsenal, in order to demand assistance. This was at length afforded; a party of soldiers having been marched expressly for that purpose, and these immediately began to massacre all the stragglers: no less than 200, all of whom were intoxicated, perished in one cellar. A hundred on this retired to a house, near the street of the Franciscans, and being at length forced to surrender, they also were put to death."

By way of introduction to the whole, the editor has given a summary of the History of Poland; and he there lays down two principles, of which the present work is adduced as a proof and confirmation. The first is, that, for a long series of years, Russia had conceived, meditated, and prepared a system of usurpation in respect to the country in question; that this dangerous neighbour had been the constant fomenter of all the intrigues, of all the troubles, and of all the factions which have desolated that nation; that its disunion constituted its ruin, and that its ruin was the constant invariable aim of the court of St. Petersburgh.

The second is, that the system of an elective monarchy, adopted by the Poles, exposed them to periodical convulsions and to interminable civil strife. At each succeeding election, ambition of every kind, both national and foreign, was engendered, which ended at length in their subjugation by the neighbouring nations that had conspired against them.

After this, the author points out the different epochs when Russia manifestly displayed her intentions to infringe on the rights of an independent country. He recalls to the memory of his readers "the forced election" of Poniatowski, the alliance of Catherine II. with Frederic, called the Great; the stipulation of certain secret articles relative to the republic;

public; the formation of an auxiliary Russian army for the service of Poland; the vast projects of the empress relative to Moldavia, Wallachia, and the Morea; the violence committed against the Polish nobles; in short, the famous Declaration of the 2d of September, 1772, "a monument of iniquity, that aroused the whole nation, and produced the fatal epoch when the first partition of territory took place."

The editor, who is perhaps rather induced by the occurrence of recent events, than the love of liberty, to attack the courts of Berlin and Petersburgh, concludes with a quotation from Burke, in which that orator observes, "that the states of Europe will some day lament that they had tolerated the consummation of so great an iniquity, and those more especially which had taken an active part in it."

DRAMA.

"La Mort du Henri IV. Tragédie en cinq actes, & en vers."—The Death of Henry IV. a Tragedy of five Acts, in Verse. By M. LEGOUVE, of the Institute.

This tragedy, the composition of one of the most celebrated literary men now existing in France, has given birth to many quarrels and much abuse among the Parisian critics. It is termed by one party, a most excellent dramatic work, in point of structure, while the poetry is accounted very fine, and the whole deemed worthy of the talents of the author.

On the other hand, it has been asserted, that M. Legouvé has violated history, as the assassination of his hero proceeded not from a conspiracy, but the misguided fanaticism of a single, insulated, and deluded wretch. It is added at the same time, that the disputes between Henry and his queen were mere domestic jars, calculated for a comedy alone.

To this their opponents rejoin, that the proofs of a horrid and successful combination are founded on the authorities of Daniel, De Bury, De Mézerai, De Prefixe. To these, they say, may be added, "Les Mémoires de Sully & de Condé," "Le Journal de Henri IV." "L'Etoile," "Le Mercure de France, année 1610," "L'Histoire Universelle;" "l'Intrigue de Cabinet," &c. They at the same time affirm, in respect to the second charge, that according to the mode of reasoning adopted on this occasion, the fine tragedies of Andromaque, Mithridate, and Zaire, ought never to have been written. In short, if we are to give credit to some part of the recrimination, a most extraordinary class of men has sprung up in France:

"A collection of pedants and of monks," say they, "escaped from the abolished cloisters and colleges, have united to speculate relative to those follies of which they are the apostles. Some of them, the younger children of Loyola, wish to revive in France the ridiculous quarrels relative to quietism; others, the sanguine disciples of the Sorbonne, endeavour to restore the theological inquisition: all labour for the same end—to mislead public opinion, to foment hatred, and to take advantage of disorder.

"The private lives of peaceable citizens are not sheltered from their researches; their writings are exactly in the same style as those homicidal denunciations, those perfidious accusations, which took place during the reign of terror. And is this astonishing? One of their colleagues was secretary to the infamous Marat.

"Although they appear to unite in the praises of the hero of France, yet some of them still carry in their pockets, either the *bonnet-rouge*, which covered their heads while members of the revolutionary committees, or the amnesty of the Bourbons, whose cause they have advocated. They proclaim themselves the apostles of religion, the friends of morals and of their country; and yet we behold among them those furious men who invited foreigners into France; those fanatics who caused the unhappy Vendeans to be murdered; those spies, paid by all parties, and who by turns wore the livery of all!"

We now return, after this short digression, to the tragedy in question.

Henry announces to his council the design he had long meditated, of repairing to Flanders, where he intends to attack the Spaniards, who had assembled a numberous body of troops there. On the departure of the other members, the prince remains closetted with Sully and, opening his mind to that minister, discloses the chagrin experienced, in consequence of the jealousy and haughtiness of Mary de Medicis, his consort. The duke in some measure exculpates the queen, by reminding the sovereign of his own indiscretions; afterwards he advises his majesty to conciliate her affection. An interview accordingly takes place, when Henry addresses his consort as follows:

LE ROI.

"Reine, avant de partir
Pour les bords où la guerre est prête a retentir,

Je viens vous confier la suprême puissance :
Eh ! qui peut mieux que vous réparer mon absence ?
Mais lorsqu'à votre cœur je cède désormais
Le pouvoir si touchant de verser des bienfaits,
Laissez-moi voir, pour prix des dons de ma tendresse,
De vos yeux abattus s'éloigner la tristesse,
Et de ce front charmant les ombres, les chagrins
Se perdre dans l'éclat de vos nouveaux destins."

Mary being greatly affected with this unexpected instance of confidence, immediately beseeches the king not to hazard his person, but confide the command of the troops to some general who possessed his confidence. On this his majesty replies in the following strain :—

" J'ai du commandement promis de me charger ;
La parole d'un roi ne doit jamais changer.
Voulez-vous qu'évitant de tenir ma promesse
Je me laisse accuser d'une lâche faiblesse ?
D'ailleurs, quand mes soldats vont sur des bords lointains
Chercher de longs travaux et des périls certains,
Resterai-je paisible au sein de ma famille,
Comme ces rois couchés au trône de Castille,
Qui, captifs couronnés, dans un repos honteux
Vivent loin des combats où l'on périt pour eux ?
N'attendez pas de moi cet effort impossible.
Mes sujets à leurs pleurs m'ont toujours vu sensible ;
Ils ne me verront pas, à leur sang étranger,
Leur prescrire un péril et non le partager.
Je prétends affronter ceux que je leur apprête ;
Et je cours triompher ou mourir à leur tête."

Meanwhile the Spanish minister has made a party at court, and even conceived the plan of a conspiracy against the life of Henry IV. in which the poet by implication intimates that Mary and the Duc d'Epernon have entered. This is supposed to have been brought about by jealousy, the disaffected having spread a report that the king of France was about to enter Flanders from no other motive than his affection for the Princess de Condé, whose husband was greatly alarmed on the occasion.

At length the plot is carried into execution, notwithstanding the queen is supposed to have relented, and Sully, repairing to the palace, recites to her the mournful catastrophe :—

SULLY.

" Des citoyens les transports douloureux
Égalent la rigueur de ce coup désastreux.
Quel spectacle !—D'abord la voiture fermée
A caché son trépas à leur vue allarmée ;
Et ses restes sanglants vers ces augustes lieux
S'avancaient ramenés d'un pas silencieux.
De ce sombre mystère encor plus inquiette,
La foule les suivait triste, pâle, muette,
Et semblait, en silence attendant son malheur,
Dans son ame tremblante amasser la douleur.
Mais à peine on arrive, à peine se découvre
Ce corps inanimé que l'on transporte au Louvre,
Ce ne sont que des cris, des larmes, des sanglots ;
L'air au loin retentit de ces lugubres mots :
' Malheureux, que du ciel accable la colère,
' Nous perdons dans ce jour notre appui, notre père !
' Quel exécrable monstre a pu percer jamais
' Ce cœur, qui chaque jour médita des bienfaits ?'
En rapellant ainsi sa bonté, sa vaillance,
Le peuple sur son corps avec ardeur s'élance ;
Il le couvre de pleurs, cherche à le ranimer
En l'approchant des cœurs dont il se fit aimer.
Mais, trop sûrs que ce soin ne peut rien pour sa vie,
Leur chagrin s'aigrissant va jusqu'à la furie.
Les uns poussent au ciel les plus horribles vœux ;
D'autres frappent leur sein, arrachent leurs cheveux ;
Ceux-ci courent au loin comme des frénétiques ;
Ceux-là du Louvre même embrassent les portiques ;
Plus d'un y tombe mort ; plus d'un autre en hurlant
Se roule et se meurtrit sur le pavé sanglant ;
Enfin chacun maudit ou veut fuir la lumière,
Et l'affreux désespoir remplit la ville entière.
Ah ! qui mérita mieux de si touchans regrets ?
Sa mort ne mettra pas en deuil les seuls Français ;
Elle ira, de sa gloire en tous lieux escortée,
Jetter l'affliction dans l'Europe attristée ;
De nos ennemis même elle obtiendra les pleurs ;
Elle sera l'objet des plus longues douleurs ;
Et, parlant comme nous de ce roi qu'on adore,
Nos derniers descendans le pleureront encore.

LA REINE.

Et moi, je n'obtiendrai que leur haine à jamais.
Que vais-je devenir en ce triste palais ?
Odieuse à la France, odieuse à moi-même—
O malheureux objet de ma douleur extrême,
Laisse-moi dans ta tombe—Il la ferme en fureur !"

. . . . . .

" Pyrrhus, ou les Eacides, tragédie."—Pyrrhus, or the Æacides, a tragedy.

The ground work of this tragedy is to be found in Plutarch, but the manner in which the author has thought fit to adapt it to the stage, the situations which he has conceived, the plot which he has contrived, together with his manner of unfolding

folding it, all appertain to himself. In short, with some little allowances, it may be considered entirely as a work of imagination.

Care has been taken to seize the most favourable opportunities, and to represent Pyrrhus during his youth, and at the precise period when he had ascended the throne. The hero is accordingly depicted as boiling with ardour, replete with the love of glory, and burning with a desire to imitate the deeds of Achilles, whom he takes for his model.

Pyrrhus, the son of king Æacus, having been saved from the fury of his father's revolted subjects, by means of Amestris, the consort of an usurper, is secretly brought up, under the name of Agenor. Supposing that he had no ancestors to boast of, the youth determines to create for himself a name, and become like the followers of the Macedonian hero:

"Soldats sous Alexandre & rois après sa mort."

In the mean time Epirus is besieged, and Alcetas, the reigning monarch, having been informed of the birth and pretensions of the young hero, presents his daughter, and at the same time confers his crown by way of a marriage-portion.

Phanes, the general of the enemy's army, now makes his appearance, and discloses a secret of no little magnitude to Agenor, known by the name of Pyrrhus: in short, he tells him that his father had escaped from the hands of assassins, was alive, and at that moment addressed himself to him. Æacus (for so he proves to be) at the same time intreats his son to assist in a plot that had been entered into for putting Alcetas to death. The son for a long time struggles between duty on one hand and gratitude on the other; but at length decides, in a second interview, as he had now found the author of his being, not to cloud so joyful an event with scenes of vengeance. On this Phanes retires in indignation to his camp; and he having perished soon after in action, Pyrrhus is proclaimed king.

The three first acts of this tragedy were listened to with great attention, and some of the incidents being truly dramatic, the audience appeared to be greatly delighted; but the fourth and fifth did not realize the expectations which had been conceived during the antecedent ones. Notwithstanding this, when the curtain dropped, the *parterre*, or pit, of the *Theatre Français* demanded the name of the author, who proved to be M. LE HOC

"1ere Journèe, Henri Roi de Navarre a la Cour de France; 2me Journèe, Henri IV. au Camp, ou la Bataille d'Ivry; 3me Journée Henri IV. sur le Trone, ou son Entrée a Paris."—1st Day, Henry King of Navarre at the Court of France; 2d Day, Henry IV. in the Camp, or the Battle of Ivry; 3d Day, Henry IV. on the Throne, or his Entry into Paris.

This is a dramatic piece of no less than fifteen acts, which occupied three whole nights in the representation! Such an entertainment may be supposed to be novel; but it bears some affinity to the ancient mysteries, and also resembles the dramatic cycles of Schiller, which have been introduced on the German stage.

"Omasis, ou Joseph en Egypte, tragédie en cinque Actes."—Omasis, or Joseph in Egypt, a tragedy in five acts.

There have been no less than three dramatic pieces entitled "Joseph," on the French stage, and two of these were comedies; the third was a tragedy, by the author of Penelope. The audience at the *Theatre Français* seem to have been greatly pleased with the representation of "Omasis."

"La Manie de Briller, comédie en trois actes."—The Rage to Shine, a comedy in three acts.

This little dramatic piece was performed at the *Théatre de l'Imperatrice*, and is the production of PICARD. The basis of French comedy is generally founded on the vanity of women, the folly of their husbands, and the emulation and love of luxury which induce a beautiful female to ruin herself and family by extravagance. Here, on the other hand, instead of a heroine of this description, we are presented with a virtuous woman, simple alike in her manners and her taste.

The audience appeared delighted with the piece, and Picard himself performed the part of the good husband, whom he had so successfully pourtrayed.

POETRY.

"Almanach des Dames, pour l'an 1807."—The Lady's Almanack, for the Year 1807.

We shall here present our readers with a specimen of the poetry in an Anacreontic Ode, the production of M. LE BRUN:

" Anacréon sut plaire aux belles
Malgré ses quatre-vingts hivers;
Et les Graces, toujours fidelles,
Le couronnaient de myrthes verds.

Pindare, en cygne d'Aonie,
D'un siècle traversant le cours,
Plus cher encore à Polymnie,
Chantait la gloire et les amours.

Sophocle, à son vingtième lustre,
De Melpomène eut les faveurs.
J'aime à voir leur vieillesse illustre
Cueillir des lauriers et des fleurs.

Ma lyre aussi n'est pas muette;
Le Pinde a répété mes vers.
Liberté, je fus ton poëte,
Amour, je célébrai tes fers.

Me jeunes pas suivaient les traces
Des dieux de Gnide et de Claros;
Je puis encor chanter les Grâces,
Je chante encore les héros.

Là je soupire avec Tibulle;
Là Tyrtée enflamme ma voix;
Ici je lance avec Catulle
Les traits malins de son carquois.

Si, dans mes yeux moins diaphanes,
Le jour ne brille qu'à moitié,
Heureux, je vois moins de profanes,
J'en suis plus cher à l'amitié.

Les Graces, d'une main charmante,
Daignent souvent guider mes pas;
Je crois retrouver une amante
Quand leur bras s'enlace à mon bras.

Eh! pourrais-je la méconnaître?
Mon cœur palpite à ses accens:
Nouveau Titon, je vais renaître!
Une autre Aurore a mon encens."

" Le Souper."—The Supper.

These verses, from which we shall give only a short extract, have been well received in Paris. They are written on the return of an exile, who had been accustomed to delight the Parisians with his festivities.—

" C'est à souper qu' Horace vous convie,
Illustre ami d'Auguste et des beaux-arts:
C'est aujourd'hui que l'année accomplie
A ramené le premier jour de Mars,
Epoque affreuse à-la-fois et chérie
Où votre ami courut tant de hasards.
Fêtez le dieu qui protégea sa vie;
Venez, Mécène, en l'honneur de Bacchus,
Vider cent fois cette coupe remplie
Du même vin dont s'enivra Tullus.
Déja de fleurs la table est parfumée,
Toute la nuit prolongez le festin,
Et, dès le soir, que la cire allumée
Porte ses feux jusqu'à ceux du matin."

" Achille à Scyros, poëme en six Chants; par J. Ch. J. Luce de Lancival, Professor de Belles-lettres au Lycée Imperial."—Achilles at Scyros, a poem in six Cantos; by J. Ch. J. Luce de Lancival, Professor of Belles-lettres at the Imperial Lyceum. 2d Edition.

Achilles is here represented as bred under the care of Chiron. His mother, alarmed at the response of the oracle relative to his destiny, repairs to Thessaly, for the express purpose of demanding her son from the Centaur. After describing the grotto inhabited by them, the author next pourtrays his hero:—

" A grand cris, à grands pas, plein d'une ardeur guerrière,
Achille arrive enfin, tout couvert de poussière:
Mais tel qu'il est, le front dégoûtant de sueur,
Rembruni de fatigue et sombre de terreur,
Et malgré la poussière, et sous le poids des armes,
Superbe, sa figure offre encore mille charmes.
Son regard étincelle, et sur son cou nerveux
Serpente en longs anneaux l'or de ses blonds cheveux;
Sur son jeune menton, un duvet près d'éclore,
Fait deviner son sexe et marque son aurore:
Une grace céleste ajoute à tant d'attraits,
Et sa mère se peint dans presque tous ses traits;
Tel on voit Apollon, quand des bois de Lycie,
Il retourne vainqueur aux bosquets d'Aonie,
Et déposant son arc, terrible même aux dieux,
Reprend en souriant son luth harmonieux."

While Chiron prepares a rural feast for Thetis and her son, the latter recounts the particulars of his education; and after describing his exploits against lions, tigers, boars, &c. proceeds as follows:—

" J'arrête, seul, à pied, quatre coursiers fougueux
Faissant, d'un vol égal, rouler un char poudreux.
J'arrache, d'une main courageuse et prudente,
Les débris enflammés d'une chaumière ardente.
Il m'en souvient, grossi de cent tributs nouveaux,
Le Sperchius roulait le torrent de ses eaux;
Il a franchi ses bords—dans le lieu même où l'onde,
Avec plus de fureur, bondit, écume et gronde,
Chiron veut que, debout, d'un pied victorieux,
Défendant le passage aux flots séditieux,
J'ose soutenir, seul, l'effort de la tempête;
Il est là, l'œil ardent, suspendu sur ma tête,
M'exhorte, m'applaudit, me gourmande à la fois,
Me défend de céder. J'obéis à sa voix,
Et du fleuve indigné, que l'obstacle tourmente,
Je repousse vingt fois la furie écumante:
Tant les plus grands périls ont d'attrait pour mon cœur."

REMARKS

REMARKS ON THE MORGANTE MAGGIORE OF LUIGI PULCI,

(Concluded from page 442 of this Volume.)

A FEW more friends and followers had now joined the little band of warriors, Avino, Avolio, Duke Richard, Egibard, and the three Anjolins; and the ambassador was scarcely departed before the out-posts of the enemy were visible from the hills round Roncesvalles. Orlando is still slow to suspect treason; but Guottiboffii, a Burgundian, and one of his band of officers, foresees the gathering mischief, and takes measures to fortify their little camp. The night passed away sad and sorrowfully to all. Oliver was warned, by a terrible dream, of the approaching tempest. Even Orlando felt presages of his fate, but scorned to betray any symptoms of alarm. Early in the morning Oliver ascended a hill, and from thence beheld the whole host of Marsilius advancing in battle-array, and the countless standards of the nations that composed it. He called Orlando to join him, and that renowned hero soon surveyed the dismal spectacle with his own eyes. He then looked back upon Roncesvalles, and, weeping for his ill-fated companions, exclaimed, " Oh, sad and sorrowful valley! This day shall be for ever noted with blood."

After this, no farther possibility of delusion remained for them. Even a retreat was impossible; and not a soul there but would have shunned to entertain a thought of submission. The most vigorous preparations were made for the bloody sacrifice, which alone remained for them to offer up; and Orlando went about to all of them, one by one, encouraging and exhorting them singly to die for the honour of Christianity as gallantly and nobly as they had lived.

The confused shout of arms proclaimed the enemy at hand; and the melancholy sound of the trumpets blowed that day in Roncesvalles, might be compared to the trump that is to call the dead to their last judgment. All the Paladins assembled at the sound, and Orlando wept aloud when he beheld so many victims to their affection for him. Oliver spoke to him with tenderness and affection, but could not help expressing his regret that he had not before listened to the many warning voices that had foretold to him the treachery of Marsilius, to which Orlando made no answer, but shewed his contrition by his silence; and then, in a loud and encouraging voice, thus harangued his little army of brothers:—

" Could I have thought that in the human heart
Such hellish treason could a lodging find,
I would have played a soldier's better part,
Not thus, untimely, to my fate resigned,
But force opposed to force, and art to art.
For here I came, to peace and love inclin'd,
And thought, that love, which in my bosom burn'd
For all mankind, with equal love return'd.
" Yet the deceiver shall himself deceive,
On his own head the dreadful thunder call;
While ye, who in eternal truth believe,
Sure of approving heav'n, shall nobly fall:
Soon shall ye all rejoice, tho' now ye grieve,
Celestial manna shall succeed to gall;
If now your bread is mix'd with tears and sighs.
Your souls this night shall feast in Paradise.
" So to his Greeks the generous Spartan said;
Whose promises were far less sure than mine.
Hope, only hope, inspir'd *them* when they bled;
Your hope is faith, *your* promises divine!
See on his grate the martyr'd Lawrence spread;
Ev'n in the flames his eyes with transport shine,
And shew how sweet a thing it is to die
When the blest soul is rapt and fixed on high.

" And now, while little life is yet your own,
All fearless mingle in the bloody fray!
Now, Paladins, be all your prowess shewn;
So shall your bodies only die this day.
Now let the fathers by their sons be known,
And cast delusive, fruitless, hope away!
Fight not for life—caught in this fatal snare,
Our hope is death, our remedy, despair.
" And yet it grieves me, noble Charles, for thee;
That, after such high fame, thy noble head
Is doom'd, so sad, so dark, a change to see,
Thine honours blasted, and thy glory fled!
But ah! no human state from change is free,
Whole empires hang upon a slender thread;
And often fate, at Heav'n's appointed hour,
Exalts the meek, and blasts the proud man's pow'r.

" Also this faithful bosom bleeds for thee,
My brother, my Rinaldo! Once again
Might I that much lov'd form in battle see,
Proud in the field, and dreadful o'er the slain!
Ev'n while I speak, strange visions come to me,
Disorder'd phantoms crowd upon my brain;
I feel, I know, that with this mortal eye
I yet shall view Rinaldo ere I die.

" I fear

"I fear not death, but hope my worth to shew,
And, nobly, on the bloody field to lie;
To deal the wrath of Heav'n, and tenfold woe,
On baneful fraud, and curs'd impiety.
Death is not to be fear'd, but when we know
The soul shall also, with the body, die;
The loss of life is gain, if spirits flee
From this cold clay to immortality!

"Think how the self-devoted Decii died,
And many other gallant souls of yore,
Who fell, to satisfy a glorious pride,
And leave their mem'ries when they were no more.
To *you*, Death is a pilot, and will guide
Your parted spirits to an happier shore.
Oh, how much greater than all earthly love,
Is that which hopes and pants for things above!

"And now, my friends and brothers, oh receive
The last fond blessing that your chief can give!
Your parting souls shall holy Turpin shrieve,
Assur'd in heav'n eternally to live
Ev'n now, in faith's bright mirror I perceive
The undoubted sign of your prerogative.
The gates of heav'n are open'd wide around,
And radiant angels guard the fatal ground."

Thus said, he once more vaulted on his steed,
And loudly cried, "Now for our treacherous foes!"
Yet, when he saw his comrades doom'd to bleed,
Some tender tears of human pity rose.
"Oh vale accurst!" he cried, "Oh vale, decreed
For orphan's sufferings, and the widow's woes!
The latest ages shall thy name deplore,
And mark with blood, till time shall be no more!"

On every head the holy Turpin trac'd
A sacred cross, and benediction gave;
And pardon'd them thro' him in whom were plac'd
Their hope and trust, who died mankind to save.
Then all the valiant band in tears embrac'd,
And drew their swords, and stood resolv'd and brave;
Almonte's banner wav'd their bands before,
The banner won in Aspramount of yore."
Canto 26, *St.* 24.

One of the last wishes expressed by Orlando was, in effect, about to be granted him; for Rinaldo, after an aërial voyage of three days from the pyramids of Egypt, arrived at Roncesvalles before the fatal conflict ended. The whole infernal machinery of Astaroth and his attendant spirit first making themselves known to the Paladin and his brother Richardetto, and of the Ethiopian plant by which they were rendered invisible, is managed with a great deal of spirit. Astaroth entertains them with an account of the state of Hell, the Laws of the lower Empire, and the several ranks and conditions of the Dæmons. When all is ready for their departure, the two Dæmons enter into the bodies of the Knights' horses, and bear them on their backs over hill and dale with greater rapidity than imagination can conceive. Their first halt is on the banks of the African river Bagrada, where they are provided by their infernal conductors with a magnificent entertainment previously fetched from Marsilius's stores; and Rinaldo is a little scandalized at the assurance of Astaroth, that their next meal shall be taken out of the kitchen of the Christian Emperor. The arrival of the aërial voyagers at the straits of Gibraltar, and pillars of Hercules, gives occasion to a grave dissertation of the Dæmon on an undiscovered hemisphere existing far beyond those fabled limits of the world. Pulci must have written before the first voyage of Columbus, so that this passage is either a subsequent interpolation, or is very remarkable in the light of a prophecy of the astonishing discovery that was shortly to be made. The latter supposition is not perhaps improbable; for Columbus's expectations were formed on a solid theory, and were long known and canvassed in many societies throughout Spain and Italy. Lorenzo de Medici cannot be supposed to have been ignorant of them; and among the philosophers of his court, some were, doubtless, inclined to favour the belief. The ardent mind of a Poet is still more likely to have caught at so sublime a vision, and to have embodied it into a real existence.

We cannot pursue this romantic journey of the Dæmons and Paladins through all its particulars, but will refer to the book for the curious incidents relating to the *alexidæmonic* Fountain at Toledo, the Victory of Astaroth over the Spirit Squarciaferro, and for the ludicrous adventure at the Palace of Saragossa, where Rinaldo enters invisible into the presence of his *quondam* mistress, the fair Luciana, for whom he feels his ancient passion rekindled. To amuse the Paladins for some part of their voyage, Astaroth resumes the unorthodox discourse that he formerly

formerly held with Malagigi, and asserts our Author's favourite doctrine of Universal Salvation in strains of very sublime Poetry. He concludes thus:

Forse ch' è'l vero, dopo lungo errore
Adorerete tutti di Concordia,
E troverete ognun Misericordia!

The arrival of Rinaldo and Richardetto, with their aërial guides, determined the fortune of the first grand division of the Pagan army, and of the first day's battle, which had already inclined to favour the undaunted bravery and perseverance of Orlando and his companions. They alighted on the plain towards evening; and while the brothers of Montauban pressed forwards to assist their victorious friends, the Dæmons fixed their stand on a church-tower, where they employed themselves in catching the souls of the Pagans as they attempted to fly upwards from their bodies. The sudden apparition of two warriors descending from the skies, completed the rout and consternation of the enemy, and, night coming on, the Christians were left possessors of the field, and of the honours of victory. Rinaldo and Richardetto, weary with slaughter, pressed to the spot where the other Paladins were beginning to rest from their fatigues; and if their sudden appearance among the Pagans had filled the field with confusion and dismay, their re-union with their friends produced at least as sudden and wonderful an impression, though of a contrary nature. Orlando's joy exceeded all bounds of moderation, and Oliver fainted away at their approach. The feelings of the whole camp were in proportion, and the rejoicings which so happy an event occasioned, seemed to have changed the face of affairs, and substituted hope and confidence in the place of their late despair.

Orlando, however, as soon as the first transports were over, returned to a calm sense of the real condition of his little army. He took Rinaldo aside, and poured out to him his whole soul. "To-morrow, my Cousin, if my mind deceives me not, we all must perish in this valley. But we shall first prove the deaths of so many Pagans, that the latest ages shall speak of Roncesvalles."

Mean time the morning dawned, and the second squadron of the enemy, commanded by the Traitor Blanchardin, followed closely by the third and grand division: there Marsilius himself presided, and had already taken the field. The whole work of carnage is described by Pulci, with Homeric precision, mixed with romantic absurdity; we shall confine ourselves to the more natural and affecting passages. In Blanchardin's division fought a young Pagan, the son of that Old Man of the Mountains who had formerly accompanied Rinaldo, and fallen on the Christian side at the siege of Babylon. Having been falsely taught to attribute his father's death to the Paladins, he had engaged himself to Marsilius for the sake of revenge, and now had the fortune in the beginning of the engagement to fall into the hands of Orlando, who was on the point of putting him to death, but whose hand was arrested by his tears and supplications, and the discovery of his parentage.

Now, when Orlando heard the young man's pray'r,
Before his eyes the father's image stood,
By pity mov'd, he loos'd his twisted hair,
Embrac'd the boy, and with his tears bedew'd,
"Thy form, thy face, (he cried) the truth declare;
My ancient friend I here behold renew'd.
Yet, 'twas ill done, young warrior, to oppose
Thy father's friends, and arm to serve his foes!" *C. 26. St. 146.*

With this gentle admonition he dismissed, promising, if he should meet him fifty times that day, to spare him for his father's sake; but he first received from him, in gratitude, intelligence of the supposed treachery of his follower, Baldwin, who was then clad in a vest of king Marsilius, known to all the Pagans, and preserved as by an Amulet from their arms. The relationship of this brave and unfortunate youth to the detestable Gano, confirmed the suspicion to which Orlando too lightly gave way:

Orlando now had left the old man's son,
And, warm in rage, sought Baldwin o'er the course,
Who call'd for death which seem'd his path to shun;
And turn no less adventurous heads its force:
At length he saw swift Vegliantino run
Hot o'er the field, (Orlando's well-known horse,)
And rush'd to meet his friend belov'd, and cried
"What woes, unfortunate! this head betide!
I seek, this day, among the brave to die,
And many Pagans by my hand lie slain,
But none against this arm their force will try:
I call, I challenge to the fight in vain!"
"False wretch," Orlando cried, "no more they'll fly,
Lay but that gaudy garment on the plain,
Which to thy traitor-sire Marsilius gave,
For which that traitor sold his son a slave."

"If on this day," the unhappy youth replied,
"These noble souls my father has betray'd;
And if I'm curs'd to live, this hand shall guide,
Keen to his heart the parricidal blade;
But I, "Orlando," thus in tears he cried,
Was never, never, for a traitor made,
Unless I've earn'd the name in following thee,
With firm and stedfast love o'er land and sea.
"Now to the battle I return once more,
The traitor's name I will not carry long:"
The gaudy, fatal, vest away he tore,
And said, "My love for thee was firm and strong;
This heart, no guile, this soul no treason bore;
Indeed, Orlando, thou hast done my wrong!"
Then burst away: Orlando mark'd his air
With aching heart that bled for his despair.
C. 27. St. 4.

Marsilius's division had by this time joined, and the work of death was commenced among the christian heroes, who, strange to tell, had not before suffered any diminution of their numbers, though the field was loaded with slaughtered Pagans. The first of the martyrs was the gallant Sansonetto, who, like Baldwin, had followed Orlando over the world from strong and personal attachment. Walter de Montleon, and Anjolin of Bayonne, next fell beneath the swords of Marsilius and Grandonio; and Orlando coming up, discovered Oliver alone and oppressed by numbers, surrounded by his fallen companions. The resistless arm of the hero soon freed him from immediate danger, and he lamented with the sorrow of affection his faithful Sansonetto, whose corpse he gave to Terigi, to convey to the camp. Nor did he suffer him to remain unrevenged, for Grandonio soon after fell in single combat with Orlando, and Marsilius would have experienced the same fate, but for the interference of his own son, who intercepted the blow, and died at his feet. Just then, the appearance of a more terrible conflict, and of more general carnage, called him to another part of the field of battle.

Rous'd by appalling sounds and barbarous cries,
Orlando hasten'd to the spot, and found,
At his last gasp where hapless Baldwin lies,
Pierc'd to the heart with no dishonest wound.
"I am no traitor now," he feebly cries,
Then falls, a stiffen'd corpse, upon the ground;
With tears of grief, Orlando saw him die.
"Thy fate is seal'd, th' unhappy cause am I!"

The death of this ill-fated, but generous youth, was shortly followed by those of Anjolin de Bellande, and of the brothers of St. Michel. To supply their places, Rinaldo and Richardetto, Egibard, Anselm, and the good and martial Archbishop, all rushed forwards. The battle became more and more tremendous, and the cries of war were mixed with the horrible shouts of Astaroth, and his Fellow-Dæmons, who were busily employed in their infernal pastime of catching the souls of the Pagans. The sun turned of a bloody red; Roncesvalles was crowded with devils seeking their prey, and there was a grand festival in the Palace of Pluto.

A braver champion than had hitherto fallen was now made a sacrifice to the sword of king Balsamin; Astolpho himself, the good Duke of England, whose gallant actions on that, and the preceding day, had been innumerable. His dead body was discovered in the press by Rinaldo, and that illustrious warrior was not slow in revenging his fate. Meanwhile the treacherous attack of the Arcaliff of Baldacca had inflicted a deep and deadly wound on the head of the Marquis Oliver, who was at the same moment engaged in single combat with another Pagan. His strength sufficed him to revenge the blow, and rid himself of both his assailants; but soon his head turned giddy, his eyes swam in darkness, and staggering and reeling back towards the camp, but still cutting out a passage through the enemy, he was met in this deplorable condition by his noble brother:

Orlando felt his very bosom bleed
For Oliver, his friend and better part,
For now he saw the battle lost indeed,
And curs'd the Pagan traitor from his heart.
"By ev'ry thought of love, and courteous deed,"
He cried, now faint, and staggering from the smart,
"Oh! lead me, where in death I may be known,
Nor leave me, unreveng'd, to die alone!"

"I have no heart, without thee," he replied,
"In this perplex'd and gloomy life to stay,
I've bid adieu to daring joy and pride,
And human hope deserts my dark'ning day;
Love only can the fall of life abide;
Thy love, my Oliver, yet lights my way!
Oh! follow Oliver, that guiding love,
With me, one death, one faith, one will to prove!"

Thus

Thus said, they mingled in the thickest fight;
Once more the dying warrior grasp'd his blade,
And, though th' approach of death had dimm'd his sight,
Among the ranks a bloody trophy made:
Close on the confines of eternal night,
Still his sad friend with wond'ring eye survey'd,
Such acts as might have grac'd youth's vigorous day;
For the soul's fire surviv'd the strength's decay.

Thus thro' the storm of swords and spears they go,
Still dealing vengeance and despair around;
But Oliver, who now, more faint and slow,
The heavy hand of Death oppressive found,
Made for the tent; the end of all his woe
He felt approaching from his mortal wound.
"Oh! yet a little wait!" Orlando cries,
"I'll sound my horn, assistance near us lies."

"My cousin!" he replied, "there is no need!
My soul is struggling from its gaol to flee—
It soars expectant of the promis'd meed—
It beats—it pants—it must—it will be free!"
More words he would have said; but Heav'n decreed
An instant change for immortality.
Yet his last wish Orlando knew full well,
"Guard and protect my sister Aida-belle!"

Now, when he knew the gallant spirit fled,
He seem'd on earth's wild coast alone to stay;
And sick at heart and sorrowful, he sped
To reach a hillock that adjoining lay,
And there he blew a blast, so shrill and dread,
That every Pagan trembled with dismay;
Another, and another yet, he blew:
With the third blast his horn was split in too. *C.* 27. *&* 63.

The third blast from Orlando's famous horn was so violent, as not only to burst the instrument, but to force blood through the eyes and nostrils of the gallant knight. The noise so alarmed the Pagan host, that they began to fly in all directions; Orlando drew, for the last time, his Durindana, and returned to the field, disconsolate for the loss of his friend, and miserable and broken in spirit, "like one returning from the funeral of one much loved, to give comfort to the little afflicted family."

Come chi torna dal funereo lutto,
Alla sua Famigliuola a dar conforto.

Here, however, he experienced little consolation, and was unable to render any. During the short period of his absence, Egibard, Avino, Avolio, Walter, and Richard of Normandy had perished; Rinaldo and Richardetto, still alive, were at a distance engaged in the pursuit of flying squadrons; the brave Archbishop and Anselm, one of the most distinguished among the christian warriors, had alone of all the band besides, hitherto escaped. But the latter, exhausted, and worn out with wounds, and fatigued, was unhorsed and slain by a Saracen prince, just as Orlando returned to the ground. That illustrious paladin, careless of life, now rode like a madman into the thickest ranks of the enemy, and took an ample vengeance for the death of this last of his friends. At length, tired and spent with fatigue, wounded, and overcome with intolerable thirst, seeing the Pagans flying in all directions, the *vanquished victor* retreated to the borders of a fountain which he had discovered the preceding day.

Oppress'd with wounds and toil, the valiant knight
Could now support his helmet's weight no more,
Tir'd by the labours of so hot a fight,
Parch'd by a burning thirst unfelt before:
He now remember'd where, the former night,
From a clear fount the chrystal stream he bore.
Thither he urg'd his course; there sought repose,
And wash'd his wounds, and rested from his woes.

His faithful steed that long had serv'd him well
In war and peace, now clos'd his languid eye,
Knelt at his feet, and seem'd to say, "Farewell!
"I've brought thee to the destin'd port, and die."
Orlando felt anew his sorrows swell,
When he beheld his Vegliantino lie
Stretch'd on the field, the crystal fount beside,
Stiffen'd his limbs, and cold his warlike pride.

And "Oh my much-lov'd steed! my generous friend!
"Companion of my better years (he said);
And have I liv'd to see so sad an end
To all thy toils, and thy brave spirit fled?
Oh pardon me, if e'er I did offend
With hasty wrong that kind and faithful head!"
Just then his eyes a momentary light
Flash'd quick—then clos'd again in endless night.

Now, when Orlando found himself alone,
Upon the plain he cast his languid eyes;
But there no kindred forms, no friends well-known,
Of all his host, to meet his sight arise.

With undistinguish'd dead the mountains groan,
A heap of slaughter Roncesvalles lies.
Oh! what a pang of grief oppress'd his brain,
As his strain'd eye-balls rested on the slain!

And, "Oh!" he cried, "Ye gallant souls thrice blest,
Whose woes are buried in that bloody tomb!
For me, I know my fate, yet cannot rest,
Feel Death approaching, yet he will not come—
How calm and peaceful is thy gentle breast,
My Oliver! how sweet Astolpho's doom!
Oh yet some human pity feel for me,
And aid my soul just struggling to be free!"
C. 27. *St.* 100.

An impulse of heroic vanity prompted him to wish that no unworthy hand might, after his death, grasp his sword Durindana; he therefore struck it with all his might on a hard rock to break it; but the rock itself, instead, gave way to the irresistible temper of the blade, and the tremendous strength of his dying arm. To this day travellers in the Pyrenees are shewn the cloven rock and the split horn of Roland.

Rinaldo, tired of the pursuit, came back, with Richardetto and Archbishop Turpin, just in time to receive the dying words of his friend, who, having confessed all the sins of his life to Turpin, and received absolution, prayed fervently to heaven for forgiveness, as he was a man, and created with human frailties:

E perdonasti à tutta la Natura,
Quando tu perdonasti al primo Padre!

His prayer for himself, his friends, and his country, ended with these words:

"Oh holy Saviour! I commend to thee
My Alda-belle, my dear, my widow'd wife;
And, if she weds another lord than me,
Grant her a better choice, a happier life!
Oh guard my king in his declining years,
And these my fellow-soldiers, and my peers!"

Thus had he offer'd up his pious pray'r
With sighs, and tears, and breath'd his last desire,
When o'er the dying knight, with sudden glare,
Flash'd from the sun three beams of heav'nly fire.
His friends stood round him, with dejected air,
Like children at the death-bed of their sire.
No words the dread and solemn silence broke,
Save where deep groans the heart's sad language spoke.

Soft music, mingled with that heav'nly light,
In sweet, low, murmurs, stole upon their ears;
And, like some dying gale of balmy night,
A spirit seem'd descending from the spheres.
Orlando rais'd his intellectual sight,
When lo! before his ravish'd eye appears
He who from heav'n to our benighted earth
Bore the glad tidings of the Saviour's birth.
St. 150.

This celestial messenger cheer'd the last moments of the departing hero with the full assurance "of offence forgiven," of a re-union in heaven with the friends who loved and bled for him on earth, and with his chaste and widowed Alda-belle.

Bright with eternal joy and deathless bloom,
Thy Alda-belle thou shalt behold once more,
Partaker of a life beyond the tomb
With her whom Sinai's holy hills adore;
Crown'd with fresh flow'rs whose colours and perfume
Exceed whatever spring's rich bosom bore:
On earth, thy mourning widow she'll remain,
And be, in heav'n, thy blessed spouse again!
St. 145.

The angel then having vanished, Orlando once more embraced his friends, and mingled his tears with theirs. Then he commended his soul to Heaven. Rinaldo felt the weakness of affection come over him, and with a melancholy voice exclaimed,

Dove mi lasci, oh Cugin mio, soletto?

But recollecting the words of the angel, ceased his complaint, and remained silent from awe and reverence, while Orlando calmly surrendered himself to death.

With look seraphic, turn'd and fix'd on high,
He seem'd transfigur'd from this earthly vest,
And holding sacred converse with the sky—
Oh happy end! oh soul supremely blest!
At last he hung his languid head to die,
And the freed spirit left his holy breast:
But, first, the pummel of his sword he laid
Fix'd to his heart, his arms across the blade.*

The sound of distant thunder shook the skies,
Play'd round the hills, and in the vallies died;
From snowy clouds bright starry meteors rise
And thro' the air celestial lustres glide,

* This is exactly according to the posture of the marble Templars and Crusaders in our cathedral churches.

And

And liquid flames, too fierce for human eyes;
To sweetest harps, harmonious notes replied,
Such notes as to the heav'n of heav'ns aspire,
Breath'd out, melodious, by th' angelic choir.

The knights, who silent saw their champion die,
Stood rapt in fervent trance upon the plain;
Lost to themselves, and rais'd to worlds on high,
They seem'd a glorious seat in heav'n to gain:
Till ceas'd the long and dulcet psalmody,
And loud and full Te Deums * clos'd the strain.
So stood the sage of old, and so ador'd,
When up to heav'n Elijah's chariot soar'd.
St. 153.

In the mean time, Charles, at his camp of Pied-du-port, heard the first blast of Orlando's horn, and, startled at the summons, was about to order his troops to march to his assistance: but the traitor Gano, who rejoiced inwardly at the work of death which he perceived had commenced, persuaded him that it was but a hunting-party among the mountains. At the third blast, however, the emperor knew that it was Orlando's horn, and that the sound was that of distress and danger. Suspicion of treachery at length possessed him too late, and he caused the wicked Maganzese to be put in irons, while he hastened, with his few remaining Paladins, to Roncesvalles. The sun stood still in the heavens for a day and a night, to allow his arrival at the fatal place without delay. He was met on the road by Terigi, who informed him of the sad catastrophe that had taken place; and soon after, from the surrounding heights, they beheld the field of Roncesvalles covered with ghastly heaps of dead and dying.

When Charles beheld that field of blood, he cast
His eyes tow'rds Roncesvalles; and exclaim'd,
"Because in thee the fame of France is past,
Through every age be thou with curses nam'd!
So long as this wide world, and time, shall last,
Be everlasting barrenness proclaim'd,
Thy lofty hills and spreading vales around,
And heavn's own lightnings blast th'accursed ground!"

But when he reach'd the fatal mountain's base,
Where, at the fount, Rinaldo watch'd the dead,
More lamentable tears bedew'd his face;
The stiffen'd corse he kissed, embrac'd, and said,
"Oh blessed soul! look from the realms of grace
Upon this old and miserable head!
And, if all crimes are not forgotten there,
Oh pardon me for having brought thee here!

"Where is the faith, my son, I bade thee prove,
The pledge in happier days receiv'd and giv'n?
Oh shade ador'd! if ought of human love,
Or human pity may survive in heav'n,
Restore to me, from thy blest seat above,
As the sweet token of offence forgiv'n,
That sword with which I made thee knight and count,
Ev'n as thou erst didst swear at Aspramount!"

It was Heaven's will, that, at his sovereign's word,
Orlando's body rose from earth once more,
And knelt before his ancient king and lord,
With courtly reverence, as in days of yore;
Stretch'd forth his hand, and render'd back the sword,
(The same he held in Aspramount before)—
Then, with a smile, to heav'n the spirit fled;
The corpse fell back, and lay for ever dead.

O'er Charles's limbs a sudden tremour ran,
Something between a thrilling awe and love;
By his cold hand he grasp'd the dying man,
And felt affur'd of happier life above;
A holy horrour every breast began
To seize; and ev'n Rinaldo's heart to prove
The pow'r of fear; while, humbly kneeling round,
They kiss'd with bended face the sacred ground. *St.* 201.

This truly romantic miracle was followed by another no less extraordinary. Charles prayed for power to distinguish, among the heaps of slain, the Christian from the Pagan dead; and on his return to the field he found that his prayer had been heard. The Pagans all lay flat on their faces; the Christians with their eyes turned upwards to heaven. On the latter

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* The original has a beautiful thought which it is difficult to express in translation. The angels were known, it says, by the trembling of their wings.

Cantar
Sentitu fu degli angeli solenne,
Che si cognoble *al tremolar le penne.*

It is also much more particular in its account of the *celestial psalmody.* For instance, the "Te Deum" was not the only anthem performed. They also sung "In Exitu Israël."

ter all the rites of sepulture were bestowed with all the honours of martyrs. Astolpho was sent to England, and Oliver to Burgundy, to be interred in their native countries; and the corpse of Orlando was conveyed to Aix-la-Chapelle, and there deposited with great pomp and reverence in the royal sepulchre. The remainder of the poem consists of the signal vengeance which was taken by Charles and Rinaldo for the massacre of Roncesvalles. Gano paid the forfeit of his many crimes by an ignominious and dreadful death; and Marsilius, after seeing his territories wasted, and his crown ravished from his brows, was hanged (by a just and extraordinary retribution) on the very carob-tree under which he had first plotted the destruction of Orlando. Rinaldo felt his ancient love for Luciana rekindled, and, by his espousals with her shortly after, became heir of the crown of Spain; but, unused to an inactive life, he quitted, in an advanced age, the peaceful residence of a court, and set out in quest of new adventures. It is believed that he sailed westward in search of the new hemisphere which had formerly been described to him by Astaroth; but nothing certain was ever heard of him afterward.

One more passage shall conclude our extracts from, and remarks upon, the present work. All France lamented her champions, and wore an universal mourning, when his body was entombed.

But more than all the beauteous Alda mourn'd
Her much-lov'd lord and brother on the bier;
"Ye happy souls, to kindred heav'n return'd,
Have left me, all alone and widow'd here,
Me, once the happiest wife on earth, adorn'd
With all that heav'n approves, and earth holds dear;
Blest with the love of the most noble knight
That ever mounted steed, or dar'd the fight.

"Oh my lov'd father, brother, lord, farewell!
I never shall behold thy like again—
So form'd in camps and cities to excell,
So mild in peace, so dreadful on the plain!
Constant in life and death, thy Aldabelle
Swears, by those bones interr'd at Aquisgrane,*
Those tender arms that once encircled thee,
Shall never to another wedded be!"

C. 27. St. 218.

* Aquisgrana, the antique, or romantic, appellation for Aix-la-Chapelle.

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